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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1892-93.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The office of Governor of the Presidency continued to be held during the official year 1892–93 by the Right Honorable Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., was Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, while the Honorable Sir Henry Edward Stokes, K.C.S.I., occupied the post of Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., that of Second Civil Member.

The Government made its annual move to the Nílgiris in July 1892—three months later than usual owing to the prevalence of famine in several districts of the Presidency. The return to the Presidency Town took place on the 10th November 1892.

His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., and G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived at Madras on the 24th November 1892 and was received with due ceremony and state. After a stay of five days His Excellency left for Calcutta on the 29th November, the departure being private.

On the 7th April 1892, His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, the Special Famine Commissioner, left on a long tour through the famine-affected districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and North Arcot. Advantage was taken of the proximity of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the last camp in Nellore district to visit Bezwada, and this was done by striking across country to the Kurichedu station and thence proceeding to Bezwada by rail, where the Kistna bridge was inspected. His Excellency and party returned to Madras *viâ* Palmanér and Gudiyáttam on the 20th May after an absence of a month and a half. In July the Governor's stay on the Hills was interrupted by a short visit to Madras for the purpose of opening the New High Court of Judicature, on return from which he halted at Arcot to open the causeway across the Pálár river. The third tour of the year began on the 10th October, when His Excellency started on a visit to the great Periyár Project ascending from Ammayanáyakkanúr on the South Indian Railway and thence making his way across the Travancore mountains to Cochin and finally proceeding by backwater to Trivandrum. Leaving Trivandrum on the 2nd November His Excellency and party rode and drove to Tinnevelly *viâ* the Arim Kavu Pass and Courtallum. Short visits were then paid to Madura, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Pudukkóttai and Tanjore, Madras being reached on the 18th November. At Madura and Trichinopoly His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new water-works, and at Tanjore he cut the first sod of the new channel which is to supply that town with drinking water, and before leaving the district received an

influential deputation of mirásidárs in connection with the resettlement of Tanjore. Bezwada was practically the objective point in His Excellency's fourth and last tour during the year, as His Excellency considered the completion of the great Kistna bridge to be a work of such importance to the Presidency as to require his presence at the formal opening ceremony over which he presided on the 15th March 1893. On the return journey short visits were paid to Rajahmundry and Cocanada, and Madras was reached by sea on 23rd March.

In the Travancore State five regulations were passed during the year, viz., Regulation I, amending the constitution and jurisdiction of the Appeal Court, Regulation II, restricting the unauthorized occupation of Government lands, Regulation III, amending the law regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes, Regulation IV, providing for the establishment of a reformatory, and Regulation V, amending the law of criminal procedure. The strength of the police force was 1,632 and the total cost amounted to Rs. 1,87,019. There were 20 cases of murder and 73 of dacoity. The total number of cases dealt with by the police was 6,259, and the results attained were less favorable than in the previous year as regards detection and conviction and the recovery of property lost. In the Magistrates' Courts 17,367 cases affecting 41,745 persons were disposed of, a record better than the average of the past five years. The duration of preliminary inquiries was excessive. Of 674 appeals, only 1 was pending at the end of the year; the percentage of confirmation was 58·2. The Sessions Courts disposed of 167 cases affecting 356 persons out of 171 cases affecting 382. The average duration of cases improved. The High Court decided 61 appeals affecting 75 persons, confirming the sentences passed on 33 persons. At the close of the year there were 647 convicts in the jails. The total expenditure on account of jails was Rs. 51,030, which was Rs. 6,185 in excess of the previous year, the average cost per convict being Rs. 82. The total number of original suits instituted in all the Civil Courts was 27,520 against 24,874, the number of suits for disposal being 32,622. Of these, 28,424 were decided. The arrears thus fell from 4,458 to 4,198. The receipts from Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 4,23,581 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,26,095. The cost of the Survey department in the year was Rs. 1,08,702 against Rs. 1,07,777 in the previous year. The outturn of work was 343·60 square miles against 319·86. The cost of the Settlement department was Rs. 1,07,135, or Rs. 3,642 less than in the previous year. The total receipts of that department during the year from disposal of puthuval and revenue cases came to Rs. 8,866. The net receipts from land revenue were Rs. 16,61,930, from salt Rs. 15,30,793, from stamps Rs. 3,04,748, from excise Rs. 9,03,430, from customs Rs. 6,18,235, and from forests Rs. 3,11,306. The realizations under abkári, opium and bhang amounted to Rs. 5,14,721, giving an increase of Rs. 48,734 over the year before. The total receipts of the year were Rs. 84,11,578 and the expenditure Rs. 87,15,053 including the adjustment of the inefficient balance. Excluding this item, the actual charges were Rs. 80,10,795, showing a surplus of Rs. 4,00,783 on the income of the year and a balance to be carried forward to next year's account of Rs. 76,27,928. The trade of the country showed a slight improvement, the exports increasing while the imports fell off. The total value of exports and imports was Rs. 1,95,54,784 against Rs. 1,91,63,278. On public works out of an estimated allotment of Rs. 15,00,000, there was an actual expenditure of Rs. 14,08,514. Education continued to make good progress. There were in all 2,265 vernacular schools

attended by 74,679 boys and 19,785 girls, and 94 English and Anglo-Vernacular schools attended by 7,504 boys and 1,525 girls. 266 of these schools were Government institutions and 1,262 received Government aid. 2 new dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of patients treated was 161,255, showing an increase of 23,375 or 16·9 per cent. Vaccination received very close attention, as small-pox in an epidemic form prevailed throughout the year. The percentage of successful cases was, however, only 73·45.

Only one regulation was passed in the Cochin State during the year, viz., the Cochin Anchal Act amending the law relating to the management of the postal service. The Civil Courts had to deal with 8,966 suits, of which 8,385 were disposed of. In the Appeal Court 177 out of 241 appeals were decided, in the Rájá's Court 9 out of 14, and in the Zilla Courts 414 out of 593. The receipts under law and justice amounted to Rs. 68,134 and the expenditure to Rs. 71,887. The total number of cases for trial before the magistracy was 3,140 affecting 7,652 persons, of which 3,106 cases affecting 7,449 persons were dealt with. The average duration of cases in the Second and Third class Magistrates' Courts showed some improvement. There were 227 appeals preferred to the First-class Magistrate's Court, all of which were disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with and disposed of 23 cases affecting 80 persons. The Appeal Court decided 15 criminal appeals affecting 44 persons, besides doing a considerable amount of revision work. The administration of the jail improved and the working of the police was, on the whole, satisfactory. Taking offences under the Penal Code only, the percentage of detections and recovery of stolen property were, respectively, 71·92 and 57·22. There was a decline in serious offences. The number of documents registered during the year was 25,483 and the Registration department yielded a surplus of Rs. 20,489. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,07,041. The re-organization of the Medical department was sanctioned during the year. A hospital was opened at Nemmara, and the Kunnankolam dispensary was converted into a hospital for in-patients, while a lady doctor was entertained and other additional appointments were made to cope with increased work. The number of patients treated at the 9 hospitals and dispensaries was 78,519 against 70,823 in the previous year and expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 32,248 against Rs. 26,376. The number of cases vaccinated amounted to 29,507, of which 91·3 per cent. were reported to be successful. The 42 State schools entertained 2,983 pupils and the 111 aided schools 7,456 pupils. The Ernakolam college had 532 pupils. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 79,263. The total receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,52,269, or less than those of the previous year by Rs. 19,982. The decrease was chiefly under forests and abkári, but it was partly made up by an increase under land revenue and salt. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,06,235, showing a decrease of Rs. 61,547. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,42,117 and the value of Government securities held by the State and of goods in stock added to this give a total of Rs. 41,42,704 to the credit of the State.

In the Gódávari Agency there were no territorial changes nor disturbances during the year 1892–93. The rainfall was much above the average and the crops yielded well, but fever, cholera and small-pox were very prevalent. 327 civil

suits were instituted during the year and 302 were disposed of, while 10 out of 12 civil appeals were decided. Of 381 criminal cases for disposal, 304 were decided involving 893 persons, of whom 14 were committed for trial and 248 convicted. All the 17 criminal appeals were disposed of. Government passed orders allowing free cutting and cultivation in the Rampa forests and assigning compensation to the muttadárs. The sanctioned grant for public works was Rs. 14,000, of which all but Rs. 823 was expended; the only important works completed in the year were the Timmapuram-Addatigala and Kannapuram-Jilugumilli roads. 7 new salary-result schools were opened and the daily average attendance rose from 877 to 1,078, while fee receipts were doubled; there was a large increase in the number of aboriginal pupils. A second superintendent of hill schools was appointed. The Polavaram dispensary was more largely made use of than that at Bhadráchalam; 4,074 patients were treated at the former and 2,545 at the latter.

The year was a very uneventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency except in the Jagadalpur Mutta of the Bissemkattak taluk, where there was at one time a possibility of trouble arising; all danger was, however, obviated by the arrest on agency warrants of the disturbing elements. The only other event of any consequence was the marriage of the minor Rájá of Jeypore to the daughter of the Rájá of Udaipur in Chutia Nágpur. The old Paderu division was amalgamated with part of Pottanghi to form a new division designated Padwa. The season was an excellent one and the public health decidedly good. The Agency estates under management continued to make material progress. The minor Rájá of Jeypore's education proceeded satisfactorily, while the Bissemkattak minor joined the Local Fund Middle school at Párvatípuram. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year rose from 1,827 in 1891–92 to 1,835, of which 1,801 were disposed of. There were 28 sessions cases, and the number of appeals filed fell from 45 in 1891–92 to 34; all were disposed of. Only 484 civil suits were filed during the year against 572 in 1891–92. Of these, no less than 231 were pending at the close of the year. The 16 civil appeals filed were all decided. The number of in-patients treated at the hospitals remained almost stationary, while that of out-patients rose from 18,642 to 21,039. Vaccinations fell from 13,395 in the preceding year to 13,351. The number of schools declined from 182 to 104, and the attendance from 3,607 to 2,331, a result ascribed to the disappearance of mushroom schools which had sprung up in many places where there could be no real scope for them. The public works grant for the year amounted to Rs. 67,755, of which Rs. 67,669 were expended. Rs. 7,000 were devoted to the Párvatípuram-Rayagada road on which very good work was done. Rs. 8,551 were spent on the Jubilee ghât road. The Public Works department roads and buildings above the ghâts were transferred to the Agent and placed under the newly appointed Jeypore Estate Engineer. The Itikavalasa-Korapat road was kept in capital order and the Karandi bridge was approaching completion. The abkári revenue showed a slight fall, while the opium revenue and consumption increased somewhat. There was a small decrease in loss of life from wild animals.

The rains were heavy and the season was favorable throughout the Ganjám Agency except in parts of Rayagada Mutta, where the wet crops suffered to some extent. Fever was unusually prevalent. The decision of the Special Assistant Agent with regard to the boundary dispute between the Chinnakimedi zamíndárí

and the Bodogodo Maliahs was confirmed by Government, and the erection of permanent marks was nearly completed. The settlement of the boundary between the Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi Maliahs was still undetermined. The Mandása zamíndár having irregularly resumed some villages enjoyed by the Bissoyi of Sabakota, Government cancelled the resumption and directed the zamíndár to nominate a new Bissoyi. Iswara Behara Dolayi, son of the late Gouranga Behara Dolayi, attained his majority during the year and was permitted to take over charge from the Acting Patro. Lipka Podero of Grenabadi died and was succeeded by his son Azuka Podero. Out of an allotment of Rs. 22,976 for public works, Rs. 22,831 were spent. 8 abkári shops were sold by auction and fixed fees of Rs. 30 were levied on a number of others. The annual abkári rental came to Rs. 4,040 against Rs. 1,010 in the preceding year. There were 3 opium shops in the agency. The total number of children under instruction was 2,253 against 1,972 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 6,241 against 9,111 in the preceding year. 5,816 cases were successful against 8,264. The number of original suits was 124, of which 109 were decided against 99 in the preceding year. All the 5 civil appeals were disposed of during the year. The total number of criminal cases was 272 against 280 in the previous year, of which 259 were disposed of against 245. 1 criminal appeal was instituted and decided. The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. 103 wild animals were destroyed against 129 in the previous year, and the amount of rewards granted was Rs. 2,028 against Rs. 1,269. The number of persons killed by wild beasts was 73 against 68.

The season in the Pudukkóttai State was most disastrous and the misfortune was felt the more, because the preceding year was a bad one. The loss of crops, both wet and dry, was extensive and the prices of food-grains touched famine point, but a continuous supply of grain from Tanjore district avoided acute distress; the public health was remarkably good. The total outlay on 'public works' was Rs. 2,53,000, of which Rs. 1,24,350 were spent on 'buildings.' The new hospital and public offices progressed rapidly towards completion. There were for disposal in all courts 1,269 suits and 1,967 small causes, of which 1,215 and 1,909, respectively, were decided. The Chief Court further disposed of 125 out of 149 civil appeals. Judicial receipts and expenditure amounted, respectively, to Rs. 33,567 and Rs. 27,198. Criminal cases numbered 3,532 and affected 5,723 persons. The percentage of convictions rose slightly, while that of detection by the police declined from 88 to 87. There were in all 123 criminal appeals. The average duration of both civil and criminal cases improved considerably. The Registration department yielded a surplus of Rs. 10,287 and its operations were more extended than in any previous year. Education generally progressed and the college did fairly well in the various public examinations. 3 rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of patients treated increased from 18,185 to 23,911. The percentage of successful vaccinations was 95·56 as against 94·54. The work of inám settlement was approaching completion and the preliminary arrangements had been made for starting revenue survey. The land revenue demand was Rs. 5,16,384, the collection Rs. 4,36,251 and the balance Rs. 80,133. The total receipts of the state were Rs. 7,11,613 against an expenditure of Rs. 8,77,476, and the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,65,863 which reduced the balance to Rs. 3,53,781. The Devasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 1,97,934, while the Manovírti Jágír increased its surplus to Rs. 1,74,347.

There was no change in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during 1892–93. The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 189 against 257 in the previous year. 13 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 68 in 1891–92. The number of deeds registered amounted to 92 against 119 in the previous year. The season was favorable and the outturn of the crops fair. The total demand for the year was Rs. 3,36,775 against Rs. 2,59,072, while the collections amounted to Rs. 2,82,190 and charges to Rs. 25,220 against Rs. 1,36,871 and Rs. 24,860, respectively, in 1891–92. Rs. 9,600 were spent on public works. 9,882 patients were admitted into the Nawáb's dispensary and 35 cases of labor were attended by the midwife. Animal vaccination was introduced and 520 children were vaccinated against 502. The total strength of the 1 elementary and 29 indigenous schools was 567 against 555.

The Rájá of Sandur died during the year 1892–93 and was succeeded by his minor son Venkat Ráo, Ráo Sáhib, whose paternal uncle was appointed manager. The rainfall in the State was unusually heavy and caused considerable injury to the crops. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 50,648 against Rs. 54,511 in the previous year, while the expenditure aggregated Rs. 50,033 against Rs. 46,638. 95 criminal cases—most of which related to forest offences—were disposed of, 223 persons being convicted out of 263. 4,414 persons received treatment at the dispensary against 4,357 in the previous year. Education made fair progress.

During 1892–93 Rs. 2,16,079 were paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to the stipendiaries, who numbered 706 on the 1st April 1893. The direct payments from the Bank of Madras amounted to Rs. 2,28,000.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peshkash payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending 30th June 1892 amounted to Rs. 50,57,453, or Rs. 12,571 less than in the preceding year. The shrotriem jódi for the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,940. The total 'land revenue' (current demand) amounted to Rs. 4,57,54,234 against Rs. 4,80,06,865 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to the unfavorable season. Excluding South Canara, the area of Government lands in occupation was 21·16 million acres, or 16,000 acres in excess of that of the previous year. Including South Canara, the land assessment payable to Government was over 397·93 lakhs of rupees, or 2·27 lakhs more than in the preceding year. There was a large increase in area in Bellary, Nellore and Malabar, generally due to additional lands having been taken up during the early rains, in expectation of a favorable monsoon, and partly to the prompt disposal of applications for land and to the grant of pattás for lands hitherto shown under 'miscellaneous.' In Bellary, however, nearly half the increase was due to the introduction of survey areas and new settlement rates into the Bellary taluk, while in Nellore a portion of the increase was attributable to tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project being newly brought under cultivation. There was an increase of over 1·42 lakhs in the assessment in Anantapur and South Arcot in spite of a decrease in the area; this was due to the introduction of settlement rates of assessment into certain taluks of these

districts. Compared with the pre-famine year, fasli 1285 (1875–76), the occupied area in 1891-92 including cultivation shown under 'miscellaneous' was in advance by 1·57 million acres or 7 per cent. All the districts shared in the increase except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem, in the last of which, however, the deficiency was only 914 acres. In the other 3 the falling off amounted to 137,524 acres. The total extent cultivated out of areas held on pattá amounted to 16·85 million acres or 79·6 per cent. against 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all districts except Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Malabar, and was the result of the unfavorable season. In consequence of the serious failure of rains and water-supply in the irrigation sources, seasonal remissions amounting to nearly 37 lakhs of rupees had to be granted against 15·6 lakhs in the preceding year. The other deductions granted irrespective of season amounted to Rs. 21,16,800 against Rs. 20,58,706 in the preceding year. Excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, the net ryotwár demand for the year was 353·04 lakhs or 22·28 lakhs less than in the previous year. In 16 districts, there was a gross decrease of 29·33 lakhs of rupees, while in the remaining 6 there was an increase of 7·05 lakhs of rupees. The miscellaneous revenue amounted to 47·23 lakhs or 0·15 lakh less than in the previous year. Including cesses, the total demand was Rs. 5,27,69,655, of which Rs. 4,85,63,528 or 92 per cent. were collected within the year. The arrear demand of 'land revenue and cesses' at the beginning of the year was Rs. 29,02,325, and the collections and remissions in the year amounted to Rs. 25,74,196, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,28,129. The total current and arrear demand of 'land revenue and cesses' amounted to Rs. 5,56,71,980, of which Rs. 45,34,256 remained uncollected at the end of the year. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 39,16,729, or 7·7 per cent. of the total collections. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue. There was also a slight increase in the number of defaulters whose property, movable and immovable, was attached or sold, but the amount of arrears, for the recovery of which attachments or sales were found necessary, was appreciably less than in the preceding year, as was also the extent of immovable property sold. More than 95 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the village agency. The total receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 31,563, exceeding the charges by Rs. 11,245. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 84,940, of which Rs. 35,603 were collected and Rs. 10,981 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry presented through Registration officers declined, but the percentage of such applications to the total number continued to increase.

The scheme for the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates was brought into effect from 1st October 1892. Consideration was devoted to the prevention by legislative enactment of the disruption of ancient zamíndárís and other large proprietary estates, but no decision was arrived at during the year. The question of ameliorating the condition of Paraiyas and other low caste Hindus was fully discussed, and it was decided that the intervention of Government was not called for except to afford special educational facilities and to grant free house sites where necessary. Instructions were issued accordingly. The question of introducing the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act XVIII of 1879 (India) into Revenue

Courts and Offices in this Presidency was, after consideration, abandoned as premature. A Draft Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1883 regarding the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue was approved by the Governor in Council and ordered to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Bill to amend the law relating to karnams and other village officers in permanently-settled estates was revised with reference to certain suggestions of the Government of India and transferred to the Legislative Department.

During 1892–93, revenue settlement operations were continued in portions of Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore and Malabar, and in the hill villages of the Palni taluk of the Madura district. A few villages in the Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, were also experimentally classified with a view to testing the suitability for settlement purposes of the form of survey adopted. The total area classified was 824 square miles. The measurement of the sub-divisions of survey fields was completed in 786 villages. Settlement rates were introduced into the Bellary taluk of the Bellary district and into the remaining villages of the Chidambaram taluk and 236 out of the 300 villages of the Vriddháchalam taluk in South Arcot. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,29,330 and the total cost of the department up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,03,07,336. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts amounted to over 40½ lakhs, representing a return of 39·40 per cent. on the outlay. Including the outlay incurred by the Survey department, the return amounted to 13·05 per cent.

Initial survey progressed in the districts of Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara, while the districts of Trichinopoly, Gódávari and Kistna were undergoing resurvey during the year. The total area of the Madras Presidency according to the latest estimate is 143,140 square miles. Excluding resurveys, 69,819 square miles of this had been surveyed cadastrally, and 56,200 square miles topographically by the 31st March 1893. During the year 2,356 square miles of initial cadastral survey, 2,335 square miles of cadastral resurvey and 75 square miles of topographical survey were completed. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 5,81,284.

The settlement of *shamilat gaddatiru* ináms in the Cuddapah district was continued during the year, about 2,450 cases being settled against 700 in the previous year. 3,249 title-deeds were issued, of which 2,988 related to village service ináms in the Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Madura districts. The total area dealt with was 27,014 acres assessed at Rs. 72,604, and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 44,106. The cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 14,895. From the commencement of the inám operations, the Commissioner has dealt with 486,159 title-deeds covering an extent of 7,365,546 acres assessed at a little over 114½ lakhs. The increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 24,62,511, while the total cost of the Inám Commission has been Rs. 15,08,178, or about 61·2 per cent. of the annual addition to the revenue.

52 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1301 (1891–92). 4 of these were handed over to the proprietors during the year, while 7 estates were newly taken up. There were thus 55 estates under management at the close of the year. 2 of the estates surrendered were handed

over with an augmented surplus. In the other 2 estates, however, there was an unavoidable falling off in the current demand, and the surplus was also reduced to some extent owing to expenditure on irrigation works and other improvements. In 4 out of the 55 estates under the management of the Court at the close of the year, the proprietors had died, but, the succession being disputed, the estates remained under the Court's management. There were thus 51 incapacitated proprietors under the Court's care, of whom 45 were minors (2 being females) and 5 were incapacitated by sex alone, while the remaining 1 was an imbecile. The number of wards and their relations under tuition during the year was 61, of whom 52 were males and 9 females. Their progress was, on the whole, satisfactory. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court at the close of the year was 840,132 acres, of which 722,093 acres, or 85·9 per cent. were cultivated against 91·7 per cent. in the previous year. The total demand on these estates was about 57 lakhs (29¾ lakhs current and 27¼ lakhs arrears). About 27 lakhs were collected and half a lakh remitted, leaving a balance of about 29½ lakhs, or 51·5 per cent. of the demand, uncollected at the close of the year. The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 40,26,148. Adding Rs. 12,91,484—the cash balance at the beginning of the year—the total available assets amounted to Rs. 53,17,632, of which Rs. 39,43,392 were expended, including Rs. 3,74,025 invested in Government promissory notes. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13,74,240. Adding the value of grain on hand (Rs. 1,19,383) and of Government securities (Rs. 45,74,300), the balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 60,67,923. Of the year's expenditure nearly 9½ lakhs were devoted to the liquidation of debts, 2 lakhs to the maintenance and education of wards, 2½ lakhs to establishment, and 2 lakhs to public works.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

During the year 1892–93 the constitution of the Legislative Council was affected by the passing of the 'Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861' (55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14), which authorizes His Excellency the Governor to increase the number of nominated members of Council up to a maximum of 20 excluding the Advocate-General and enables the Governor-General in Council to make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations shall be made by the Governor. The Act further vests in the Governor in Council power to make rules authorizing at any meeting of the Legislative Council the discussion of the annual financial statement and the asking of questions. The Legislative Council passed three Acts during the year. Act I of 1893, repealing certain obsolete Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1893. Act II of 1893, amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844 so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th March 1893. An Act for facilitating inquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and the conduct of public servants was passed by the Council, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor before the close of the year.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1892 was 22,736, or 69 more than the number at the close of the preceding year. The sanctioned

strength was 22,804 against 22,865, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of temporary police sanctioned in Kurnool, North Arcot and Chingleput on account of scarcity and of the land customs guard in the Gódávari district, where the duty of guarding the frontier was transferred to the Salt department. The cost of the force for the year 1892 was little more than 39½ lakhs, being about half a lakh more than the expenditure of the previous year. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,717—in towns 1 to 656 and in rural parts 1 to 1,904. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles, and the average cost of a policeman was Rs. 186 against Rs. 183 in the preceding year. Punishments during the year numbered 3,804, or 123 more than in 1891. 95 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 550 by grants of money. 214 men or 1 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by magistrates and courts against 202 or ·96 per cent. in 1891, the chief offences being negligently allowing prisoners to escape, assault and breaches of the Police Act. The number of cases of causing hurt to extort confession was 6 against 1 in 1891, while that of convictions for extortion was 9 against 12. 2,033 men were enlisted during the year against 1,773 in 1891, while the casualties were more numerous than in the previous year. The proportion of men able to read and write was 81·8 per cent. against 79·6 in 1891. The number of processes served by the police increased owing to the advance in number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences; the proportion of processes to population was 1 to 105 in grave cases and 1 to 71 in petty cases. Deaths from violent and unnatural causes rose from 11,225 in 1891 to 12,744 in 1892, the increase being chiefly under the head of 'accidental deaths.' 9,255 fires were reported during the year against 10,766 in 1891. 122 persons lost their lives and 55,866 houses were destroyed against 149 lives and 66,720 houses, respectively, in 1891. The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs borne on the police registers was 24,614 against 27,748 in 1891. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was 2,100. The number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws increased from 122,969 in 1891 to 137,103 in 1892. In cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code alone detection stood at 35·5 per cent. The number of persons arrested on the whole was above 193,000, and out of these over 119,000 were convicted—a percentage of 61·7 against 61·2 in 1891. Detection under Special and Local Laws was 92·3 per cent. against 92·8 per cent. in the preceding year. 383 murders were recorded against 378 in 1891; 105 of these cases or 27·4 per cent. ended in conviction against 119 or 31·5 per cent. in 1891. The murderers committed suicide in 64 cases as in the previous year. The number of dacoities during the year was 339 against 292 in 1891; there was an improvement both in detection and recovery of property. The number of robberies was the same as in 1891, viz., 400. There was a decrease in the percentage of property recovered and an increase in the percentage of persons convicted. There was a considerable increase in lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases, the number being 7,945 against 7,361 in 1891; an improvement was noticeable in detection and recovery under this head, while there was a slight fall in convictions. The number of grave offences against property increased from 8,053 in 1891 to 8,684 in 1892. Cattle-thefts increased from 2,840 in 1891 to 3,155 in 1892; detection however rose from 50·2 per cent. to 55·8 per cent. Ordinary thefts numbered 14,254 against 13,369 in 1891; detection improved from 44·4 to 48·0 per cent. 55 cases of cattle-poisoning were recorded against 54 in 1891; the percentage of detection was 56·4 against

46·3. The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates for inquiry was 3,830 against 3,645 in 1891; 2,688 cases or 70·2 per cent. were struck off as false in 1892 against 65·5 per cent. in 1891. 14,738 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders against 14,605 in 1891; 13,804 or 93·7 per cent. were struck off as false in 1892 against 13,544 or 92·7 per cent. in 1891. Of 93,764 cases prosecuted, 4,311 or 4·6 per cent. were found false after trial against 5 per cent. in 1891.

In 1892 Rs. 5,711 were disbursed as rewards, chiefly for services rendered in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Factories Act was 46 and that of employés 23,872, of whom 1,424 were children. There were 131 accidents, of which 3 proved fatal. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act.

264 sulphur licenses covering nominal dealings to the extent of 896 tons were in force in 1892 against 259 covering 782 tons in 1891. The sales amounted to 363 tons against 326 in the previous year.

60,185 licenses were issued under the Arms Act against 57,149 in 1891, a rise ascribed to the increased attention paid to the working of the Act. The bulk of the increase was under licenses in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms for the purposes of sport, protection or display. The number of persons prosecuted under the Act was 583, of whom 475 were convicted.

During the year criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 6,690 Village Magistrates, 200 Third-class Magistrates, 437 Second-class Magistrates, 137 First-class Magistrates and 20 Courts of Session, and at the Presidency Town by 2 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the Commissioner of Police and the High Court. The increase of crime which commenced in 1887 continued, the number of offences returned as true in 1892 (viz., 267,847) being 25,876 more than in the preceding year; there were 8,227 more under the Penal Code and 17,649 more under Special and Local Laws. Tanjore, South Canara and Malabar showed the smallest percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Indian Penal Code. 318 out of 724 cases affecting life were cases of murder. Madras and Nílgiris were the only districts free from dacoity. The ratio of grave offences to population was 1 to 1,511 as against 1 to 1,737 in 1891; such offences were most prevalent in Madras, Nílgiris and Chingleput. 436,296 persons were brought to trial as against 399,973 in the preceding year, 104 and 117, respectively, being European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code rose from 22·8 in 1891 to 23·1 and that under Special and Local Laws from 82·8 to 84·3. The total number of original cases received in the Presidency was 266,926, *i.e.*, 25,732 more than in the previous year, the number contributed by the Presidency Town being 45,197. 7,920 appeals were presented in the year. 208,815 cases affecting 376,141 persons were disposed of by the regular Magistrates in the mufassal as compared with 192,144 and 350,741, respectively, in the

preceding year, the percentage of conviction being 43·0 as against 42·4 in 1891; the average fine per head was Rs. 5·1 as against Rs. 5·2. 6,352 appeals were instituted in these Courts and 6,288 were disposed of as against 5,796 and 5,750 in the previous year. Sessions Courts disposed of 1,213 cases against 1,091 in 1891; the percentage of convictions rose from 42·7 to 44·5. The number of appeals received in these Courts, viz., 910, was larger than in any previous year, the number disposed of being 901 as compared with 853 instituted and 857 disposed of in 1891. The increase in the proportion of confirmation of sentences both by the Sessions Court and the High Court continued, the percentage rising from 65·3 to 68·0 and from 68·2 to 74·8, respectively. The number of cases filed in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts rose from 36,153 in 1891 to 45,133, the largest figure on record. The number of cases disposed of was 45,160 involving 51,980 persons as against 36,134 cases affecting 42,491 individuals in the preceding year; the percentage of convictions rose from 86·5 to 91·6. The number of cases disposed of at the High Court Sessions was 65 as against 63 in 1891 and the percentage of convictions fell from 67·0 to 58·7. 23 cases, in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries, were referred to the High Court and 52 cases, in which capital sentences were inflicted, were submitted for confirmation. Of the 61 persons concerned in the latter, 43 were convicted, the sentence being confirmed in the cases of 30 persons. 658 appeals and 739 revision cases were received by the High Court as against 545 and 625 in the previous year, and 573 and 717 were disposed of as compared with 485 and 663 in 1891. The Court also perused 2,452 calendars and called for the records of lower Courts in 40 cases.

There were 7 central jails as in 1891; the number of district jails was reduced from 15 to 14 by the closing of the district jail at Calicut, and the number of subsidiary jails was 305 against 308 in 1891. The Civil Debtors' Jail and the Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, remained open throughout the year. The jail population of 1892 was the largest in the past decade. Admissions of prisoners of all classes, including transfers, numbered 87,658 against 75,562 in 1891; the daily average strength rose from 9,819·48 to 11,164·37; the total number of convicts received was 52,460 against 44,350 in the previous year, and of these 37,502 were direct admissions as compared with 31,340 in 1891. 87,730 prisoners, of whom 51,964 were convicts, were discharged from all causes during the year. Of the latter 736 were released under the remission rules and 35,591 otherwise. There were 51 escapes against 45 in 1891 and the number executed was 33. Burmese convicts at the close of the year numbered 679, 90 having been retransferred to Rangoon and 27 having died during 1892. The number of under-trial prisoners received was 33,881, and of these 12,754 were discharged, 14,525 were convicted and sentenced, 7,115 were transferred, 33 escaped and 33 died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class rose from 1,042·60 to 1,338·42. Of 'civil' prisoners, there were 1,317 admissions with an aggregate population of 1,447, of whom 141 remained in jail at the end of the year. Out of 37,502 convicts received by direct committal, 970 were Christians, 2,865 Muhammadans and 33,660 Hindus, while 7 professed other religions. 1·94 per cent. of these admissions were juveniles. The percentage of sentences above one month but below one year declined from 38·86 to 37·07, and there was a considerable decrease in sentences of transporta-

tion for life and of death. Jail offences rose from 3,548 in 1891 to 4,815, the number of offences relating to work alone being 2,375 against 1,295. Criminal offences numbered 31 against 40 in 1891 and whippings declined from 69 to 60. The percentage of convicts employed as prison officers was about the same as in the previous year in the case of males, but in that of females declined from 9·25 to 6·08. The Madras scale of diet continued in force throughout the year. The total charges of the year were Rs. 10,21,389 against Rs. 9,00,998 in 1891, but the total cost per head fell from Rs. 67–11–0 to Rs. 66–7–0. Cash earnings amounted to Rs. 1,19,132 against Rs. 66,269 in 1891. Deducting these earnings, the net cost per head was Rs. 55–12–0 against Rs. 60–15–0 in 1891. The death-rate recorded, viz., 45·14 per mille, was the highest in the last ten years; in the previous year the rate was 35·34 per mille. Of the 504 deaths during the year, 192 were due to cholera which appeared in an epidemic form in several jails. Excluding cholera the general death-rate was 27·94 per mille. The number of admissions of convicts into hospital was 7,357 against 5,568 in the preceding year. The Inspector-General visited all the central and district jails. Rs. 29,501–8–0 were expended by the department on buildings.

One vagrant remained in the Government workhouse at the close of 1891 and 17 were admitted during 1892. Of these, 5 were discharged on obtaining employment, 2 absconded and 11 were otherwise disposed of. 3 vagrants were convicted by the Magistrate. Of those admitted in 1892, 11 were British-born subjects, 1 was an American, 1 an Australian, and 4 belonged to other classes of British-born subjects. 10 of the inmates were between 16 and 40 years and the rest over 40. 2 were sailors, 3 clerks, 6 mechanics or Railway employés, while 6 followed other occupations. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,676 against Rs. 1,926 in the previous year.

The total receipts in 1892 of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 21,550, of which Rs. 10,180 were contributed by Government and Rs. 8,040 derived from interest on Government securities. The expenditure was Rs. 21,457 against Rs. 24,608 in 1891. Rs. 5,328 were spent on the Monegar Choultry, Rs. 11,283 on the Infirmary and Rs. 3,964 on the Lying-in Hospital. The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 67 against 80 in 1891 and that of children in the Foundling Asylum 4·17 against 4. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 115·37 against 94·31 in 1891. The total number of patients admitted into the Lying-in Hospital was 697, or 17 less than in the previous year. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 50 besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice dole of 2 ollocks a day. Dieting charges rose from Rs. 3,857 to Rs. 4,496. The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langarkhána during the official year 1892–93 was 145 against 138 in the previous year. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 140 persons and money doles to 16 persons, as compared with 132 and 16, respectively. The average number of persons lodging on the premises and receiving in-door relief was 7 as in the previous year. Receipts, including a balance from last year of Rs. 1,109, amounted to Rs. 6,349

and the charges to Rs. 5,222. No new admissions were made to the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles, and owing to the death of three female pensioners, the number fell from 31 in April 1892 to 28 in March 1893. The expenditure was Rs. 674 as against Rs. 747–8–0 in the preceding year.

Under the provisions of Act VII of 1892 the City Civil Court was established in Madras on the 1st December; its jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the High Court over all classes of ordinary suits (with certain specified exceptions) up to Rs. 2,500 in value. 2 temporary Subordinate Judges were appointed at Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly to assist the District Judges in clearing off arrears of civil work. The ordinary and small cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore in Gódávari was extended over the Gudiváda Munsifi in the Kistna district. 6 new District Munsifs' Courts were constituted at Gudiváda, Conjeeveram, Tindivanam, Trichinopoly, Sáttúr and Payyóli in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and North Malabar, respectively. The additional District Munsif's Court of Sivaganga was converted into a permanent Court (styled the Mánamadurai Court) with a separate jurisdiction, the provision of which involved the alteration of all the other Munsifis except that of Dindigul. Minor territorial changes were also made in the Munsifis of Bellary and Vizagapatam. 289,181 original suits and 12,348 appeals were received in the whole Presidency in 1892 as against 259,111 and 10,798 in 1891. The number of Village Munsifs who exercised civil powers during the year rose from 3,062 to 3,078, and the institutions and disposals in their Courts advanced from 58,185 and 58,073 in 1891 to 61,488 and 60,186, respectively. The regular Courts in the mufassal received during the year 81,671 ordinary suits and 120,224 small causes as against 70,869 and 104,919, respectively, in 1891, 177,769 suits or 88·05 per cent. of the aggregate litigation being contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts, 15,864 or 7·85 per cent. by the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 881 or 0·44 per cent. by the District Courts. 10,364 appeals were presented in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and the District Courts in 1892 as compared with 8,447 in 1891. The regular mufassal Courts disposed of 203,912 suits and 8,899 appeals as against 182,013 and 8,888, respectively, in the preceding year. 63·10 per cent. of appeals from original decrees and 69·92 per cent. from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the superior Courts, as against 58·55 and 78·63 per cent. in 1891. There was a slight fall in the number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned, *i.e.*, from 724 in 1891 to 702 in 1892. The amount realized after the issue of process decreased from 33·9 lakhs in 1891 to 33·7 lakhs, while the amount voluntarily paid was, as in the year before, slightly over 10 lakhs. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes rose from 24,736 in 1891 to 25,361, but the number disposed of fell from 25,055 in 1891 to 24,067 in 1892. In the City Civil Court 18 suits were instituted and 131 were received by transfer from the High Court; 7 of these were disposed of. The increase in the institution of suits on the Original Side of the High Court continued, *viz.*, from 402 to 419, while the number disposed of rose from 313 to 417. On the Appellate Side, the number of first and second appeals instituted declined from 2,351 in 1891 to 1,984, while the number disposed of rose from 1,865 in the previous year to 2,068. Taking all classes of appeals decided on the merits, the decisions of lower Courts were confirmed in 67·65 per cent. of the cases, reversed in 10·04 per

cent., varied in 13·10 per cent., and remanded in 9·21 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 14,10,746 as against Rs. 9,82,674 in 1891, made up of Rs. 9,69,576 under the Imperial and Provincial funds, Rs. 3,66,105 under the Process fund, and Rs. 75,065 under the Copyist fund, as compared with Rs. 6,35,422, Rs. 2,76,060, and Rs. 71,192, respectively, in 1891.

The number of registrations rose from 805,474 in 1891–92 to 873,161 or by 8·4 per cent., and the receipts from Rs. 12,29,749 to Rs. 13,15,388 or by 6·9 per cent. The charges, on the other hand, decreased from Rs. 8,47,392 to Rs. 8,33,169 or by 1·7 per cent. The surplus thus increased from Rs. 3,82,357 to Rs. 4,82,219 or by 26·1 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 499,434 to 555,118 or by 11·1 per cent., and optional registrations from 303,674 to 315,580 or by 3·9 per cent. The number of wills registered increased from 2,347 to 2,439 and that of authorities to adopt from 9 to 19. The largest number of wills (2,284) was registered by Hindus as usual. There was a decrease from 1,582 to 1,387 in the number of registrations on payment of fine. The numbers of searches made and of copies granted amounted to 45,584 and 35,426 against 46,725 and 32,055, respectively, in 1891–92. The number of documents refused registration advanced from 2,042 to 2,090; 458 appeals were disposed of against 390 in the previous year. There were no documents remaining uncopied at the end of the year. The number of unclaimed documents rose, however, from 1,507 to 2,274. 46·5 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The average fee for the registration of documents was Rs. 1–2–11 against Rs. 1–2–10 in the previous year. During the year 26 public and 17 private prosecutions were instituted. 23 public and 20 private prosecutions were disposed of. The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry presented to officers of the Registration department rose from 47,586 to 54,865 or by 15·3 per cent. During the year 10 new offices were opened, bringing up the total number of offices to 398. The average area in square miles to each registration office was 307 and the average population 86,272. 43 registering officers exercised magisterial powers against 44 in the previous year.

There were 214 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1891–92. Of these, 11 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest were working with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 4,00,89,933. During the year 1892–93, 30 of these companies were wound up. 27 of them had a nominal capital of Rs. 26,65,627 and the rest none. 10 companies increased their capital during the year by Rs. 6,81,982, while no company reduced its capital. 13 new companies were registered during the year, of which 12 possessed aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 15,20,896 and Rs. 1,64,397, respectively, the remaining one having no capital. The net result at the close of the year 1892–93 was a total of 197 companies at work. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,002 against Rs. 4,747 in 1891–92. The charges for 1892–93 were Rs. 1,439, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,563.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B., continued to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, during the year 1892–93. The strength of the British Army in the Madras Presidency at the close of the year was 13,044 against 13,977 on 31st March 1892; the strength

of the Native Army was 28,592 against 29,095. Two corps, respectively designated the Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery and the Rangoon Volunteer Engineers, were formed at Rangoon, as also an Administrative Battalion of Volunteers called the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers. A second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed at Trichinopoly. The transfer from the Southern to the Bangalore District of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General stationed at Wellington was carried out on 1st July 1892. The second-class Station Command at Bernardmyo was abolished. The status of the Station Staff Officer at Bernardmyo was reduced from the third to the fourth class, and that of the Station Staff Officer at the Shore, Mandalay, was raised from the fourth to the second class. The Madras Native Infantry garrison of Burma was tentatively fixed at 14 battalions and Tounghoo and Mangalore were abandoned as military stations. The Myingyan district was separated from the Mandalay district and a separate Administrative Medical Officer was sanctioned for it. The reduction of the strength of the British Army in this command necessitated the closure of the station hospitals at Myingyan and Tounghoo and resulted in corresponding reductions in the strength of the Army Medical Staff Officers, Medical Warrant Officers and Hospital Attendants of the Army Hospital Native Corps. The station hospital at Vizagapatam was also closed as being no longer required. Among British troops there was a general improvement in health; the death-rate was lower and there was a considerable decline in the number of admissions to hospital. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts were the most unhealthy, while the lowest death-rate occurred in Belgaum and Bangalore. The health of the Native army showed a marked improvement. The Military budget estimate for the year (excluding the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,47,48,720 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,53,81,000; the expenditure was Rs. 3,54,39,768 against Rs. 3,55,54,050 in the preceding year. The balance of stock in the Army Clothing department at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 10,31,121 against Rs. 10,12,516 at its commencement. Arrangements were made by the Commissariat department for the supply of beef and mutton at Shwebo, Bhamo and Bernardmyo and of mutton at Mandalay and Meiktila. 352 Australian horses were purchased during the year by the Remount department. The average price paid for horses purchased for the British Mounted service was Rs. 650 each and for those purchased for the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery Rs. 500 each. At the close of the year there were 32,451 Military pensioners on the books drawing pensions aggregating Rs. 23,84,805 against 32,114 pensioners receiving Rs. 23,87,659 in the previous year.

The statistics for the year 1892–93 as compared with those of 1891–92 show a decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels calling at the port of Madras accompanied by a reduction in the receipts from port dues. In the case of other ports there was an increase under all heads. Madras was visited by 561 British, 75 Foreign and 71 Native vessels, while 3,753 British, 670 Foreign and 20,602 Native vessels called at other ports. The port dues averaged from 13 to 24 pies per ton at Madras and from 6 to 23 pies elsewhere. Excluding Madras, the largest trade was carried on at Tuticorin, where the total value of imports and exports was nearly 240 lakhs; Cochin comes next with 213·5 lakhs, while the trade at Cocanada, Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore exceeded 150 lakhs. The largest passenger traffic was at the ports of Pámban, Tuticorin and Negapatam. The number of casualties to shipping was 18 against 22 in the previous year; the

most important casualty was the total loss by fire of the Swedish bark *Adolf* at Cochin. In no case was there any loss of life. The year's transactions resulted in a surplus in all Port funds except those of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madras, and the general balance rose from Rs. 6,25,295 in 1891–92 to Rs. 6,64,890.

The total number of wild animals destroyed amounted to 1,086, or 15 less than in the previous year. The decrease occurred under panthers, while under tigers, bears and wolves there was a slight increase. The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,837 against Rs. 23,523 in 1891–92. The increase was chiefly due to the larger number of tigers killed. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 215 in 1891–92 to 200.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall in the Presidency during the year was 49·59 inches against an average of 45·08 inches for the twenty years ending 1889–90, but the excess was confined to the south-west monsoon, while the north-east monsoon showed a deficiency of 2·71 inches or 16·2 per cent. This deficiency occurred chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. In the four districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the October-December rainfall was the smallest on record during the last twenty-three years, and elsewhere in the southern districts it was generally but little more than the previously recorded minimum. Early in March, however, very heavy showers fell in almost all the districts, and the situation continued to improve up to the end of the year. At the commencement of the year, the area affected by the failure of the late monsoon of the previous year was about 22,700 square miles and 46,000 persons were employed on relief works and 909 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The affected area rose to 22,900 square miles in May, at the end of which month the number receiving relief was nearly 80,500 on works and 1,138 in kitchens. In June, however, exceptionally heavy rains fell over the whole of the affected area except Nellore, which led to a steady falling off in the number employed on relief works or fed at kitchens. This improvement happily continued in the succeeding months of the year and all relief works were closed by the 15th September. In the south of the Presidency it was at one time feared that relief works would be necessary in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly, but the rains of February and March 1893 altered the situation. A relief work was opened in Ramnad offering wages at famine rates, but failed to attract any laborers. Excluding permanently-settled estates for which statistics are not available, the total extent cultivated during the year, including second crop areas, amounted to 26·4 millions of acres against 24·3 millions of acres in the preceding year, or an increase of 2·1 million acres. The advance was due to the favorable character of the season during the period of the south-west monsoon. Prices which had been steadily rising since 1888–89 showed a still further increase during 1892–93. The average price of second-sort rice was 8 per cent. higher and that of dry grains 5 to 16 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. Up to October, prices had been growing easier, but

in November and December both wet and dry grains rose in price in many of the southern districts, as also some dry grains in other parts of the Presidency also. Matters, however, subsequently improved, and at the end of the year the prices of the chief food grains were much cheaper than at its commencement in all districts except South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The average wages of agricultural laborers in towns and villages showed in several districts an increase as compared with the previous year, due to greater demand for labor consequent upon the more favorable season, or the employment offered by the opening of railway and other public works, and to the rise in prices.

During the year the Deputy Director, Land Records Branch, continued his inspections of the state of village and taluk accounts and the work done by revenue inspectors in the districts of Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. A revised form of revenue inspector's diary was issued, as also a set of detailed instructions regarding the maintenance of boundary marks. The compilation of village registers of statistics and of the firka books was completed up to fasli 1300 (1890–91) in eight districts and nearly so in most of the others, but the progress made during the year in clearing off the arrears that existed in some of the latter was but poor. The revised kistbandi sanctioned in 1889–90 continued in force during the year. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders, which has been in force since August 1890, was continued as a tentative measure in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly; it found, however, but little favor in the eyes of the ryots. It was decided during the year that implements of husbandry and one pair of ploughing cattle for each holding should be exempted from distraint for arrears of land revenue. Owing to the fact that the future of the College of Agriculture was still uncertain, pending decision on Dr. Voelcker's report, the numbers under instruction there continued small. The farm attached to the college was worked at a very small cost, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the latter part of the season and yielded fairly satisfactory results. Early in the year, the Government sanctioned a scheme for organising 5 farm schools in the mufassal, but, at the request of the Government of India, action was suspended pending receipt of Dr. Voelcker's report. The Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture was deputed to make a full and detailed inquiry into the growth of ground-nuts in South Arcot and the adjoining districts and to collect information regarding the system of grass-farming pursued in the Coimbatore district. The collection of palmyra fibres suitable for brush-making was continued in the year, and numerous specimens of the agricultural and manufactured products of the country were prepared for the Imperial Institute. Owing to the long continued drought and the drying up of the pastures and sources of water-supply consequent thereon, the sufferings of the cattle over a very large area continued to be severe up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains. Thereafter all danger of loss from this cause was removed till towards the end of the year, when the failure of the north-east monsoon caused considerable losses in the southern districts. The total loss of cattle from disease was slightly higher than in 1891–92, but very considerably below the average. The increase occurred under rinderpest and 'diarrhœa and dysentery,' that under the latter head accounting for nearly the whole of the gross increase. It occurred chiefly in the Kistna district, where 20,351 deaths (out of a total of 32,812 for the whole Presidency) were attributed

to these two diseases against 2,522 in 1891–92. In the same district and in the adjoining district of Kurnool, there was a considerable excess in the number of deaths put down to rinderpest; the total from these 2 districts more than accounting for the gross excess (2,745) over the previous year in the Presidency. Early in the year, a Superintendent for the newly organized Civil Veterinary department in this Presidency was appointed. He was directed to undertake the work of Veterinary Lecturer in the College of Agriculture temporarily, continuing to afford advice to the Board and Government in matters relating to pony-breeding. Pony-breeding operations were confined to the Coimbatore and Salem districts. The work done by the stallions was satisfactory in both districts, but the results of the coverings effected in 1891–92 were poor.

At Ootacamund, the Government Gardens were maintained in good order, and the Government House Gardens continued to improve, except that the shola trees in front of the building were dying; a further clearance of unsightly undergrowth and dangerous blue gums was made in Stone-house Park. The roads in Sim's Park, Coonoor, suffered much damage from the heavy rains in the early part of the year, and the lake was partially silted up by the same cause; the *Acrocarpi* and other indigenous trees, however, grew vigorously. The Duryan in the Barliyar gardens was still living, and likely to recover from the damage it sustained in 1891, while the other trees and plants in the garden thrived. The Gúdalúr gardens proved a success. The collections at the Herbarium received several additions and were maintained in good order. The receipts for the year were Rs. 4,736 against Rs. 5,095 in the previous year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,024 or Rs. 622 less than in 1891–92.

The season was, on the whole, unfavorable to the growth of cinchona, the rainfall being deficient except in the Dodabetta estate and the weather generally gloomy. On the Dodabetta estate the young plants suffered severely from the attacks of grubs. The quantity of bark harvested during the year was 119,483 lbs. The actual receipts were Rs. 72,798 excluding the value of 1,410 packets of quinine powders issued to Collectors. The expenditure was Rs. 80,386. Work in the factory was carried on sucessfully during the greater part of the year. A few accidents occurred to some of the machinery, but they did not cause the loss of much time. The amount of bark used in the factory was 171,717 lbs., from which there was turned out 4,933 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, and 3,139 lbs. of febrifuge. The cinchona alkaloids manufactured at Nedivattam were regularly tested by the Government Quinologist.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a special forest year extending from 1st July to 30th June was substituted for the official year hitherto adopted as the period for the submission of the Forest administration report. The figures given below therefore relate to a period of fifteen months (1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) instead of twelve months as usual. The audit of forest accounts was transferred from the Examiner of Forest Accounts to the Accountant-General with effect from the 29th March 1893. The area of reserved forests rose from 7,175 square miles to 9,436. Reserved lands covered an area of 7,751 square miles. There were 604 blocks covering an area of 7,205 square miles pending final notification on the 1st April 1892. 358 blocks, with an area of 1,138 square miles,

were added during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893, making a total of 962 blocks covering 8,343 square miles. 287 blocks, with an area of 2,261 square miles, were finally notified during that period, leaving 675 blocks, with an area of 6,082 square miles, at its close. Compared with the preceding year, the total number of blocks not finally constituted as reserved forest shows an increase of 71 blocks, but their aggregate area shows a falling off of 1,123 square miles. Good progress was made in the selection of lands for reservation, 1,138 square miles having been brought under settlement during the fifteen months against 419 in the year previous. 2,627 miles of forest boundary were preliminarily demarcated and 2,837 miles permanently demarcated during the period. The Survey of India party triangulated 3,430 square miles, traversed 139 miles and surveyed 788 square miles. The outturn was higher than in the previous year, while the cost per square mile showed a considerable decrease. Little progress was made in the preparation of working plans as the staff was generally engaged in selection and settlement work. The number of forest offences reported was 10,905 against 8,124 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions rose from 76 to 79. The area which it was attempted to protect from fires was 5,100 square miles, of which 95 per cent. escaped fire. The revenue derived from grazing during the fifteen months under report was Rs. 2,11,528 against Rs. 1,83,722 in the preceding twelve months. The area of plantations and topes increased from 49,284 acres to 49,381 acres. The principal additions to plantations were in Madura, Nílgiris and South Malabar. 391 acres were added to the area under cultural operations mainly in Ganjám, Nellore and Tinnevelly. Rs. 37,286 were spent on roads and bridges against Rs. 30,796 in the previous year, and Rs. 59,395 (against Rs. 38,035 in 1891–92) on buildings. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency amounted to Rs. 4,08,782 against Rs. 3,76,305 in 1891–92 and sales to purchasers direct from the forests to Rs. 14,89,378. The total forest revenue during the period amounted to Rs. 19,65,818 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,38,928, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 3,26,890 against Rs. 4,28,061 in the previous year.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1892–93, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 28 crores and 45 lakhs against 27 crores and 95½ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 49½ lakhs was the result of an increase of 1 crore and 13¼ lakhs under exports and of a decrease of 63¾ lakhs under imports.

The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other Presidencies amounted to 23 crores and 67½ lakhs or 1 lakh more than in 1891–92. Exports contributed 14 crores and 6 lakhs or 59·40 per cent. of the total value of this trade and imports 9 crores and 61¼ lakhs or 40·60 per cent. Compared with 1891–92, the exports increased by 90¾ lakhs or 6·91 per cent. and imports declined by 89¾ lakhs or 8·55 per cent. The increase under exports was chiefly in the trade with the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Ceylon and China; and the decrease under imports was chiefly in the trade with the United Kingdom and Bengal. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by 88¾ lakhs or 6·81 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by 2 lakhs or 17·86 per cent. The more important Indian articles of export, the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, indigo, seeds, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, cotton piece-goods and oils, which together contributed 78 per cent. of the total

exports of Indian produce. There were increases under indigo (70 lakhs), hides and skins (18 lakhs), coffee and spices (10 lakhs apiece), grain and pulse (4 lakhs), and sugar (1 lakh) and decreases under raw cotton (22 lakhs), seeds (21 lakhs), oils (8 lakhs), and cotton piece-goods (¾ lakh).

Compared with 1891–92, the imports of Indian produce decreased by 31¾ lakhs or 9·59 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by 58 lakhs or 8·07 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn and metals. Cotton piece-goods amounted to 2 crores and 2 lakhs (21·02 per cent. of the total imports), grain and pulse to 1 crore and 41¾ lakhs (14·74 per cent.), twist and yarn to 1 crore and 15 lakhs (11·97 per cent.) and metals to 65½ lakhs (6·82 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to 16 crores and 37 lakhs or 33 lakhs (2·07 per cent.), more than in 1891–92. The exports increased by 1 crore and 8¾ lakhs or 10·83 per cent., while the imports declined by 75½ lakhs or 12·58 per cent. As usual the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to 910 lakhs or 55·60 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed 168 lakhs or 10·28 per cent., Ceylon 162 lakhs or 9·89 per cent., the United States 82 lakhs or 5·03 per cent., the Straits Settlements 53 lakhs or 3·26 per cent., Belgium nearly 44 lakhs or 2·68 per cent., Germany nearly 33 lakhs or 2·01 per cent., and China nearly 32 lakhs or 1·94 per cent.

The total value of the external coasting trade amounted to 7 crores and 30 lakhs, that is, 32¼ lakhs or 4·23 per cent. less than in the previous year. Compared with 1891–92, the exports and imports declined by 18 lakhs and 14¼ lakhs, respectively. As usual this trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 49·10 and 25·52 per cent., respectively, of the total value. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Burma (18·23 per cent.), Travancore (2·40 per cent.), Kattywar (1·26 per cent.), and Goa (1·22 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure in the past year, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 39½ lakhs against 45½ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1891–92, the imports and exports of gold declined by 12 lakhs and 1¼ lakhs, respectively, while those of silver advanced by 1½ lakhs and 6 lakhs, respectively. The net imports of gold were 2½ lakhs, while under silver the net exports were 2 lakhs.

The expenditure during 1892–93 on Imperial Military works was Rs. 95,690, on Imperial Civil works Rs. 37,046, on Provincial Civil works Rs. 21,53,086, on Local Incorporated works Rs. 1,92,613, on Local Excluded works Rs. 32,800 and on Estate works Rs. 33,524. On Famine Relief works under the management of the Public Works department, a sum of Rs. 3,52,672 was expended, of which Rs. 2,01,543 related to irrigation works. The progress made in the Madras Harbour works was confined to the construction of the massive pier heads, and the extension of the wave-breaker protection; the general progress was satisfactory. The outlay of the year was Rs. 2,56,019, raising the total expenditure to Rs. 1,19,38,529 against the estimate of Rs. 1,23,83,386. The New Law Courts, Madras, were completed with the exception of the main central tower, the stone dome of which had not been finished; the building was, however, formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 12th July 1892. The City Civil Court and the vakils' chambers also reached completion. The expenditure on the whole block during the year was Rs. 1,94,102, raising the total outlay to Rs. 12,28,196 against an estimate of

Rs. 13,06,640. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 56,126, was sanctioned for the construction of a workshop for the College of Engineering. The foundations were laid and the walls carried to their full height during the year. The Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College was completed with the exception of a few fittings. The new bridge over the Kullar river was within a few days of completion when a series of heavy floods culminated in the destruction of the right abutment and the whole of the iron work. The following were among the important military and civil works completed during the year :—The West Hill barracks at Calicut costing Rs. 35,243 ; alterations to the District Jail at Cuddapah costing Rs. 67,917; District Munsifs' Courts at Aska (Ganjám), Amalápuram (Gódávari), Ongole (Nellore), Bellary, Proddatur (Cuddapah), Markapur (Kurnool), Tirupati (North Arcot); Taluk Cutcherries at Sattenapalle (Kistna), Kúdligi (Bellary), Cuddapah, Markapur (Kurnool), Perintamana (West Coast), Tirukkóyilúr and Tindivanam (South Arcot) ; Special Assistant's office, Korapat (Vizagapatam); Hygiene Laboratory to the Medical College, Madras. The Collector's office at Calicut was completed with the exception of the currency office, the total outlay being Rs. 1,87,544. The outlay on the Pottinghi-Korapat road, which was transferred to the Civil department in December, was Rs. 27,183, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 3,08,256. On the Vayittiri-Gúdalúr road the total outlay was Rs. 6,31,843 ; it was metalled, consolidated and in capital repair throughout. The Pálár causeway between Ranipet and Arcot was completed and opened by His Excellency the Governor. The value of the works executed at the Public Works Workshop was Rs. 1,15,759 against Rs. 1,10,431 in 1891-92.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works department during 1892-93 was Rs. 66,83,662, or Rs. 7,48,301 less than in 1891-92. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of the Gódávari delta system was Rs. 1,647. The area irrigated during the fasli 1302 (1892-93) was for first crop 631,839 acres and for second crop 65,549 acres against 640,781 and 91,583 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 24,60,605 and the charges to Rs. 7,02,652, leaving a net balance of Rs. 17,57,953 or 13·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,28,04,279. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 493 miles. The outlay on the capital account of the Kistna delta system was Rs. 3,06,594 during, and Rs. 1,00,44,233 to the end of the year, leaving Rs. 38,75,551 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was 471,401 acres against 480,728 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 18,93,462 and the charges to Rs. 5,40,679, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 13,52,783 or 12·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,07,95,104. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 297 miles. Though the construction estimate for the Pennéru anicut system was closed on the 31st March 1891, Rs. 56 were paid during the year for work done on the Nellore tank-supply channel which was completed during the previous year. The area irrigated was 73,051 acres against 35,652 acres in 1891-92, the revenue was Rs. 1,70,598 and the charges Rs. 31,359, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,39,239 or 7·4 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,81,684 against a deficit of Rs. 14,759 in the previous year. Estimates amounting to Rs. 65,000 for the Allúru main drain and affluents of the Sangam anicut system were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. The outlay on the capital account of this system during the year was Rs. 18,716 and to the end of the year Rs. 30,15,079, the

balance of the sanctioned estimate still to be worked out being Rs. 1,14,921. The area irrigated was 74,987 acres against 39,209 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,70,999 and the charges to Rs. 55,059, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,15,940 or 3·14 per cent. on the total capital outlay against a deficit of Rs. 27,725 in the previous year. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 2,16,40,725, was reduced by Rs. 235 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 30,763 acres against 73,500 acres in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,48,281 and the charges to Rs. 1,69,287, showing a deficit of Rs. 21,006 against a net revenue of Rs. 8,280 in the previous year. The telegraph line along the canal between Sunkesala and Kurnool was dismantled in December 1892, Rs. 36,600 being paid to the Telegraph department towards the capital cost of its construction. Against an estimate of Rs. 49,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1892, an expenditure of Rs. 24,722 was incurred in excavating a new supply channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the Patha Cuddapah tank, the outlay on the work being charged to the canal. The outlay on the open capital account of the Barur tank during the year was Rs. 2,798 and the total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,590. The area irrigated was 3,584 acres against 2,757 acres in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 7,263 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,861, showing a net revenue of Rs. 2,402 or ·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 912,785 acres for first crop and 99,264 acres for second crop, against 908,616 and 99,443 acres, respectively, in 1891–92. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,93,993 or 39·00 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,79,450. The area irrigated under the Srivaikuntam anicut system was 15,531 acres for first crop and 13,580 acres for second crop against 22,219 and 19,103 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The revenue was Rs. 58,997, and the charges were Rs. 21,421, showing a net revenue of Rs. 37,576 or 2·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,51,541. The expenditure incurred on the Periyár project was Rs. 13,13,558 during, and Rs. 50,82,141 up to the end of the year, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 54,25,000. Good progress was made with the works though the season opened with a disastrous flood, which may be said, roughly, to have caused damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees. The expenditure during the year on the Rushikulya protective project was Rs. 4,95,584 and that to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29,70,319 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 39,40,000. The progress of the works was good notwithstanding the bad weather of the last three months of the year. A revenue account was opened during the year. The area irrigated was 4,183 acres, the revenue derived was Rs. 5,831, and the charges amounted to Rs. 9,954. An expenditure of Rs. 19,403 was incurred on capital account of the Dondapad tank project in the Kistna Western division, leaving Rs. 1,10,597 as the unexpended balance of the sanctioned estimate. The expenditure on capital account of the Sagiléru 'Upper' project which was undertaken to give relief to the distressed population of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, was Rs. 43,157 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 2,96,000. The areas taken up for irrigation for first and second crops under the Cumbum tank system were 5,379 and 4,501 acres, respectively; the revenue amounted to Rs. 11,682 and the charges to Rs. 9,978. The area irrigated under the Thadapalli channel system was 14,707 acres for first and second crops; the net revenue was Rs. 25,534 or 28·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The area irrigated under the Arkenkota

channel system was 4,162 acres ; the net revenue was Rs. 4,538 or 4·46 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Kalingaráyan channel system were 11,273 and 10,270 acres, respectively; the net revenue derived was Rs. 18,198 or 32·94 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 14,360 and to the end of the year Rs. 18,81,319. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 61,998 and 25,397 acres, respectively. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,61,476 and the charges to Rs. 82,781, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 78,695 or 3·98 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Under the Poiney anicut system 21,939 acres were irrigated for first crop and 5,961 acres for second crop ; the net revenue was Rs. 46,372 or 20·59 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Cheyyáru anicut system were 20,574 and 13,764 acres, respectively ; the revenue derived was Rs. 58,668 and the working expenses Rs. 58,820. The areas irrigated under the Chembrambákam tank system were 12,822 and 3,808 acres for first and second crops, respectively; the net revenue was Rs. 34,580 or 4·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The areas irrigated under first and second crops of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension project were 7,454 and 1,727 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 21,017 and the charges amounted to Rs. 8,523, showing a profit of Rs. 12,494 or 0·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,105,806 cubic yards. The total area irrigated under the Vallúr anicut system was 4,843 acres and the net revenue derived therefrom Rs. 1,531. The outlay on the capital account of the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system during the year was Rs. 9,225. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 21,838 and 2,537 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 75,202 or 30·66 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Vriddháchalam anicut system was 4,856 acres and the net revenue Rs. 19,225 or 38·65 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the capital account of the Shatiatope anicut system during the year was Rs. 8,059 and to the end of the year Rs. 99,311. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 28,690 and 2,929 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 1,49,884 or 147·07 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Under orders of the Government of India, the construction estimate for the Pelandorai anicut was closed on the 31st March 1893. The total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,51,336 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,59,446. The total area irrigated was 8,478 acres and the net revenue was Rs. 24,183 or 5·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In October 1892, estimates amounting to Rs. 2,35,000 were sanctioned for improving the drainage of the southern portion of the Chidambaram taluk under the Lower Coleroon anicut system. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 106,934 and 4,283 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 5,33,051 and the working expenses Rs. 57,962, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,75,089 or 84·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The total area irrigated under the Mehamattúr anicut system was 2,236 acres; the working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,867. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Maradúr anicut system were 13,920 and 13,401 acres, respectively; the net revenue derived was Rs. 44,711 or 108·69 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 927 were spent on the maintenance of the Chilka lake canal. The capital expenditure on the Buckingham canal during the year was Rs. 1,85,559, making a total of Rs. 76,80,930 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 1,01,366 against

Rs. 98,326 in the previous year. The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 18,590 against a loss of Rs. 74,599 in the previous year. The revenue realized from the Védáranniyam canal amounted to Rs. 1,078 and the cost of its upkeep to Rs. 4,096. On the tank restoration scheme 6 investigation parties were employed. The area over which operations extended during the year was 3,802 square miles, making an aggregate area of 31,997 square miles under investigation. Rs. 17,186 were spent on the investigation and Rs. 3,11,924 on the execution of tank restoration works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned up to the end of the year was Rs. 37,55,121, against which the total expenditure on original works and repairs was Rs. 26,33,077. The expenditure on 'ordinary works' during the year was Rs. 9,35,990, of which Rs. 2,53,153 were spent on 'major original works' and Rs. 1,14,467 and Rs. 5,68,370 on 'minor original works' and 'repairs,' respectively. The expenditure on 'minor works, Revenue department,' was Rs. 4,23,747. The outlay on 'agricultural works' was Rs. 3,16,461, of which Rs. 75,915 were incurred on 'major,' Rs. 12,819 on 'minor original works' and the balance on 'repairs.' An outlay of Rs. 18,878 was incurred from Irrigation Cess funds in improving and repairing the Tungabhadra channels in the Bellary and the Cauvery channels in the Salem districts.

The numbers of miles of railway open and under construction at the close of the official year were, respectively, 2,410 and 549. The first section of the East Coast Railway (from Bezwada to Rajahmundry 93 miles) was opened on the 20th February 1893, and His Excellency the Governor in the presence of a large concourse of spectators drove the first coal train over the Kistna bridge near Bezwada on the 17th March 1893. A further section of the East Coast Railway, viz., from Rajahmundry to Vizianagram with a branch from Samalkot to Cocanada was fast approaching completion. The section of South Indian open line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway on the 1st January 1893, and the portion between Dharmavaram and the Mysore frontier (56 miles) was approaching completion. The Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway made but poor progress during the year owing chiefly to labor difficulties. The Nílgiri Railway was being pushed forward and the works were in active progress throughout the length. Sanction was given for the survey of an extension from Coonoor to Ootacamund. The Palghat-Kurapatnam project fell in abeyance, the Government being of opinion that the cost was prohibitive, but sanction was given for the survey of an alternative route from Shoranúr station on the Madras Railway.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 12,00,05,795 or Rs. 1,43,034 per mile and the net profits for the official year amounted to Rs. 46,00,856 or 3·83 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings showed an increase of nearly 4¼ lakhs and the working expenses were less by Rs. 2,20,494, the decrease being attributable to the inclusion of the cost of 8 new locomotives in the previous year's accounts. The number of passengers carried was 9¼ millions, or an increase of 12·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. There was again a falling off in goods traffic, the tonnage being 777,259 against 807,268 in 1891–92, but the receipts were larger and traffic under the head of hides and skins, kerosine oil, and oil seeds exhibited a considerable improvement. There were no important changes in the rates and fares.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 7,21,03,310, or Rs. 69,186 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to Rs. 29,26,571 or 4·06 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings were Rs. 79,21,103 and exceeded those of the previous year by more than 6½ lakhs, owing to general improvement both in the passenger and goods traffic. There was a slight increase in the working expenses. 10¾ millions of passengers travelled over the railway or 10 per cent. more than in the preceding year. There was an improvement shown in goods traffic chiefly under the head of oils, provisions and salt.

The total capital expenditure on the Bezwada Extension Railway up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 14,21,529, or Rs. 66,210 per mile, and the net profits for the official year were Rs. 43,274, or Rs. 3·04 per cent. on the outlay. The line was worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

At the close of the official year 1892–93, there were 1,835 post offices, 1,709 letter-boxes, 1,057 postmen and 919 village postmen under the Imperial Post department, figures showing a general increase over those of the previous year. The length of Imperial mail lines rose from 15,474 to 15,779 miles. The number of articles given out for delivery was 64,360,634 against 61,155,458, and of these 1,608,854 were returned undelivered against 1,500,148 in 1891–92. Money order transactions continued to expand and the value-payable system gained considerable ground. The amount of Savings' Bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1893 showed an increase of Rs. 4,31,490 over the figures of the previous year, and the number of deposits rose by 8,936. The number of complaints made by the public against post officials increased from 1,176 to 1,313. There were 9 highway robberies of the mails against 2 in 1891–92. The year opened with 152 combined offices and closed with 174. The net revenue from them was Rs. 2,09,079 against Rs. 1,94,459 in the previous year.

The length of District Post lines open was 924 miles against 865 in the previous year. 10 new post offices and 39 new letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 7 additional village postmen were entertained. There was a decrease in the number of articles collected for despatch and received for delivery, and an increase in the number of articles returned undelivered. Owing to the transfer of certain remunerative establishments to the Imperial Post, there was a deficit of Rs. 12,888 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 16,198 in the previous year.

249 miles of Telegraph lines were added during the year, thus making the total mileage 6,608 miles. 46 offices were opened and 19 closed, and the number open at the end of the year was 332, of which 197 were directly under Government management. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 817,032 against 772,837 in 1891–92. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 11,42,239.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue under Imperial, Provincial and Local services rose from 1,253 lakhs in 1891–92 to 1,358 lakhs in 1892–93, while the gross expenditure fell

within the same period from 1,254 lakhs to 1,216 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of 142 lakhs against a deficit of nearly a lakh in the previous year. Although there was considerable scarcity in parts of the Presidency, it was not so severely felt as in 1891–92, when Government had in many cases to remit revenue or to suspend collections. Consequently most of the arrears were collected and the improvement under the principal heads of civil revenue alone amounted to nearly 91¾ lakhs. The expenditure also decreased owing to the smaller outlay on Railways, Public Works and Irrigation. The amount remitted to other provinces, or paid in satisfaction of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency was 279½ lakhs against about 264 lakhs in 1891–92, and the interest paid on Government paper rose from 33 to 33½ lakhs.

The value of small silver coin which passed into local circulation amounted to Rs. 6,23,000, leaving, in the treasuries at the close of the year, a balance of a little over 10 lakhs against 16¼ lakhs at the close of the previous year. The local circulation of copper coin decreased by Rs. 30,000, and the balance at the end of the year was 5¾ lakhs or nearly a lakh more than in the previous year.

The receipts from Land Revenue rose from a little less than 432¼ lakhs in 1891–92 to a little over 505¼ lakhs in 1892–93, owing chiefly to the collection of arrears on account of the previous year. The charges also rose from a little less than 48¾ lakhs to 50¾ lakhs.

The guarding of the Yanam frontier was transferred from the Police to the Salt and Abkári department from 1st April 1892, and the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of a lease to all new holders of Government salt pans, containing the condition that the lease be determinable on the lessee permitting another person to manufacture salt in his pans without the consent of Government. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store fell from nearly 9¾ million maunds in 1891–92 to a little less than 9¼ million maunds. As in the previous year the issues stood at a little more than 8½ million maunds. The Salt revenue fell from 177¼ lakhs to a little over 172 lakhs, owing chiefly to the abnormally large cash sales in the two previous years, to the decrease of sales in some sub-divisions consequent on the state of stock and to reduced exports to Orissa from Ganjám. The charges were very nearly 19¼ lakhs against a little over 19 lakhs in 1891–92.

The Stamp revenue of the year amounted to a little over 73½ lakhs or about 6¼ lakhs more than that realized in 1891–92 which was itself higher than the collection in any previous year. The charges also rose from 1¾ to 3¼ lakhs, in consequence of the debit to this head of stamped paper issued in Madras.

The receipts from Excise and Abkári fell from 117½ lakhs to a little over 117 lakhs. But owing to the expansion of departmental operations, the charges rose from a little over 5½ lakhs to 5¾ lakhs. Opium receipts, which now comprise transit duty on excise opium, amounted to 4 lakhs, or only a little less than in 1891–92.

Sea Customs receipts and charges were, as in the preceding year, 15¾ and 1½ lakhs, respectively. Land Customs receipts rose from a little over half a

lakh to nearly a lakh, owing to the large quantities of rice which paid land customs for shipment at Kárikál. The charges were, as usual, inconsiderable in amount.

The Income tax realized 18½ lakhs against 17½ lakhs in 1891–92. The charges of collection were, as in the previous year, less than a quarter of a lakh.

The net result of the transactions of the Forest department was a surplus of 3 against 3¾ lakhs in the previous year.

Registration receipts and charges rose from 12¼ and 7 lakhs in 1891–92 to 13¼ and 7½ lakhs, respectively, in the year under report.

Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, the receipts in 1892–93 showed a net increase of a little less than 3½ lakhs, due chiefly to the amount realized as interest on the abnormally large advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, to the advance in jail manufactures and to the repayment of sums received from Provincial funds in previous years in order to cover deficits in Local funds. The charges on the other hand showed a net decrease of a little over 3 lakhs, owing chiefly to short expenditure on Census, Irrigation and Navigation and Public Works executed by Public Works officers. The receipts and charges under Excluded Local funds were 7 and 8 lakhs, respectively, against 10 and 10¼ lakhs in 1891–92.

The Imperial Public Works receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to 83¼ and 207½ lakhs, respectively. Compared with the year before the receipts were higher by 3¼ lakhs and the charges lower by 49¼ lakhs. The increase in the receipts occurred chiefly in the traffic collections of the South Indian Railway. The transfer from the South Indian Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway of the outlay on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway and the smaller outlay on the construction of lines on the East Coast and South Indian Railways led to the decrease in expenditure.

The receipts of the Military department stood at the same figure as in the previous year, namely 12¾ lakhs. The Military expenditure fell from a little over 354¼ to 353¾ lakhs.

The receipts and outgoings of the Postal department rose from 101¾ and 127¼ lakhs, respectively, in 1891–92 to 108¼ and 139 lakhs in 1892–93. The receipts of the Telegraph department rose from 7½ to 8¼ lakhs, while the charges fell from 7 to 5¼ lakhs.

The value of Loans outstanding increased by 2 lakhs only, owing chiefly to the comparatively small advance taken by the Harbour Trust Board.

The receipts of Provincial services, including the Pound fund and Agricultural services, aggregated 302¼ lakhs, but the charges rose to 317¼ lakhs, exceeding the receipts by 15 lakhs. The year before closed with a Provincial deficit of 24¼ lakhs. The balances at credit of Provincial services thus fell from 42 lakhs on 1st April 1892 to 27 lakhs on 31st March 1893.

Owing to the amalgamation of the Canal and Ferry funds with Local funds under Act V of 1884, Incorporated Local funds now comprise only the following: (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service funds, (3) Irrigation Cess funds, and (4) The Bhadráchalam Road fund. The balances at credit of these funds amounted to a little over 60¾ lakhs on 31st March 1893, or a little over 5¾ lakhs more than on 1st April 1892.

The circulation of Government currency notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding the transactions of the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 275 lakhs at the end of the year against 265 at the beginning. The highest circulation was 301 lakhs in December 1892 and the lowest 262 lakhs in April 1892. The average circulation for the whole year was 283 lakhs, being 2·03 lakhs more than that of the previous year. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 167 lakhs at the beginning and 213 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted to 1,545 lakhs and 1,590 lakhs, respectively, as against 1,307 lakhs and 1,196 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 27 lakhs against 32 lakhs. No fresh cases of forgery of Madras or Calicut notes occurred during the year, but one forged note of the Calicut circle for Rs. 10 belonging to the forgery of 1879 was presented by the Bank of Madras in May 1892. Two cases occurred, one at Poona and the other at Madras, in which individuals preferred fraudulent claims to the value of half notes. It was ascertained, however, that the claimants could not have held the entire notes and prosecutions were accordingly instituted with the result that both individuals were convicted. Another case of apparent fraud occurred at Bangalore, the result of which was not known at the close of the year. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,418 against Rs. 2,91,576 in 1891–92.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

In a population of 33,693,179, the vital statistics relating to which were recorded, the births registered during the year 1892 numbered 845,029; the ratio per mille was 25·9 against 27·4 in 1891, and the decrease was in a great measure due to the distress which prevailed in the Presidency during 1891 and 1892. The birth-rates in the several districts ranged from 17·8 per mille in Ganjám to 36·8 in Madras. In all districts except South Canara and Nilgiris the birth-rates were lower than the average for the previous ten years; as compared with 1891, the rates were higher in only 3 districts. The proportion of male births to female was 104 to 100. The registered deaths numbered 750,755, a figure higher than in any year since 1879; the ratio per mille was 22·3 against 22·2 in 1891 and 19·5, the average of the five years 1887–91. 105·3 males died for every 100 females. Infantile mortality was, as usual, high, the death-rate of infants under one year being 173·9 per mille. The highest death-rate (46·5) was registered in Madras and the lowest in Ganjám (14·3). In 11 districts the death-rates were lower than those recorded in the previous year and also below the average of the decade preceding. There were 79,033 deaths from cholera against 98,773 in the previous year. It was a cause of mortality in every district and was most severely felt in Gódávari, Kurnool and Tanjore. Small-pox visited all districts and caused 43,757 deaths against 41,322 in 1891; it proved most fatal in Malabar, Kistna and Gódávari. The number of

deaths from fever was 280,627 against 247,029 in 1891; it was most prevalent in Kurnool, Nílgiris, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and Madras. Dysentery and diarrhœa, which were especially fatal in Madras and Chingleput, caused 32,293 deaths against 34,223 in 1891. The birth-rate in mufassal municipalities was 29·9 per mille against 30·0 for 1891; the rates in the various towns varied from 20·9 per mille in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly to 41·3 in Vániyambádi. The average death-rate was 29·4 per mille, the extremes being 18·2 in Salem and 55·2 in Kurnool. Cholera visited every municipal town except Palni and Ootacamund, proving especially fatal in Periyakulam, Anantapur, Bezwada, Vániyambádi, Cocanada, Tellicherry and Palamcottah. Small-pox caused deaths in 47 towns, the highest mortality occurring in Cochin (19·9), while fever prevailed in every municipality, and with especial virulence in Kurnool where the death-rate from this cause alone was 31·4 per mille. Municipal councils set aside 60·3 per cent. of their total annual income for expenditure on sanitation and district boards 8 per cent. as against 37·6 and 7·9 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. In municipalities the conservancy establishment was increased, and the private scavenging system made a considerable advance, but the number of public latrines was, as usual, inadequate. The sources of water-supply and drainage in villages were, for the most part, in a defective and insanitary condition.

The staff of the Sanitary Engineering department was increased by the appointment of 2 Assistant Engineers and a number of minor subordinates. The Sanitary Engineer paid visits of inspection to 18 towns and submitted for the sanction of Government water-supply projects for the towns of Bellary, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Ongole and Kurnool and a drainage scheme for Negapatam. The first three of these projects were abandoned for want of sufficient funds, while the other schemes were under consideration at the close of the year. 9 projects were under execution during the year. Of these, 2, viz., the Kandal drainage and South water-supply schemes in Ootacamund, were completed, while satisfactory progress was made with the water-supply works at Madura and Cuddapah, the Coonoor and Kumbakónam drainage schemes, and the realignment of the Ootacamund main sewer. The Trichinopoly and Tanjore water-supply schemes were put in hand too late to admit of much work being done within the year. Pending the provision of funds, no progress was made with the schemes for the supply of water to Dindigul, Coonoor and Vellore and the drainage of Tirupati. The Sanitary Engineering department also scrutinized 165 plans and 202 estimates for sanitary works of the value of Rs. 2,17,708, besides furnishing a number of designs and plans for local bodies.

The number of vaccinations performed during 1892–93 amounted to 1,164,541, or 111,121 cases more than in 1891–92. 94·0 per cent. of the operations proved successful against 92·1, and the average cost of each successful case was As. 3–5 against As. 3–7 in 1891–92. Infantile vaccination made a considerable advance, the number successfully vaccinated under one year of age (259,459) exceeding the figure of the previous year by 48,807. Excellent results were achieved in Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. At the close of the year there were only 4 municipal towns in which vaccination was not compulsory, viz., Bimlipatam, Cochin, Karúr and Tanjore. Animal vaccination was conducted in all districts and all municipalities except Srírangam; 884,525 operations were performed against 674,148 in

1891–92 and the percentage of success was 96 against 90·4. The best results were obtained with fresh animal lymph, next with glycerine paste, and lastly with preserved animal lymph, the percentages of success being 97·3, 96·4 and 95·1, respectively.

There were in all 449 hospitals and dispensaries at work against 432 in 1891. There was a corresponding increase in the numbers of patients and of surgical operations performed, accompanied by a satisfactory decrease in the death-rate. Eye diseases and ulcers were the most prevalent diseases. The total cost of these institutions was Rs. 11,94,157.

The accommodation for lunatics was ample except in the Calicut Asylum. In all, there were 837 patients under treatment, of whom 77 were cured and 104 died. The annual cost of each insane was Rs. 188 in Madras, Rs. 126 in Waltair, and Rs. 105 in Calicut.

During the year 577 cases were admitted to the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 11,488. A large number of cases presented for treatment were of a very virulent type.

During the year 1892, 7 ships with 3,030 emigrants left for Natal. There was no emigration to Mauritius. 214 emigrants returned from Natal and 679 from Mauritius, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 13,744, respectively. There was no emigration to French Colonies, and only one colony, viz., Réunion, repatriated emigrants, 182 individuals returning with savings amounting to Rs. 8,000. 1,933 indentured emigrants embarked to the Straits Settlements from Negapatam, while the number of free emigrants was 17,750, excluding 348 French subjects who embarked at Pondicherry and Kárikál. 6,449 emigrants to Assam were registered in Ganjám and 45,881 persons emigrated to Burma, most of whom belonged to Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. 37 French subjects also left Pondicherry and Kárikál for Burma. Emigration to Ceylon was chiefly confined to Madura and Tinnevelly; the total number embarked was 86,415. Immigrants from the Straits Settlements, Burma and Ceylon numbered 18,234, 27,040 and 10,866, respectively.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION

The B.A. degree, First-in-arts and Matriculation examinations were all held under the revised bye-laws relating to the respective examinations sanctioned during the previous year. At the M.A. degree examination 10 candidates passed out of 15 that appeared against 6 out of 16 in 1892. At the B.A. degree examination 658 candidates entered for the English Language division, 649 for the Second Language division and 594 for the Science division, of whom 510, 569 and 312, respectively, passed. One of the successful candidates in the English Language and Second Language divisions was a female. The number of candidates for the First-in-arts examination fell from 2,016 to 1,889, but that of passes rose from 740 to 779. 4 of the examinees and 2 of the passed candidates were females.

First-grade colleges increased in number from 11 to 12, and the B.A. and F.A. classes were attended by 1,355 and 1,203 students, respectively, against 1,056 and

1,652 students on the 31st March 1892. Second-grade colleges fell from 24 to 23 and the strength of the F.A. classes from 1,099 to 966. The decrease in the strength of the F.A. classes was due to the very unfavorable results of the Matriculation examination of December 1892. Of the college students, 3 were females.

For the M.L. degree examination, 3 candidates appeared as in the previous year and 2 passed as against none. At the B.L. degree examination 72 passed out of 169 examinees against 48 out of 151 in 1892. The strength of the Law College advanced from 360 to 512. The fee income of the institution rose from Rs. 30,324 to Rs. 42,820, and, after meeting all the expenses, left the large surplus of Rs. 15,374. The institution of the Pleadership classes chiefly contributed to the increase in the strength and the fee-receipts of the college.

All the 3 candidates that appeared for the Second M.B. and C.M. examination and 4 out of 6 candidates at the first M.B. and C.M. examination were successful. For the Preliminary Scientific examination, 12 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed against 1 out of 7. At the second and first L.M.S. examinations 15 and 38, respectively, passed out of 21 and 83 examinees, against 11 and 17 out of 19 and 90, respectively, in 1892–93. There were 133 against 157 students on the rolls of the college department of the Medical College; of these, 12 attended the M.B. and C.M. section, 96 the L.M.S. section, while 25 were casual students. 9 against 6 students were females. The discipline of the college was improved by the introduction of a revised scale of punishments and certificates of attendance were withheld from students, whose conduct or progress was not satisfactory.

For the B.C.E. degree examination, 11 as against 14 candidates appeared and 5 as against 6 passed. The strength of the College department of the College of Engineering rose from 10 to 15. 4 Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. At the final examination for Assistant Engineers 4 students were successful.

The entrances for and the passes at the written and practical examinations for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching advanced from 16 and 19 to 41 and 36 and from 12 and 11 to 30 and 13, respectively. 28 against 31 graduates and 23 against 29 First-in-arts under-graduates were under training in the Teachers' College, and 6 First-in-arts under-graduates attended the second-grade training college at Calicut, which was reorganized during the year.

The College of Agriculture passed through another year of suspense, pending the elaboration of proposals as to its future organization with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report, and the strength fell from 45 to 42. 4 students qualified for the agricultural diploma.

73 against 88 candidates presented themselves for the Upper Secondary examination; 49 against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—2 in all the four branches and 47 in one or more branches. Owing to the operation of revised bye-laws, introducing changes in particular subjects and prescribing higher minima for a pass, and in consequence of the restriction of admission, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized high schools for a definite period, the number of candidates for and passes at the Matriculation examination fell

from 7,907 to 3,369 and from 2,381 to 520, respectively. Upper secondary schools for boys fell in number from 136 to 134, but the strength of upper secondary and lower secondary forms was 10,071 and 11,432 as against 8,594 and 10,853, respectively. All the upper secondary schools, with five exceptions, were recognized under the Educational Rules.

For the Lower Secondary examination, 5,839 male candidates appeared against 2,941, and 2,089 against 1,160 passed for complete certificates. Excluding lower secondary departments of High schools, there were 226 English and 234 vernacular lower secondary schools against 355 and 89 in 1891–92, and the strength of the lower secondary departments of these schools was 8,392 and 3,682 against 10,854 and 621, respectively, on the 31st March 1892. Of the English and vernacular schools 169 and 76, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of boys in the lower secondary stage of instruction rose from 22,248 to 23,423.

14 female candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, of whom 1 passed in all the compulsory subjects, 3 in English, 6 in a Vernacular Language, 5 in History and 3 in Mathematics. For the Matriculation examination, 55 against 83 female candidates entered and 12 against 49 were successful. At the Higher Examination for Women 352 candidates registered their names against 286, but only 144 passed against 160. Upper secondary schools for girls rose in number from 26 to 27, and the strength of the upper secondary forms from 200 to 278. 24 of the upper secondary schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. For the Lower Secondary examination, 571 against 193 female candidates appeared and 293 against 113 passed for complete certificates. Excluding lower secondary departments of high schools, there were 35 English and 161 vernacular schools against 46 English and 161 vernacular schools in 1891–92. 32 of the English and 113 of the vernacular schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of girls in the lower secondary stage of instruction increased from 2,514 to 2,717.

25,532 against 22,736 male and 1,461 against 781 female candidates appeared for the Primary School examination and 10,139 against 9,993 male and 619 against 276 female candidates were successful. For the primary results standards 266,356 against 245,370 boys and 41,985 against 36,660 girls were presented, of whom 200,327 against 183,088 boys and 30,310 against 27,397 girls passed for grants. Public primary schools for boys and girls advanced from 18,059 with 517,638 pupils and 796 with 31,074 pupils to 19,097 with 550,446 pupils and 808 with 32,457 pupils, respectively. 14,116 of the boys' and 599 of the girls' schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. The total number of boys and girls in the upper primary stage of instruction advanced from 32,228 and 3,884 to 35,825 and 4,071, respectively.

Training schools for masters, including sessional schools, rose from 50 to 54, but the number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236. At the written test for Teachers' certificates 425 students passed out of 930 that appeared from training institutions direct. 50 secondary and 89 primary Teachers' certificates were issued during the year. Training schools for mistresses increased in number

from 15 to 17 and in attendance from 243 to 342. At the written test for Teachers' certificates, 25 students passed for upper secondary, 43 for lower secondary and 26 for primary certificates out of 43, 72 and 47 students sent up.

1,491 candidates appeared for the Technical examinations, of whom 737 passed against 1,460 and 1,007, respectively, in 1891–92. The number of industrial schools fell from 18 to 16, but their strength rose from 997 to 1,046. There were 150 against 152 juveniles on the rolls of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the work of the institution was, on the whole, satisfactory. The number of schools of Music advanced from 2 with 64 pupils to 4 with 295 pupils.

3,455 private and indigenous schools against 3,403 furnished returns, and the number of pupils advanced from 64,473 to 65,894. Of those, 42 against 28 were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys and 84 against 118 were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. 9 Sanskrit schools received aid during the year.

Public and private institutions of all grades rose from 23,204 with 693,985 scholars to 24,316 with 734,404 scholars. Vizagapatam and Nílgiris returned fewer schools and pupils, and South Canara fewer schools than in 1891–92.

The income from fees in all classes of institutions taken together increased from Rs. 16,68,854 to Rs. 17,27,958, though the percentage of total expenditure met from fee receipts fell from 35 to 34. Government, Board and aided institutions yielded, respectively, Rs. 20,611, Rs. 12,801 and Rs. 30,452 more than in 1891–92, but unaided and private schools sustained, on the whole, a loss of Rs. 4,760. Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 6,15,727, Rs. 1,01,852 and Rs. 2,32,505 against Rs. 6,33,029, Rs. 96,401 and Rs. 2,24,358, respectively, were paid from Provincial, Municipal and Local funds. Expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources advanced from Rs. 58,75,707 to Rs. 60,94,484, of which Provincial funds met Rs. 18,43,904, Municipal funds Rs. 2,18,744, Local funds Rs. 7,69,777, and fees Rs. 18,43,876. On the whole, 81·87 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to direct educational charges—12·72 to University education, 61·15 to school education, general, and 8·00 to school education, special. The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection fell from 7·20 to 6·99 per cent.

There was an increase from 774 to 928 in the number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890; of the publications, 241 were in English and other European languages.

The strength of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, was 327 against 323. 135 of the pupils were of European parentage, and, as in the previous year, 72 per cent. were sons of men belonging to the British Army. The results of the annual inspection were favorable, and the cost per pupil fell from Rs. 285 to Rs. 280. The strength of the female branch of the asylum remained the same as in the previous year. Of the 65 pupils, 38 were of European parentage. Fair results were secured at the annual inspection, but the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 275 to Rs. 300.

During the year 1892–93, 15 examinations were held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Particulars have already been given regarding the Upper and Lower Secondary and Primary School examinations, as also of the Higher Examination for Women and the Government Technical examinations. At the Hand-writing Test for Matriculates 1,383 candidates appeared, of whom 444 passed against 1,583 and 465 in the previous year. 4 competitive examinations were held for admission to the Subordinate Medical department, the total number examined being 316. For the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests, 84 candidates registered their names, of whom 72 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 80 and 70, respectively. The total number of candidates registered for the Special Tests was 6,645 against 6,888 in 1891. The numbers examined and passed were 5,510 and 1,857, respectively, against 6,042 and 1,559 in the previous year. For the Police Test, 57 candidates were examined, of whom 14 passed against 60 and 18, respectively, in 1891–92. For the Salt and Abkári Tests, 548 candidates appeared and 301 passed against 638 and 373, respectively, in the preceding year. For the Salt and Abkári Department Competitive examination, which was held for the first time during the year, 10 underwent examination and 6 passed. The receipts for the year in connection with the examinations amounted to Rs. 95,636 and the charges to Rs. 1,02,656. In 1891–92, the receipts were Rs. 88,240 and the charges Rs. 81,669.

The number of students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts at the close of the year 1892–93 was 489 against 426 at the commencement. The strength of the general education classes rose from 160 to 171, and the examination results were satisfactory. There was a decline in the attendance at the modelling and architectural drawing classes, but a steady increase in the engraving department. On the industrial side there were 186 apprentices, or 22 more than in the previous year; of these, 53 were being instructed in metal-work 46 in wood carving, 33 in carpet-weaving, 25 in decorative work, 19 in jewellery work and 10 in making pottery. At the Technical examinations 91 of the students passed, but only 14 of these took up industrial subjects. The receipts from manufactures aggregated Rs. 7,620, or Rs. 1,377 less than in 1891–92. Other receipts came to Rs. 4,655. The total charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 56,507.

341,238 persons visited the Government Central Museum during 1892–93 as against 361,452 in 1891–92 and the number of gosha visitors was 1,957 as against 1,409. The Officiating Superintendent visited Salem district and Hunsur in the Mysore territory to examine certain corundum deposits and made a tour in Trichinopoly in order to ascertain more exactly the extent of phosphatic nodules in that district and to collect cretaceous fossils.

Out of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 allotted for the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, Rs. 469 were spent in the transcription, purchase and binding of manuscripts, and on minor contingencies. The catalogue of the vernacular manuscripts was completed during the year. 85 new manuscripts were added, and the number of visitors to the library was 1,365 against 815 in the previous year.

The Astronomer was chiefly occupied in pushing forward the publication of the observations made in former years. During the year two volumes of 'Meridian

Circle Observations' were completed and issued and another volume was far advanced. A volume of meteorological results covering the period 1861–1890 was also issued and another volume dealing with the hourly meteorological observations from January 1856 to February 1861 was nearly completed. The time service was efficiently maintained and the performance of the time gun was the best on record, the percentage of failures being only 1·2. The chief meteorological features of the year were a low barometer and a small wind velocity during the greater part of the year, abnormally heavy rainfall from June to September, and deficient rainfall during the rest of the year. The monsoon rainfall amounted to only 9·83 inches against an average of 27·6 inches. The rainfall for the whole year was 42·04 inches, which is 6·98 inches below the average of the last 80 years.

Meteorological observations were recorded as usual at the 19 meteorological stations of the Madras Presidency throughout the year. 6 observatories were inspected and found to be in satisfactory working order. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. records were regularly despatched to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla from all the observatories, excepting Amíni Divi, Kodaikánal and Kótagiri, for insertion in the daily weather reports issued at those places. 60 new rain gauges of the Symons' pattern with glass measures were supplied by the Imperial Meteorological Department on indents from the Madras office. Rainfall was regularly recorded at 322 Revenue Board stations, the results being published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 63 rain stations were inspected during the year.

The total number of vernacular newspapers and magazines rose from 90 in 1891–92 to 99. Of these, 39 were in Tamil, 10 in Telugu, 3 in Canarese, 18 in Malayálam and 7 in Hindustání, while the rest were published in diglott. The 'Satyadútan,' a Christian religious paper in English and Tamil, continued to have the largest circulation, viz., 5,000 copies.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY

The year began with a survey of 7 of the principal temples in Kumbakónam, in the course of which a set of fine photographs was taken and a number of papier maché moulds of the ornamentation were prepared. The Archæological Surveyor then made a tour of inspection for purposes of conservation in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, and devoted the second portion of the field season to extensive excavations at the Buddhist site of Arugólu in the Gódávari district, in the course of which some earthenware vases, relic caskets and other articles of archæological and architectural interest were unearthed. The field work of the year concluded with the survey of a finely sculptured Chálukyan temple at Kambadúru in Anantapur district. The Bhattiprólu relics discovered in the previous year were deposited in the museum, where a section of the Amarávati rail was fitted up; while a curious Jaina column discovered at Bezwada was purchased for the same destination. A report on Buddhist antiquities and an article on Dravidian architectural details were prepared during the year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were, as in previous years, 21 local fund districts corresponding with the mufassal collectorates, and the administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a district board consisting of a president, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the revenue officers in charge of divisions being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards in all districts except Nílgiris, where there were no taluk boards, and Kurnool, where the privilege of election was enjoyed during only a portion of the year and but 2 vacancies among the non-official members occurred during that period. As in 1891–92, there were 86 taluk boards; each of these consisted of a president, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. In all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, the taluk boards had union panchâyats under them working as their agents. Each of these panchâyats consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the union being *ex-officio* members, while the others were appointed by the presidents of district boards under the powers delegated to them by Government. The total number of panchâyats working at the end of the year was 320 against 270 in 1891-92. Land-cess was levied at one anna in the rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the rates were 1 anna 6 pies and 2 annas, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in 20 districts at 259 stations against 263 in the previous year, and house-tax in 285 unions against 217. 216 miles of road were newly constructed and 20,571 miles were repaired against 227 and 20,294, respectively, in 1891–92. 114 hospitals and 232 dispensaries were maintained by the local boards against 108 and 223 in the previous year, and the number of patients treated in them was 2,025,968 against 1,800,739. There were 162 trained midwives in the employ of the local boards, or 18 more than in 1891–92 and they attended altogether 9,904 labour cases against 8,551 in that year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of vaccine operations and good progress was made in vaccination by means of animal lymph. Sanitation received increased, but still inadequate attention. The total receipts of the local boards and union panchâyats amounted to nearly 83 lakhs and the charges to a little more than 82 lakhs. The local fund balance at the end of the year was thus nearly 14 lakhs against 13 lakhs at its commencement. The income was higher than in 1891–92 by nearly 11 lakhs, in consequence of the improved collections under rates and taxes and the contributions given by Government to aid the local funds in the famine-affected districts; on the other hand there was an increase of about 2 lakhs in the charges, owing mainly to the repayment of loans temporarily advanced by Government to certain districts in 1891–92 and to enhanced expenditure on public works.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 continued to be 55, and the total number of members on the several councils was 863 against 871 in 1891–92. Of these, 55 were *ex-officio* members, 425 were nominated by Government and 383 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers

for the previous year being 55,418 and 398. Including elected officials, there were 195 official members and 668 non-officials against 207 and 664, respectively, in 1891–92. Classified according to race, there were 150 against 158 Europeans and Eurasians, while the number of Natives was the same, viz., 713. Each council held on an average 28 meetings as in the previous year with an attendance of 8·5 members against 8·3 in that year. The privilege of electing councillors was enjoyed by 33 municipalities against 32 in 1891–92, the town of Chidambaram having exercised it for the first time during the year under report, and the right of electing their own chairmen continued to be enjoyed by 36 councils. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,65,433 against Rs. 3,65,569 in 1891–92, and the current receipts amounted to Rs. 25,85,335 against Rs. 23,01,028, the increase occurring mainly under sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans. The average incidence of municipal taxation was As. 12–7 including tolls and As. 9–3 excluding them, against As. 12–9 and As. 9–4, respectively, in 1891–92. The total charges amounted to Rs. 26,84,726 against Rs. 20,01,119 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, advance and investments. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 5,66,042.

The Madras Act II of 1892, an Act to amend the Madras Acts I and VII of 1884, was promulgated in April 1892 and the changes contemplated therein as regards the constitution of the Municipal Council were put in force during the year; the President became the new *ex-officio* Commissioner, and the Revenue and Public Works Vice-Presidents were appointed Revenue Officer and Engineer, respectively. Act I of 1890 for the levy of duty on tobacco imported into the City of Madras was also brought into force during the year. The Municipal system of accounts was altered by the adoption of several improvements suggested by the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts who was specially deputed by Government to make an enquiry into the matter. The receipts during the year were Rs. 13,69,476 inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 89,812, contributions from Provincial funds amounting to Rs. 42,551 and suspense to the value of Rs. 5,269. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2–6–4 or As. 7–3 more than in 1891–92. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,02,415 inclusive of Rs. 3,759 under suspense. The retaining wall in Dare's Road was rebuilt and a few sanded latrines were converted into standard ones; the extension of the outfall pipe was postponed pending further consideration. As Mr. Cousin's report was not received during the year, nothing could be done towards the drainage of Mailapúr and the improvement of the water-supply. Water from the Red Hills lake taken in five different places was pronounced suspicious in every case. The amount spent on education was Rs. 10,771 against Rs. 10,012 in 1891–92. The children under inspection numbered 10,535 against 10,516 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Triplicane Hospital and the Black Town Dispensary amounted to Rs. 15,189 against Rs. 16,878. Rs. 20,000 were contributed to Provincial funds for hospitals and Rs. 2,128 for the Medical College. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 24,858 against 26,493 in 1891–92 and the percentage of successful cases was 99·16 against 97·72. The cost of each successful case was As. 6–2½ or 4½ pies less than in 1891–92. The birth-rate during 1892 was 36·8 per mille against 39·9 in 1891 and the death-rate 46 against 52·6. The expenditure on the conservancy of the city amounted to Rs. 3,63,177 against Rs. 3,56,032 in the

preceding year. At the close of the year the debt was Rs. 28,70,000. The amount invested in Government securities during the year was Rs. 55,900, bringing the total sinking fund to Rs. 9,13,600 in Government securities and Rs. 707 in cash.

On the 31st March 1893, the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 256, of whom 38 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being, respectively, 264 and 39. The number of appointments during the year was 5, of which 2 were those of native clergy. The Bishop visited 6 districts in the diocese besides attending a conference of Indian Bishops at Calcutta. The voluntary contributions made through the clergy amounted to Rs. 1,40,464 against Rs. 1,23,209 in the previous year.

The value of stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1892–93 was Rs. 3,29,399 against Rs. 4,40,706 in 1891–92, while the receipts and issues aggregated Rs. 4,78,042 and Rs. 4,49,741, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,32,807 and Rs. 4,44,114; the balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 3,57,700. The value of stores received from the Secretary of State for India was Rs. 1,84,737 or Rs. 58,324 more than in the previous year and the cost of country articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,53,632 against Rs. 1,75,605. There were no very marked variations in the issues. The net saving effected by substituting country articles for those of European manufacture was Rs. 36,400 against Rs. 3,458 in 1891–92. The cash receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 34,814 and Rs. 2,82,452, respectively, against Rs. 41,350 and Rs. 2,01,984.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 29,992, or Rs. 2,662 more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,32,144 against Rs. 2,20,259 in 1891–92. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 6,050 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of the work printed was Rs. 2,34,774 against Rs. 2,17,296 in 1891–92. Of original matter there were 184,239 pages, and of remade-up matter 17,582 pages with 20,905,703 impressions. The cost of each page was As. 14–10, and of every 1,000 impressions Rs. 1–6–5. Binding work to the value of Rs. 17,285 was turned out. The quantity of type cast was 38,609 lbs. valued at Rs. 12,624. The outturn at the Penitentiary branch was valued at Rs. 23,643. Of original matter there were 4,731 pages with 24,169,099 impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1–1–6 and for 1,000 impressions As. 12–3. Binding-work was executed to the value of Rs. 6,136.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1892 were Rs. 1,68,451 against Rs. 1,61,265 in 1891 and the disbursements Rs. 1,56,181 against Rs. 1,57,959; the net outturn decreased from Rs. 1,59,422 to Rs. 1,52,748. The receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 15,635 and Rs. 17,548, against Rs. 17,686 and Rs. 16,433, respectively, while the outturn decreased in value from Rs. 17,500 to Rs. 17,278.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,38,462, or Rs. 5,498 less than in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the adoption in some districts of reduced rates of printing charges, the discontinuance of the

publication of lists of assessees under the Income-tax Act II of 1886 and the printing of Gazette supplements at the Government Press, Madras. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 27,078 against Rs. 39,630 in 1891–92, while the total charges were Rs. 62,446, or Rs. 1,928 less than in the previous year.

The total number of cases investigated by the Chemical Examiner in 1892 was 1,689 against 2,154 in the previous year. Of these, 177 were cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains and 77 related to cattle poisoning; poison was detected in 80 cases of suspected human poisoning and in 66 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. Among inorganic poisons the most widely used were arsenious oxide and mercuric salts, while the principal organic poisons employed were aconite, atropine, datura and strychnine. The diminution in the amount of work done was due to the transference to the Customs department of all the spirit testing work for obscuration; the ordinary work of the department continued to increase. The miscellaneous examinations included analyses of petroleum, explosives, caoutchoucine, spirits, salt, water, earth, butter and milk.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1893 was 5,905 against 5,962 in the previous year. The appointments include those of 2 Statutory Civilians. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2 per cent., but the percentage of that class employed to the total number of employés was 15·9. Out of the 5,905 employed, 4,975 held appointments in the Police department.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1891 TO 15TH AUGUST 1892, MALAYÁLAM YEAR 1067.)

Land revenue.

THE rainfall was generally more abundant and more equally distributed than in M.E. 1066. Remissions were consequently smaller. Prices, however, remained almost stationary. The net demand was Rs. 20,50,538 as against Rs. 20,06,559 in 1066. A sum of Rs. 19,85,178 was collected during the year, and the percentage of collection to demand was nearly 97 against 92 in 1066. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 16,61,930 against Rs. 15,83,022. Interest on the arrears of tax in two divisions, viz., Trivandrum and Padmanábhapuram, was conditionally remitted in consequence of the serious failure of the rains in M.E. 1066. A lease for mining plumbago over a limited area in the Neduvangad taluk was issued during the year to Messrs. Parry and Co. of Madras.

Survey and settlement.

Survey operations made very satisfactory progress under the new system inaugurated by Mr. Tomlinson. The average cost per square mile in the last taluk finished under the new system amounted to Rs. 263 as against an average of Rs. 739 in the 11 taluks which had been completed under the old system. Of the 31 taluks in the State, operations have been completed in 15 and another has been partially surveyed. The unsurveyed area of the State is mostly hilly and in the interior and only very limited portions will come under cadastral survey. The State has already expended nearly 10¼ lakhs on the survey of a little over 1,800 square miles. The cost of the department in the year under report was Rs. 1,08,702, the outturn for which was 343·6 square miles. Settlement was carried on in the same 15 taluks as in the previous year, but the progress was slower. The cost of the department was Rs. 1,07,135 against Rs. 1,10,777 in M.E. 1066. The cost at the present rate of progress is likely to be out of all proportion to the land revenue. The revenue derived from the disposal of puthuval and other revenue cases was Rs. 8,866 against Rs. 18,039 in the previous year.

Legislation.

Five regulations were enacted during the year. Three of these respectively amended and revised the laws relating to the High Court, to the acquisition of land for public purposes, and to criminal procedure. The remaining two had for their objects the restriction of unauthorized occupation of Government lands and the establishment of reformatories for youthful offenders. Four bills were introduced in connection with irrigation, the valuation of suits, town improvements and the recovery of rents. Leave was also obtained to introduce a bill to regulate factory labour. The Legislative Council was re-constituted during the year on a somewhat more representative basis.

Police.

The strength of the police was 1,632, and the total cost of the force amounted to Rs. 1,87,019, or Rs. 11,709 in excess of the previous year. Most of the increase appertained to salaries and batta and the cost of supplying water-proof caps. There was a marked decline in the number of discharges, desertions and resignations. 98 men were criminally prosecuted, of whom 19 were convicted; the number prosecuted was lower, but the percentage of convictions was slightly higher than in the previous year. The educational condition of the force was fairly satisfactory. The number of persons arrested was 6,822, of whom 3,790, or 55·5 per cent., were convicted. The value of property lost was Rs. 61,735, of which Rs. 41,929, or 67·9 per cent., was recovered. These results are not so favorable as those of the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE— Magistracy

There were before the magistrates 17,445 cases affecting 41,972 persons as compared with 18,067 affecting 43,518 persons in M.E. 1066. The arrears at the end of the year were 78 cases involving 227 persons against 63 cases involving 226 persons at the close of 1066. On an average each magistrate disposed of 285 cases against 300 in the year previous. In cases charged by the police 3,355 or 16·08 per cent., a decidedly worse percentage than in 1066, were discharged for want of evidence. There was a slight increase in the number of females charged—2,993 as against 2,794—but there was an appreciable decrease in the number of juvenile offenders—979 as against 1,005. There was no improvement in the duration of preliminary inquiries which averaged 42 days before the superior and 26 days before the subordinate magistracy against 40 and 25 days, respectively, in 1066. Trials averaged 25 days against 20 before the superior and 9 days against 7 before the subordinate magistracy. There was a decrease in the number of cases of murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, rape, robbery, criminal breach of trust, house-breaking and offences relating to coin and an increase under culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dacoity, forgery and offences against public justice. Petty offences accounted for 65·7 per cent. of the total number of persons charged against 70·5 in the previous year. The 7 district magistrates disposed of 674 appeals. Only one appeal was pending at the end of the year. The percentage of confirmations was 58·21 and the average duration 19 days.

Sessions Courts.

The number of cases before the Sessions Judges was 171 affecting 382 persons; of these, 167 affecting 356 persons were disposed of. The percentage of convictions was 36 and of acquittals 57·3 as compared with 35·2 and 61·1 in the previous year. Of 60 appeals, 58 were disposed of, the sentences of the lower Courts being confirmed in the case of 40·3 per cent. of the appellants. The average duration of trials and appeals improved from 11 and 19 days to 9 and 13 days, respectively.

High Court.

The number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 61 affecting 75 persons; all but one were disposed of during the year. The duration of an appeal averaged 40 days against 32 in the previous year; the increase was, however, principally due to a single case. The decisions of Sessions Judges were upheld in the case of 45·8 per cent. of the appellants, modified in the case of 27·8 per cent., and reversed in the case of 26·4 per cent. These figures do not compare favorably with those of the previous year, which were 48·5, 37·9 and 13·6 per cent., respectively. The High Court further disposed of 7 cases referred for confirmation of sentences of death or life imprisonment, the average duration (excluding delays for which the Court was not responsible) being 7 days against 12 days in M.E. 1066. The miscellaneous work which was slightly less than that of the previous year was not allowed to accumulate.

Jails

The average daily strength of the jails was 588 and the average mortality 12 per mille against 590 and 20·3 per mille in M.E. 1066. There were 1,433 admissions during the year; adding to this the 626 convicts remaining at its commencement and deducting the 1,403 releases, 7 deaths and 2 executions, the number at the close of the year stood at 647. The average cost per convict increased from Rs. 76 to Rs. 82. The total expenditure was Rs. 51,030 as against Rs. 44,845.

CIVIL JUSTICE —General

The number of original suits instituted in all Courts (27,520) exceeded the average file of the previous five years by 5·09 per cent. and the file of the previous year by 10·63 per cent. Including arrears and remanded and transferred suits, the total number of suits showed an increase of 5·55 per cent. on M.E. 1066, while the percentage of work disposed of rose from 85·58 to 87·13, the arrears, in spite of an increased file, being reduced from 4,458 to 4,198 suits.

Munsifs' Courts.

In the Munsifs' Courts 26,635 suits were instituted. With arrears and re-admissions, the total file amounted to 31,000 suits. The corresponding figures for M.E. 1066 were 23,963 and 29,166, respectively. The arrears were nevertheless reduced from 3,764 to 3,587 suits. The average duration of suits showed a slight increase and the percentage of judgments of District Munsifs confirmed on appeal was slightly lower.

Zilla Courts

There were 1,622 original suits for disposal as against 1,739 and 3,078 appeals as against 3,102 in 1066. The disposals consisted of 1,011 original suits

and 2,216 appeals as against 1,045 and 2,161, respectively, in the previous year. There was decided improvement in the working of these courts during the year as regards the average duration of suits, the reduction of arrears and the duration of appeals.

Two changes took place in the *personnel* of the High Court. Mr. Justice Ormsby retired and was succeeded by Mr. Cosby, Barrister-at-Law, while Mr. Sítaráma Ayyar was confirmed as a Puisne Judge. The number of first and second appeals for disposal rose by 22·48 per cent. Disposals, however, increased from 649 to 805, or by 24·04 per cent. The arrears at the close of the year exceeded those at the end of M.E. 1066 by 36. This is attributed entirely to the great increase in the institutions. High Court.

The receipts from civil justice amounted to Rs. 4,23,581, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 4,26,095 (excluding the cost of buildings and furniture). There was thus a deficit of Rs. 2,514 against a balance of Rs. 20 in the previous year. Cost of civil justice.

The revenue from registration was the largest and the number of instruments registered the highest on record. 3 additional offices were opened. 115,543 instruments were presented for registration, being 7,804 in excess of the previous year, the total number for registration including arrears being 115,692. Only 118 documents remained unregistered at the close of the year against 149 in the previous year. The aggregate value of transactions registered amounted to 217 lakhs as against 205 in 1066. The receipts aggregated Rs. 1,83,894 and the expenditure Rs. 66,128, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,17,766. The proportion of instruments registered on the day of presentation (83 per cent.) fell by 2 per cent. and the average cost of registration remained almost stationary. Registration of assurances.

Lieutenant J. B. Scott, 21st Madras Pioneers, was posted to the Náyar Brigade and took command of the 1st Battalion soon after the close of the year. Military.

The total value of imports and exports rose from Rs. 1,91,63,278 to Rs. 1,95,54,784. Exports increased by Rs. 13,31,977 or 10·7 per cent., whilst imports fell by Rs. 9,40,471 or 14 per cent. The export trade in copra, cocoanut oil, arecanut, coir, coffee, pepper, tea and cardamoms increased, whilst that in jaggery, tamarind, timber and hides declined. The quantity of tea exported rose from 1,156,450 lbs. to 1,321,112 lbs. and the value from Rs. 5,78,225 to Rs. 6,60,556. Under imports the trade in piece-goods, thread, rice and cotton was less than in the previous year, whilst there was a rise under tobacco and minor articles. The variations in the direction of external trade were small, that towards British India being 83·7 per cent. or nearly the same as in the previous year, that towards Ceylon rising from 9·9 to 10·5 per cent., and that towards America falling from 2·4 to 1·7 per cent. There was a decrease in the number of vessels which called at Travancore ports—669 against 723 in M.E. 1066. Trade.

The total expenditure was Rs. 14,08,514 against Rs. 12,87,963 last year. Of this the Chief Engineer's department expended Rs. 10,32,029 and the Marámat department Rs. 3,76,485. The percentage of expenditure to the total revenue was 16 74 against 16 18. The allotment to the Chief Engineer's department and the expenditure were, with the exception of M.E. 1047, the highest on record for twenty-five years. There was a very satisfactory decrease in the unexpended grant, the percentage being reduced from 16·47 to 6·22. Rs. 4,53,471 or 51·04 per cent. of the total outlay on works was expended on communications as against Rs. 3,87,227 in the previous year. 50 miles of new road were opened for traffic. Rs. 2,65,879 were expended on buildings against Rs. 2,18,733 in M.E. 1066, while the outlay on irrigation works was Rs. 72,203 against Rs. 74,218. The improvement of the Trivandrum-Alleppey canal, the Parur reclamation scheme and the restoration of the Kalladai river banks were amongst the principal works. Rs. 3,081 were expended in the survey of a light railway to Nagarkoil. Public works department.

The number of private covers carried was 815,827 against 703,931 last year and of official covers 916,635 as against 888,907. The total collections were Rs. 36,656 against Rs. 33,546 in 1066, and the expenditure was Rs. 51,390 against Rs. 49,796. The official correspondence of the State chargeable with a postage of over Rs. 1,80,000 was thus carried for about one-twelfth of that amount. Postal department.

The State revenue (Rs. 84,11,578) was Rs. 4,52,748 in excess of that for the previous year, the expenditure under all heads amounting to Rs. 87,15,053 against Finance.

Rs. 72,32,786. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 79,31,403 and, deducting from this the deficit of Rs. 3,03,475, the closing balance stood at Rs. 76,27,928 in cash, promissory notes and goods. The receipts and expenditure were, however, swelled by extraordinary items amounting to Rs. 1,19,013 (advances recoverable and suspense account) and Rs. 7,04,258 (inefficient balance of previous years charged to account). Excluding these amounts, there was a net surplus of Rs. 2,81,770. The investments in Government securities rose by nearly 11 lakhs, whilst the cash balance was reduced by 7½ lakhs.

Salt. The home-made salt, in consequence of the stricter enforcement of the rules, continued to improve in quality, and the output was 1,439 garces as against 1,213 in 1066. The imports from Bombay also rose from 8,140 to 8,533 garces, but there was a decrease in the quantity of Bombay salt consumed. The amount of net revenue was Rs. 15,30,793, or Rs. 48,115 more than in 1066.

Stamps. The gross revenue derived under 'stamps' was Rs. 3,21,577 against Rs. 2,84,284 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,829 against Rs. 12,413. The net revenue was Rs. 3,04,747 against Rs. 2,71,871 in 1066.

Abkári, opium and bhang. The total revenue from opium, abkári and bhang amounted to Rs. 5,14,721 against Rs. 4,65,947 in 1066, or an increase of Rs. 48,734.

Excise. The gross revenue from duty on tobacco was Rs. 9,50,924, being Rs. 15,104 in excess of that of M.E. 1066. The increase is due partly to the duty on Coimbatore tobacco having been assimilated with that on Jaffna tobacco and raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 per candy, and partly to increased consumption. Coimbatore tobacco, however, continued to retain its hold on the market.

Customs. The gross receipts from 'customs' were Rs. 6,46,483 against Rs. 5,86,089 in 1066, the increase being derived chiefly from larger exports of home produce. The net revenue was Rs. 6,18,235, or an excess of Rs. 61,074.

Forests. The forest receipts were Rs. 5,72,992 as against Rs. 5,59,012 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,61,686. The net revenue was Rs. 3,11,306 as compared with Rs. 2,69,346. The value of timber exported fell from Rs. 2,91,781 to Rs. 2,53,313.

Cardamoms, &c. The total receipts were Rs. 2,53,017 as against Rs. 2,49,268 in the preceding year. The average price per candy was Rs. 528, or Rs. 16 lower than in 1066. The expenditure was Rs. 1,89,144 as against Rs. 1,43,078 and the net revenue Rs. 63,873 as against Rs. 1,06,190.

Medical. Two new dispensaries were opened, one at Thiruvela and the other at Neduvangad. In consequence, 2 additional Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery and 1 apothecary were entertained. 8 midwives trained in the Victoria Hospital, Quilon, were posted at different hospitals. There were in all 18 hospitals and 12 dispensaries maintained by the State, excluding the hospitals attached to jails and that of the Lunatic Asylum. 3 private hospitals and 1 private dispensary were aided by the State. The total number of patients treated was 161,255 against 137,880 in 1066; of these, 7,371 were in-patients. The mortality was much lower, only 895 deaths having occurred against 2,006 in the previous year. Cholera and small-pox prevailed throughout the country during the greater part of the year; the total number of cases was 416, of which 166 proved fatal. 140 labour patients were under treatment in the Victoria Hospital for Women. There was a large increase (21,905) in the vaccinations, bringing the total number up to 87,772. 12 additional vaccinators were sanctioned, 1 being a female, and 3 of the number were entertained during the year. The number of lunatics treated in the asylum at Trivandrum was 149. The veterinary hospital treated 233 cases and continued to increase in popularity. The cost of the Medical department during the year was Rs. 1,65,175 as against Rs. 1,51,167 in 1066. A Bill regarding the conservancy of towns was before the Legislative Council. A Standing Committee was also appointed to consider the subject of the sanitation of the capital, and monthly meetings were arranged for the purpose. The aggregate cost on account of conservancy was Rs. 36,205 against Rs. 34,846 in 1066. Of this sum more than one-half was expended on the capital. There was, as usual, ample room for improvement in this direction.

Education.

The total number of schools was 2,359 with 103,493 pupils against 2,418 with 104,616 pupils in 1066. The falling off was entirely confined to private vernacular schools, most of which have but an ephemeral existence. Of the total number, 266 were Government institutions with 21,284 pupils, 1,262 'aided' with 52,767 pupils and 831 private schools with 29,442 pupils, or an increase of 3 Government and 28 aided schools, and a decrease of 90 private schools. Of English and Anglo-Vernacular schools, 24 were Government and 13 aided. Of the 831 private schools, 57 were English and 744 vernacular. The proportion of pupils to the population was 2·4 per cent. The number of girls under instruction was 21,310 as against 20,063. In the Trivandrum College and High school the numbers of students increased from 150 and 471 in the previous year to 168 and 487, respectively, while the number in the preparatory school remained unchanged—232. On the whole, the results in public examinations were satisfactory especially in the F.A. examination; in the B.L. examination 4 passed out of 7. The daily average percentage of attendance declined from 89·9 to 88·1. The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 19,669 to Rs. 25,256 and the cost of each pupil to the State was about Rs. 34, or more than Re. 1 less than in the previous year. The number of Government district schools remained unchanged, but 4 additional private schools were brought under the grant-in-aid system during the year. The total number of pupils in both Government and aided schools rose from 3,679 to 4,194. The fees realized during the year were Rs. 21,546 as compared with 20,319 in 1066. The expenditure on the Government schools was Rs. 50,828 as compared with Rs. 38,599; of this increase, however, Rs. 14,610 related to exceptional charges. The sum disbursed to aided schools was Rs. 4,411 against Rs. 2,795 in 1066. The number of pupils in the Sircar girls' school, Trivandrum, rose from 94 to 103, of whom the large majority (71) were Native Christians. The number of vernacular schools rose from 1,464 to 1,491 during the year. Of these 242 were Government and 1,249 aided institutions. The number of pupils increased from 67,635 to 68,698. There was a considerable decline in the number of Muhammadans and of the lower classes under instruction against which may be set an increase in the number of girls, viz., from 13,937 to 14,785. The cost to Government of the vernacular schools was Rs. 1,43,949 as against Rs. 1,23,764 in 1066. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 17,632, or Rs. 1,162 less than in the previous year.

Museum and gardens.

The net cost of maintaining the museum and gardens was Rs. 20,246. The number of visitors to the museum was 180,440.

General.

An important necessary measure of relief was an increase in the pay of servants of the lower grades employed in the revenue department.

COCHIN STATE.

(15th August 1891 to 15th August 1892, Malayálam Year 1067.)

Season and public health.

The rainfall during the north-east monsoon was in excess of the average and that during the south-west was both early and copious. The harvest was consequently good; but, owing to the failure of crops in the neighbouring districts of Coimbatore and Malabar, prices rose and continued to be high during the year. Cholera and small-pox, especially the latter, prevailed in an epidemic form.

Legislation.

One regulation, the Cochin Anchal Act, which had for its object the assimilation of the postal service of the State to that of British India, was passed during the year.

Police.

The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 419, of whom only 19 were unable to read or write. Whilst the number of departmental punishments declined from 63 to 58, dismissals rose by 50 per cent. 2 constables were convicted under the Police Regulation and 1 under the Penal Code. The number of cases to be dealt with by the police fell from 2,054 to 1,659, and of these 91·38 per cent. were disposed of against 84·99 per cent. in the previous year. 143 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of the 26 cases charged by the detective force,

23 terminated in conviction. Of 1,047 persons brought to trial, 676 were convicted, and 371 acquitted. The value of property lost was Rs. 26,785, of which Rs. 15,665 were recovered. There was a decrease under all classes of offences committed during the year.

Criminal justice. There was a slight increase in the original criminal work, the number of cases filed in all Courts being 3,129 against 3,122. In the Magistrates' Courts the number of cases for disposal was 3,140 against 3,147 and the arrears at the close of the year—34 cases—were the same as at its commencement. There was an appreciable decrease in the average duration of cases in all Magisterial Courts with the exception of those of the Second-class Magistrates at Cochin, Kanayanur, Kodungalur and the Trichur Tahsildar. In all these, however, the file was heavier and the number of cases disposed of higher than in the previous year. In no Court did the average duration exceed 24 days. The District Magistrates heard 227 appeals and confirmed the sentences of the Subordinate Magistracy in the cases of 46·9 per cent. of the appellants; there was an increase in the average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal Court. In the Sessions Courts there were 23 original cases, 1 appeal and 61 revision cases against 28, 17 and 51, respectively, in M.E. 1066. One original case and one revision case were pending at the close of the year. In the Anjikaimal Court the average duration of sessions trials rose from 18 to 23 days, whilst in the Trichur Court it fell from 3 days to 1. In the cases of only 8·9 per cent. of the appellants were the judgments of the Sessions Courts confirmed by the Appeal Court. In the Appeal Court, where the appeal file for disposal was smaller than in the previous year (15 against 19), there was an increase in the average duration from 10 to 12 days; all the cases were decided. The Court also disposed of a considerable amount of miscellaneous work.

Jails. The average daily strength of the jails rose from 151 to 182 and there were 191 prisoners at the close of the year against 173 at its commencement. The charges were Rs. 14,515 against Rs. 15,559 in the previous year.

Civil justice. The total number of original suits and appeals filed in all the Courts was 8,400 and 623 as against 8,354 and 692 in 1066. The total number of original suits in all the Courts, inclusive of arrears (566), was 8,966 against 9,011 in 1066. 581 cases were pending at the end of the year under report. In the Munsifs' Courts, out of a total of 8,558 suits, 8,161 were disposed of against 8,638 and 8,218, respectively, in M.E. 1066. The arrears were reduced from 420 to 397 suits, those of above one year's standing declining from 19 to 5. The average duration of suits showed a slight improvement on the previous year. The percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal was only 50. The number of original suits for disposal in the Zillah Courts was 408 or 9·4 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figure, whilst the number of appeals declined from 646 to 593. Of the original suits 54·9 per cent. and of the appeals 69·8 per cent. were disposed of, against 60·8 and 75·4 per cent., respectively, in M.E. 1066, and the arrears rose from 146 to 184 original suits and from 159 to 179 appeals. The average duration of contested original suits increased from 8 months 14 days to 9 months 6 days and of uncontested suits from 1 month 24 days to 2 months 11 days. There was, however, an improvement in the duration of appeals. The file of the Appeal Court —99 regular and 142 special appeals—was heavier than in the preceding year, and in spite of more rapid disposal the arrears increased from 52 to 64. The average duration of trials was 4 months and 19 days. In the Rájá's Court of Appeal there were 14 appeals for disposal, of which 5 were pending at the close of the year. The expenditure under 'law and justice' was Rs. 71,887 and the receipts Rs. 68,134 against Rs. 73,632 and Rs. 68,230, respectively, in the previous year.

Registration. Two new registration offices were opened during the year, but the number of operations was only 25,483 against 26,472 in 1066; there was a decline of 3·7 per cent. in the number of documents registered and of 2·59 per cent. in their value. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 71·7 to 92·7. The receipts amounted to Rs. 35,986 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,497; there was thus a surplus of Rs. 20,489 against Rs. 23,012 in M.E. 1066.

Forests. The expenditure under forests, Rs. 61,847, exceeded the receipts by no less than Rs. 21,974. In the previous year there was a profit of Rs. 2,029 and the great

falling off is attributed to the absence of any auction sales of timber and of any contract for the removal of teak from the Chittur forest.

Imports and exports amounted in value to Rs. 10,69,045 and Rs. 13,96,376 respectively, against Rs. 7,07,164 and Rs. 12,01,203 in M.E. 1066. Trade.

The allotment under 'public works' was Rs. 4,18,842 or 23·96 per cent. of the total revenue. The expenditure came to Rs. 4,07,040 against Rs. 4,31,263 in the previous year. The 'marámat' establishment spent Rs. 1,40,648, including establishment charges of Rs. 3,613. The establishment of the 'public works' department cost Rs. 28,543. The outlay on sanitary works rose from Rs. 16,377 to Rs. 34,939. The expenditure on communications, buildings and irrigation was, respectively, Rs. 1,33,072, Rs. 1,47,224 and Rs. 36,370. The most important work was the metalling and draining of the Edakanni road, on which Rs. 12,999 were spent. Public works.

The operations of the postal department extended owing chiefly to the new Anchal Act and the introduction of postage stamps with the bearing and registration system. 3 new offices were opened and 57·09 per cent. more official and 48·62 per cent. more private covers were carried by the department. The carriage of each official cover cost 4·2 pies against 10·3 pies in the previous year. Postal department.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 17,52,270 against Rs. 17,72,252 in M.E. 1066. The principal variations are dealt with separately under the heads 'land revenue,' 'salt and abkári' and 'forests.' The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,06,236 or Rs. 61,546 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to exceptional expenditure incurred in the previous year under 'miscellaneous' owing to the census and the performances of ceremonies in honour of Her Highness the late Valia Amma Tampuran. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,42,117. In addition to this, the State held Government securities of the value of 32·34 lakhs and goods in stock of the estimated value of 2·65 lakhs. Financial.

Land revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,97,687, or Rs. 13,391 more than in the previous year; the bulk of the increase was due to the extension of kole cultivation and to assessment on new lands. Land revenue

The revenue from opium (Rs. 20,328) was almost identical with that of the previous year. Opium.

The customs revenue decreased by Rs. 3,089 to Rs. 1,08,660. Customs.

The total salt revenue was Rs. 3,89,448, or Rs. 5,682 more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was only 14·22 lbs. The abkári lease sold badly, and the revenue from this source (Rs. 1,00,385) was Rs. 12,256 less than in the previous year. Salt and abkári.

The medical department was reorganized during the year, the principal changes being the entertainment of a lady doctor and of additional hospital assistants, compounders and hospital servants, the raising of the number of hospitals from 2 to 4 and of dispensaries from 6 to 7, the creation of a small reserve staff, and the provision for the regular inspection of hospitals and dispensaries. The maximum cost of the medical establishment thus increased from Rs. 14,892 to Rs. 25,920. Of the dispensaries, 2 had still to be opened at the close of the year. These changes were followed by an increase of 10·8 per cent. in the number of the patients. There were in all 76,922 out-patients and 1,597 in-patients; the mortality among the latter was 6·8 per cent. against 8·9 per cent. in M.E. 1066. The number of vaccinations rose from 18,815 to 29,507, of which 91·3 per cent. were successful against 92·5 in the previous year; 5 additional vaccinators were employed and a more adequate quantity of lymph was supplied. The total cost of the medical department was Rs. 32,248 or Rs. 5,872 more than in M.E. 1066. Medical.

The 'public works' and 'marámat' departments constructed, repaired and cleaned a number of public tanks, wells, drains and latrines at a cost of Rs. 34,939, while the amount spent on lighting, conservancy and miscellaneous objects was Rs. 8,886 against Rs. 5,038 in the previous year. Conservancy and sanitation.

The educational services of the State were tentatively reorganized during the year by the appointment of an Educational Secretary and the institution of an inspecting staff. The total number of schools rose from 100 to 155, the Education.

attendance increasing from 7,010 to 10,566. There were 5 Government and 22 aided Anglo-Vernacular schools against 5 and 19, respectively, in the previous year, the total attendance improving from 2,158 to 2,484. Sircar vernacular schools numbered 37 against 22, while Government aid was given to 89 vernacular schools or 38 more than in the previous year. There were 2 special schools. Fee collections aggregated Rs. 17,323, or Rs. 1,775 more than in M.E. 1066. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 77,095 to Rs. 79,263.

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY. (1892–93.)

General — The head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent was transferred from Purushottapatnam to Polavaram.

Season and public health. — The rainfall in the agencies was considerably above the average, over 50 inches having been recorded at each of the three registering stations. The year was consequently a favorable one for agriculture and the harvest was good. Fever and small-pox were unusually prevalent, and cholera visited all the divisions. The mortality from small-pox was 754 and that from cholera 164. The registration of vital statistics improved greatly. In Yellavaram division, the population of which is not known, 669 births and 736 deaths were recorded. In the rest of the agency the birth and death-rates were, respectively, 27·9 and 29·2 per mille.

Boundary disputes. — The Bandivárigúdem-Jílugumilli boundary dispute was still pending settlement.

Disturbances. — There were no disturbances during the year.

Police. — The conduct of the police was satisfactory.

Civil and criminal justice. — 327 suits were instituted during the year, while 302 were disposed of; 68 suits were pending at the close of the year. The number of institutions was considerably higher than in either of the two preceding years. 12 civil appeals were instituted and 10 decided. There were in all 381 criminal cases involving 938 persons for disposal against 409 in the previous year. Of these, 364 cases involving 893 persons were decided, 248 persons being convicted, 14 committed and 631 otherwise disposed of. There were 17 criminal appeals, all of which were decided. The work of the Courts generally was characterized by promptitude and despatch and the files varied little from those of the previous year except for a decrease in the number of appeals, civil and criminal.

Forests. — The revenue from forests was Rs. 16,210. Government passed orders with regard to the long-pending dispute about the Rampa forests, assigning liberal compensation to the muttadárs and allowing free cutting and cultivation.

Public works. — Rs. 13,177 were spent on public works out of a total allotment of Rs. 14,000. The Timmapuram-Rámavaram road was carried as far as Addatigala, while the Kannapuram-Jílugumilli road was completed. In Bhadráchalam the Kundulur well was sunk and water reached.

Abkári and opium — The abkári farm rentals amounted to Rs. 27,015, or Rs. 1,089 more than in the previous year. There was, however, an uncollected balance of Rs. 5,032 at the end of the year. Opium rents and license fees yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,828 against Rs. 3,799 in 1891–92.

Medical. — 4,074 out-patients were treated at the Polavaram dispensary, which was only opened towards the close of the previous year. 93 in-patients and 2,452 out-patients attended the dispensary at Bhadráchalam. The total number of patients treated in the previous year at both dispensaries was 4,206, of whom only 40 were in-patients. 462 patients received treatment at the two Local Fund dispensaries at Gokavaram and Eiléswaram. 7 vaccinators were employed in the agency tracts against 6 in the previous year, but in spite of this increase and of the prevalence of small-pox the number of operations fell from 4,137 to 4,011. 89·35 per cent. of the operations were reported to have been successful.

Education. — Seven new salary-result schools were opened during the year. The daily average attendance in schools rose from 877 to 1,078, the increase in the number of

aboriginal pupils being conspicuous. A second superintendent of the hill schools was appointed during the year, and inspections were performed more frequently by the agency and educational officers. The income from fee receipts was more than double that of the previous year.

Touring. The Agent spent 33 days touring in the agency, and the tours of the Special Assistant Agent occupied 176 days. The subordinate agency staff was remiss in respect of this important duty.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1892–93.)

General. On the whole the year was tranquil except in the Jagdalpur mutta of the Bissemkattak taluk, where Viswanátha Patro, a half-brother of the late muttadár, set up a claim to the estate in opposition to the minor Patro and, in spite of warning, persisted in distributing cowles to the tenants. Further trouble was avoided by making him a State prisoner, together with three of his chief advisers. The pressure of want and the effects produced by the Krishnadevipet rising were seen in the looting of the village of Komira by a gang of some 300 men under the leadership of Bonkula Yerragádu. The transfer of possession of the Kalyánasinghapuram estate to Jeypore under the decree of the High Court was effected without any disturbance. The only other event of consequence was the marriage of the Jeypore minor to the daughter of the Rájá of Udaipur in Chutia-Nagpur. The following administrative changes came into operation during the year:—(1) the connection of the public works department with the agency was completely severed, a special engineer having been appointed and placed in charge of all works appertaining both to the Jeypore estate and to the agency; (2) the Palkonda agency was transferred from the charge of a Deputy Collector to that of the Principal Assistant Agent and the southern portions of the district were transferred from the charge of the Principal Assistant Agent to that of a Head Assistant Collector; (3) the Paderu taluk was amalgamated with the southern portion of the Pottanghi taluk under the name of the Padwa taluk and the whole placed under the Special Assistant Agent.

Season and public health. The season was a thoroughly good one, the rainfall being about or above the average everywhere except in Jeypore and Malkangiri, where the deficiency was immaterial; the crops consequently yielded well. The public health was good, though at one time influenza prevailed in a serious form in the 3,000 feet plateau.

Boundary disputes. At the beginning of the year there were two boundary disputes awaiting settlement, one regarding the possession of the village of Tinigotsoguda and two relating to villages on the Bastar frontier: one of these latter was practically settled during the year, but the other two were still pending, together with a fresh dispute which arose in the Nowrangapur taluk on the boundary between Jeypore and Bindranowaghar.

Civil and criminal justice. The number of civil suits instituted was 484 against 572 in 1891–92. 231 suits were pending at the close of the year, of which the Gunupur Munsif was responsible for no less than 103 All the 16 civil appeals were decided. The number of criminal cases was 1,835, of which 1,801 were disposed of. There were 34 criminal appeals and all were decided. The file of the agency sessions judge was unusually heavy, numbering 26 cases.

Wild animals. 139 persons were killed by wild animals against 145 in the previous year. 113 of these deaths took place in the Special Assistant Agent's division, which was, as usual, infested by man-eating tigers. 209 wild animals were killed and Rs. 5,250 were paid as rewards.

Public works. The agency grant for public works amounted to Rs. 67,755, of which all but Rs. 86 was expended. The most important works covered by the agency grant were, (1) the construction of the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road, (2) the metalling of the Ranigedda ghât, (3) the repair of the Korapat-Jeypore (Jubilee ghât) road, (4) the repair of the Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road, (5) the repair of the Petta ghât road, (6) the improvement of the Jeypore-Motu road, (7) the repair of buildings

at Korapat, and (8) the enlargement of the Korapat sub-jail. Rs. 7,000 were expended on the Párvatípuram-Rayaghada road and Rs. 8,551 on the Korapat-Jeypore ghât. No new buildings were constructed from agency funds except a few rest-houses. Under the head of new works transferred from the public works department, a sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the Korapat-Pottanghi road which was placed in satisfactory order.

Abkári and opium. There were 2,826 liquor shops, of which 16 were newly opened during the year. The total abkári revenue collected was Rs. 74,559 against a demand of Rs. 81,490. The same system of management continued, portions of the agency being rented out, while the rest remained under amáni. The opium revenue was Rs. 16,139, and the number of shops 96. The consumption increased from 7,326 pounds to 8,542.

Medical. 158 in-patients and 21,039 out-patients were treated at the 5 agency hospitals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 159 and 18,642. The Bissemkattak hospital was again closed for several months, and the working of the Rayaghada hospital was less satisfactory than in the previous year. On the other hand, the Gunupur and Jeypore hospitals increased considerably in utility. The number of vaccinations declined from 13,395 to 13,351. 92·47 of the cases were reported to have been successful, but the percentage of cases verified was low.

Sanitation. Rs. 3,077 were spent on sanitation and the more public portions of the important towns were in a fairly sanitary condition. In addition to this a large sum was spent on repairs to irrigation works used as sources of drinking-water.

Education. There were only 104 schools with an attendance of 2,331 pupils against 182 with 3,607 in 1891–92. These figures are lower than in any year since 1888–89. The decrease was entirely under results schools, a number of which had sprung up in many places in which there was no real scope for them. 886 pupils were found qualified for grants; the number of aboriginal pupils is reported to have increased from 191 to 282, but the accuracy of the figures is doubtful.

GANJÁM AGENCY. (1892–93.)

Season and public health. The season was generally favorable and the harvest fair. The average rainfall registered was 69·29 inches against 48·78 in the previous year. The only epidemic was a slight outbreak of small-pox at Udayagiri. Fever was, however, unusually prevalent.

Boundary disputes. The boundary dispute between the Chinnakimedi zamíndárí and the Bodogada maliah was finally settled, and all but a small portion of the boundary was marked out. The settlement of the boundary between the Chinnakimedi and Peddakimedi maliahs was still pending.

Hill chiefs. Iswara Patro, the son of the late Gouranga Patro of Keradango, attained his majority and took over charge from his uncle the acting Patro. Lipka Podero of Grenabadi died, and was succeeded by his son Azuka Podero. The claim of the Kuttingia chief to the forests in his mutta was allowed by Government. The Mandasa zamíndár having irregularly resumed 20 villages enjoyed by the Bissoyi of Sobakota, Government intervened cancelling the resumption and directing the zamíndár to nominate a new Bissoyi.

Police. The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory, except that at Udayagiri some constables were reported to be gambling and inducing people to gamble.

Civil and criminal justice. 117 suits were filed against 94 in the previous year, while 7 remained for disposal at the close of the previous year; 109 were decided against 99 in 1891–92. 5 civil appeals were filed and disposed of during the year. There were 272 criminal cases for disposal against 280 in the previous year; 259 of these were decided against 257. 1 criminal appeal was filed and disposed of.

Wild animals. The number of wild animals killed was 103 against 80 in the previous year, and the amount of rewards granted was Rs. 2,228 against Rs. 1,269. 73 persons were killed by wild beasts against 68 in the previous year.

The question of the ownership of the forests in the Parlakimedi maliah was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. Forests.

The total allotment for public works was Rs. 22,976, of which Rs. 22,831 were spent. The expenditure on repairs to communications was Rs. 15,789, while the outlay on repairs to buildings was Rs. 3,553. Rs. 1,000 were spent on a new bridge at Chandragiri, the only other important new work being the Rayaghada road. Public works.

There were 65 shops in all opened during the year against 51 in the previous year. 8 of these were sold by auction for Rs. 2,791. The total abkári demand was Rs. 4,211, of which only Rs. 2,028 were collected. There were 3 prosecutions under the abkári law involving 7 persons. The 3 opium shops which were included in the rental of the plains sold 736 tolas of opium against 518 in the previous year. Abkári and opium.

The hospital assistant sanctioned for Parlakimedi had not been appointed during the year. The hospitals at Rámagiri, Udayagiri and Balliguda were, as usual, well attended by patients. There were 6,241 vaccinations, of which 5,816 were successful against 8,264 successful operations in 1891–92. There has been a continuous decline in the number of vaccinations during the past four years. Medical.

Eight new schools were opened. There were in all 64 schools with an average daily attendance of 1,612 boys and 83 girls against 1,552 boys and 70 girls in the previous year. The number of aboriginal pupils showed a marked increase. Education.

The touring of the Agent was insufficient, and that of his Assistants calls for no remarks. Tours.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(Fasli 1302—July 1892 to June 1893.)

His Excellency the Governor visited Pudukkóttai on the 14th November 1892 and after a due interchange of ceremonies left for Tanjore on the following day. The Rájá in return visited His Excellency the Governor at Madras and was there presented to the Viceroy. Political

The season was an unfavorable one. The average rainfall gauged at the various stations was 28·83 inches, but the fall was most unevenly and unseasonably distributed and a severe and protracted drought set in in November which lasted until the commencement of March. The harvest was consequently exceedingly bad, and prices eventually touched famine point. Serious distress was, however, averted by unusually heavy rain in April, May and June. The public health continued remarkably good throughout the year, in spite of the want of water and scarcity of food grains. Season and public health.

The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 7,72,700, of which Rs. 5,19,458 related to 'land revenue' and Rs. 2,53,242 to 'extra sources.' The land revenue demand was Rs. 87,229 less than in the previous year, owing chiefly to the reduction of excessive rates of assessment, to the abolition of special garden rates and tree-tax on patta lands and to the absence of the abnormal amount of revenue which accrued in the previous year from the extensive sales of escheated inám lands. The demand under 'extra sources' was Rs. 5,121 higher than in fasli 1301. The collections amounted to Rs. 6,82,968, leaving a current balance of Rs. 89,732, no less than Rs. 42,794 of which appertained to quit-rents. Of old arrears, Rs. 9,180 were collected and Rs. 8,921 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,843 against Rs. 13,369 in the previous fasli. Settlement—Demand, collection and balance.

The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. 1,488 true cases were reported, of which 1,300 or 87 per cent. were detected against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests declined from 57 to 52 and that of property recovered from 26 to 15. Taking cases under the Indian Penal Code only, the percentages of convictions and detections however rose, respectively, from 26 and 56 to 29 and 59. The number of cases referred as false was 221 against 225. Grave crimes increased by 5 cases. The police Police.

executed 1,015 warrants and served 17,767 summonses. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, visited the State twice, and inspected 12 stations.

Criminal justice.

Including 61 criminal cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 3,532 cases involving 5,723 persons for disposal, against 3,268 cases involving 5,411 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,016 persons were convicted, 541 acquitted, 1,419 released without trial and 1,599 otherwise disposed of, while 148 were pending trial at the end of the year. The average duration of trials improved from $4\frac{1}{8}$ days to $3\frac{2}{3}$ days. In cases under the Indian Penal Code, the percentage of convictions in cases not withdrawn by parties was 34·5 per cent. against 34 per cent. in the previous year, and the corresponding percentage under special laws rose from 94·5 to 94·8. The Sessions Court disposed of 19 cases involving 35 persons, of whom 23 were acquitted. Of 114 appeals filed in the District Magistrate's Court, 57 were confirmed. The Chief Court on its original and appellate sides confirmed 6 appeals out of 9; it further disposed of 67 revision petitions out of 76.

Jail.

86 convicts were in jail at the commencement of the year and 158 were admitted during the year; of these, 162 were released and 3 died. The charges were Rs. 7,927 and the cost of dieting each convict rose from As. 2 to As. 2-2.

Civil justice.

On the file of the Chief Court there were for disposal 1,269 regular suits and 1,546 small causes against 1,123 and 1,412, respectively, in the previous fasli. 1,215 regular suits and 1,515 small causes were disposed of during the year, or in all 363 cases more than in fasli 1301. The average duration of contested regular suits improved from 2 months and 27 days to 2 months and 8 days, and that of contested small causes from 35 to 22 days. The number of appeals for disposal was 149, of which 125 were decided, the average duration being 2 months and 19 days or 4 days less than in the previous year. The Chief Court further disposed of 48 revision applications, 17 petitions for review of appeal judgments and 1 appeal from an order. The Sub-Registrar's Small Cause Court at Karambakudi disposed of 203 out of 213 suits and passed orders on 44 execution petitions. The Sub-Registrar of Kolattúr, who was as a tentative measure invested with the powers of a Small Cause Judge, decided 191 out of 208 suits and disposed of 34 execution petitions and 1 review application. The total receipts from court-fees amounted to Rs. 33,567 and the expenditure on civil justice to Rs. 27,198.

Registration

The total number of documents registered was the highest on record, viz., 25,865 against 20,957 in the previous year. Their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 24,66,770 against Rs. 21,65,394. The receipts from fees were Rs. 26,949, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,662; the surplus was thus Rs. 10,287, or Rs. 2,536 more than in the previous year.

Public works

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,80,402. Of this, Rs. 24,471 were spent on irrigation works, consisting mainly of earthwork repairs to tanks, executed with a view to affording relief to the distressed labouring classes. The outlay on roads was Rs. 51,631, of which Rs. 29,333 were spent on new roads and improvements and the rest on the maintenance of old roads. Rs. 1,37,420 were spent on buildings, the outlay on the new public offices and the new hospital being, respectively, Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 31,000. The cost of town conservancy was Rs. 46,909 and that of establishment Rs. 19,971.

Financial.

The current receipts were Rs. 7,11,613 and disbursements Rs. 8,77,476. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 1,65,863, which reduced the balance at the credit of the State to Rs. 3,78,781. The only important variation in receipts was a decrease of Rs. 1,44,128 under 'land revenue,' due to the decrease in demand and to the low collections resulting from the unfavorable season. The principal items of increase in disbursements were Rs. 40,966 under 'civil buildings,' Rs. 14,473 under 'town conservancy,' Rs. 11,713 under 'irrigation,' Rs. 8,738 under 'assignments to the Rájá's family,' Rs. 6,201 under 'stationery and printing,' Rs. 6,453 under 'miscellaneous' and Rs. 4,698 expended on His Excellency the Governor's visit. The largest decrease was Rs. 3,193 under 'roads.' The Devasthánam accounts showed a closing balance of Rs. 1,97,934 against Rs. 2,42,280 in the previous fasli and the Manovírti jágír a balance of Rs. 1,74,347 against Rs. 1,54,999.

194 in-patients and 23,717 out-patients were treated at the dispensary at the capital against 254 and 17,941, respectively, in the previous year; the decrease in the number of in-patients was due to want of accommodation. The 3 midwives attached to the hospital attended 173 labours and 120 miscellaneous cases. 35 major and 583 minor operations were performed, of which all but 1 major operation were successful. 3 rural dispensaries were opened towards the close of the fasli at Karambakudi, Viralimalai and Kálanilai, the average daily attendance at the first of which was 94·6. The number of vaccinations rose from 7,683 to 9,254 and the percentage of successful cases from 94·54 to 95·56. Lanoline lymph was used with great success. Medical.

The College had, at the close of the fasli, 565 pupils on its rolls, against 574 in the previous year; the average number on the rolls was, however, 589 against 595. The institution cost Rs. 19,515 and the school fees amounted to Rs. 9,065. 10 boys out of 26 passed the F.A. examination and 9 out of 22 the Matriculation. The Sircar girls' school made fair progress; a grant-in-aid school at Trigokarnam was incorporated with it during the year, and the total expenditure on both was Rs. 3,578. The number of elementary schools rose from 206 to 211 and the attendance, as far as statistics were available,* from 4,674 boys and 346 girls to 5,218 boys and 321 girls; the decrease in the number of girls was due to the amalgamation of the Trigokarnam school with the Sircar girls' school. The amount of grants-in-aid earned was Rs. 5,393 against Rs. 5,814. The education of the young Rájá made satisfactory progress. Education.

BANGANAPALLE. (1892–93.)

The season was favorable for agriculture and the harvest was fair. Season.

The area under occupation was 74,320 acres against 73,840 in the previous year; the increase was due to fresh measurement and assignment of lands in some villages. Of the total extent of the occupied State land, 20,760 acres were held by the Nawáb and the rest by sub-jágírdárs. The extent of inám lands was 30,040 acres. The bulk of the cultivation was, as usual, cholam and cotton. Occupied and cultivated areas.

Inclusive of arrears (Rs. 1,15,376), the land revenue demand was Rs. 2,85,572 against Rs. 2,15,685 in the previous year. 82·7 per cent. of the demand was collected against 46·5 per cent. in 1891–92. Land revenue.

The force employed on police duties consisted, as in 1891–92, of 1 amin, 2 kotwáls, 1 daffadár, 36 peons and 70 village taliáries. 37 cases were charged by the police. Police.

The number of criminal cases disposed of was 189 against 257 in 1891–92. The average pendency of each case was 3 days in the Sadr Court and 6 in the Magistrate's Court. At the close of the year 3 cases were pending in the Magistrate's Court and 1, a case of murder, in the Sadr Court. Criminal justice.

There were 31 prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year and 13 were admitted during the year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 5. Jails.

The total number of civil suits on the file of the Nawáb's Courts was 235, and the number disposed of was 218 against 234 and 219, respectively, in the previous year. The Sadr Court decided 42 suits and left none pending, while the Adálat Court disposed of 176 out of 193 suits. The average period of pendency in the Sadr Court was 4 days and in the Adálat Court 40 days. The Nawáb's Revenue Court decided all the 39 cases filed during the year. Civil justice.

96 instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 17,530, were registered against 119 of the value of Rs. 22,116 in the previous year. Registration.

384 registered or insured letters, 22 banghies and 257 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box. The postage collected was Rs. 91 against Rs. 106 in the previous year. Postal department.

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* Statistics were available for only 171 boys' schools.

Financial. The total charges amounted to Rs. 25,220 against Rs. 24,860 in 1891-92. The expenditure under 'public works' (Rs. 9,600) was Rs. 50 less than in the previous year. That under 'medical' increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 on account of the purchase of extra medicines, &c., during the outbreak of cholera.

Stamps. Stamps to the value of Rs. 3,300 were sold, being an increase of Rs. 150 as compared with the previous year.

Abkári and opium. The renting system continued to be followed. The number of stills was limited to 5 for the whole State, while there were 75 shops for the retail sale of arrack and toddy. The revenue amounted to Rs. 14,742 against Rs. 12,314 in the preceding year. The right of selling opium in the State was farmed out by the Nawáb. Inclusive of last year's balance, 5,673 tolas of opium were imported into the State; the consumption amounted to 5,080 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 3,463 against Rs. 4,198.

Debt. In consideration of the bad state of season, the payment of the annual instalment of the Nawáb's debt was postponed.

Vital statistics. The registered births during the year were 517 and deaths 629 against 760 and 276, respectively, in the previous year. The increased mortality was the result of an outbreak of cholera.

Medical. The admissions to hospital numbered 9,882 and the daily average attendance was 61. 35 cases of labour were attended to by the midwife. 520 children were vaccinated against 502 in the previous year.

Education. There was 1 elementary school in Banganapalle and 29 indigenous schools. The total attendance rose from 555 to 567.

SANDUR. (1892-93.)

General. The year was marked by the death, on the 3rd December 1892, of the Rájá of Sandur. With the sanction of the Government of India, the succession of his infant son Venkat Ráo, Ráo Sáhib, was recognized, the brother of the late Rájá being appointed manager during his minority.

Season. The actual rainfall was 35·73 inches against 18·67 in 1891. No less than 21·23 inches of this fell in August and September 1892, a downpour which caused considerable injury to the crops.

Magisterial work. In the Magistrate's Court 95 cases, involving 263 persons were disposed of. Of these, 223 were convicted and 40 acquitted. Upwards of 72 per cent. of the prosecutions were for forest offences. The average actual duration of trial was 1·25 days.

Financial. The revenue amounted to Rs. 50,648 against Rs. 54,51 in the previous year. The decrease was principally due to a fall of Rs. 3,240 in the receipts under 'amáni forest' owing to a diminished demand for grass. The expenditure was Rs. 50,033 against Rs. 46,638. The main items of increase were under 'public works' (Rs. 2,920), owing to the late Rájá having commenced the erection of a range of offices outside the town, and 'miscellaneous' (Rs. 1,152), on account of the expenses connected with the investiture of the late Rájá with the C.I.E., his illness and funeral ceremonies. At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 11,813 to the credit of the State.

Debts. The State debts were reduced by a sum of Rs. 4,706.

Vital statistics. The mortality from all causes was 408 against 261 in the previous year and the births 307 against 323, showing a death-rate of 38·74 and a birth-rate of 29·15 per mille. The public health was far from good, and the high death-rate is ascribed to the prevalence of influenza.

Medical. 4,414 persons were treated in the dispensary against 4,357 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 36·09 against 37·77 in 1891. The number of surgcial operations was 110. The number of vaccine operations decreased

from 529 to 322, owing chiefly to the death of the vaccinator and the delay in appointing his successor.

The strength of the conservancy establishment underwent no change during the year. The lighting of the town was satisfactory. Sanitation.

The Jubilee middle school sent up 4 boys for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1 passed in all subjects; the income from fees was Rs. 428 against Rs. 475 in the previous year. There were 7 indigenous vernacular schools. Education.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1892–93.)

The sum paid through the office of Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jágírdár and Yeomiahdar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances, amounted to Rs. 2,16,079 against Rs. 2,31,849 in 1891–92. A further sum of Rs. 487 was paid to the heirs of the deceased stipendiaries. The payments made direct from the Bank of Madras amounted, as in the two preceding years, to Rs. 2,28,000. On the 1st April 1893, there were 706 stipendiaries against 743 on the same date in the previous year. 34 stipendiaries died and of their allotted sum of Rs. 3,426, Rs. 148 were continued to their heirs and the rest lapsed to Government. 33 persons commuted their pensions and received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 21,944. Nawáb Ahmad-un-nisá Bégam, who was in receipt of stipends amounting to Rs. 2,750 per mensem, died in March 1893. The salary of the head clerk of the Paymaster's office was raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 720 per annum, and his designation was changed from 'Head Clerk' to 'Manager.' Carnatic Stipends

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1892–93.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1892 was 146 and the number of Statutory Civilians was 9. There were 6 new appointments, 5 retirements, 2 transfers and 3 deaths, so that, on the 1st April 1893, the strength of the service, including Statutory Civilians, was 151. The employment of these officers is detailed below :—

—	On 1st April 1892.	On 1st April 1893.
Officers serving at the Presidency	18	17
District officers { Judicial	21	18
District officers { Revenue	82	72
Officers holding special appointments	11	8
Absent on leave or otherwise	17	30
Serving in other Presidencies	6	6
Total ...	155	151

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(Fasli 1301—July 1891 to June 1892.)

Land revenue.

The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jódi or quit-rent levied on inám villages held on favorable tenure, (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system, and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 50,57,453 against Rs. 50,70,024 in the preceding year. The difference of Rs. 12,571 is almost entirely due to the reduction of peshkash on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

Shrotriem jódi.

The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure amounted to Rs. 6,68,940 against Rs. 6,65,982 in the preceding year.

Ryotwári revenue.

Excluding South Canara, the total occupied area during the year amounted to nearly 21·16 million acres. Including South Canara, the assessment payable amounted to 397·93 lakhs of rupees. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 16,000 acres or ·08 per cent. in the area and of 2·27 lakhs of rupees or ·57 per cent. in the assessment. In 10 districts there was an increase both in the area and in the assessment and in 5 others a decrease in both, while in 5 more there was an increase in one and a decrease in the other. The increase in area was largest in Bellary (27,781 acres), Malabar (20,881 acres) and Nellore (12,624 acres). In Bellary, the increase was due partly to the introduction of survey areas, partly to additional lands having been taken up owing to early and favorable rains and partly to the transfer to ryotwar of relinquished service ináms. In Malabar, a good season caused a large area of lands to be taken up for the cultivation of fugitive crops. In Nellore, the increase was partly due to the cultivation of tank-bed lands abandoned under the Sangam project. The increases in most of the other districts were mainly due to large areas having been taken up during the early rains in expectation of a favorable monsoon. Owing to the failure of the rains, the decrease in holding was large in Madura (17,413 acres), Kurnool (13,974 acres), Anantapur (13,909 acres), South Arcot (12,397 acres), Salem (11,284 acres), and North Arcot (10,912 acres). Anantapur and South Arcot, however, showed an increase in assessment of Rs. 23,870 and Rs. 1,18,774, respectively, which was due to the introduction of settlement rates into certain taluks. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875–76) or the year before the famine, the total occupied area in the year under report including cultivation shown under 'miscellaneous'—21·90 million acres—exhibits an increase of 1·57 million acres or 7 per cent. The increase occurs in all the districts except Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. In the last-named district, however, the deficiency was only 914 acres; but in the other three it amounted to 137,524 acres, Kurnool and Anantapur showing the largest falling off, 81,200 acres and 41,300 acres, respectively.

Holdings and cultivation

Owing to the very unfavorable character of the season, there was a large falling off in the area cropped in all the districts except Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Malabar. The total extent cultivated amounted to only 16·85 million acres or 79·6 per cent. of the holdings against 17·82 millions or 84·3 per cent. in the

preceding year. The decrease was particularly large in Anantapur and Bellary in which extensive areas of black cotton soil were left waste; these two districts contributed nearly 47 per cent. of the total decrease in the Presidency.

Gross ryotwar demand, remissions and deductions.

The total ryotwar demand on the area dealt with above, excluding second-crop assessment and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 397·93 lakhs or Rs. 2·27 lakhs more than in the previous year. In consequence, however, of the serious failure of rains, very large remissions had to be granted in several districts, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 36,99,605 against Rs. 15,60,182 in the preceding year. Besides the ordinary remissions for waste, withered crops, &c., on wet lands, remissions were allowed in North Arcot, Chingleput and parts of Ganjám of the full assessment on wet lands which did not yield more than a 2-anna crop, and also for portions of fields in the first 2 districts. In the matter of raising dry crops on wet lands also, special concessions were granted in these 2 districts and in parts of Cuddapah by which dry crops grown on wet lands under rain-fed tanks and other sources before the 31st August 1891 were charged only the dry assessment, even though Government water may have been subsequently received and used for irrigating the crops. On dry crops raised subsequent to that date, only the usual water-rate prescribed for such crops was levied in addition to the dry assessment whenever Government water was used and not the full wet assessment. Large remissions on dry lands had also to be granted in portions of the Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts, full remission being granted for waste and for total loss of crop and also for lands which yielded a 2-anna crop and under in Nellore and less than a 2-anna crop in Bellary and Kurnool, while in Anantapur half the assessment was remitted on lands which yielded less than a 4-anna crop. A small amount representing 25 per cent. of the assessment was also remitted on dry lands in 19 villages in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem district where the outturn was exceedingly poor. Of the wet waste amounting to 456,797 acres, remission was granted on 298,462 acres or about 65 per cent. The wet assessment remitted was Rs. 12,61,553, being a little over 6 per cent. of the total revenue on wet holdings and more than double the amount of similar remissions granted in the preceding year. There was an increase in every district except South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Malabar, the increases being particularly large in Chingleput (+ Rs. 1,72,158), North Arcot (+ Rs. 1,16,576), Nellore (+ Rs. 1,11,267). On the other hand, the season in Tinnevelly having been much better than in the preceding year, the waste remission in that district showed a decrease of Rs. 1,06,906. The total extent of dry waste amounted to 3,850,726 acres. No remissions are granted on such lands in ordinary years, but owing to the exceptional character of the season in the past year, the assessment on 568,876 acres, amounting to Rs. 4,31,827, was remitted in the districts of Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. Besides the remissions referred to above which were granted with reference to the state of the season, there were the fixed remissions or abatement of the demand recurring from year to year, and deductions in favour of religious institutions, village officers, &c. These remissions and deductions amounted to Rs. 2,78,762 and Rs. 18,38,038, respectively, against Rs. 2,48,519 and Rs. 18,10,187 in the preceding year. Remissions of all sorts thus came to Rs. 58,16,405 against Rs. 36,18,910 in fasli 1300. The second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands amounted to Rs. 13,27,228 against Rs. 15,84,582 in 1890–91. The decrease of Rs. 2,57,354 was the net result of a gross decrease of Rs. 4,05,033 in 12 districts and of an increase of Rs. 1,47,679 in 6 others. The decreases exceeded Rs. 20,000 in North Arcot (Rs. 1,12,810), South Arcot (Rs. 75,943), Anantapur (Rs. 68,406), Chingleput (Rs. 53,360), and Nellore (Rs. 32,313), while the increase was large in Gódávari (Rs. 54,914) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 54,280).

Net ryotwar demand.

The net ryotwar demand, excluding the remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, was 353·04 lakhs against 375·32 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease of 22·28 lakhs, which was the net result of a gross decrease of 29·33 lakhs in 16 districts and an increase of 7·05 lakhs in 6 others. As already explained the falling off was mainly due to the large remissions necessitated by the unfavorable season.

Miscellaneous.

Details of the miscellaneous revenue are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Quit-rent and jódi on minor ináms	21,64,672	21,71,145	+ 6,473
2. Water-tax on zamíndári and inám villages	5,81,596	6,06,509	+ 24,913
3. Assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi	5,25,024	4,67,803	- 57,221
4. Tax on trees in assessed waste lands and rent of palmyras, fruit trees, garden and topes	2,04,229	2,36,888	+ 32,659
5. Rent on islands situated in rivers	2,32,143	2,33,679	+ 1,536
6. Revenue from rented and hill villages	2,10,396	2,15,079	+ 4,683
7. Cultivation of poramboke lands	1,68,842	1,66,595	- 2,247
8. Commission on private estates under Government management...	76,672	88,890	+ 12,218
9. Quit-rent and ground rent in the town of Madras	70,204	69,800	- 404
10. Excess collections over the demand	27,406	42,930	+ 15,524
11. Revenue derived from coir	29,150	36,944	+ 7,794
12. Process service fees	31,005	32,894	+ 1,889
13. Chank and pearl fishery rent	4,725	27,578	+ 22,853
14. Sale-proceeds of lands bought in by Government and resold and of lands sold under the darkhast rules	49,814	23,152	- 26,662
15. Sale-proceeds of waste and tank-bed lands	88,496	20,120	- 68,376
16. Other items	2,74,245	2,83,462	+ 9,217
Total ...	47,38,619	47,23,468	- 15,151

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 4,57,54,234 against Rs. 4,80,06,865 in fasli 1300 as detailed below :—

Heads.	Fasli 1300.	Fasli 1301.
	RS.	RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates	50,70,024	50,57,453
Shrotriem jódi	6,65,982	6,68,940
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	4,22,70,859	4,00,27,841
Total, Land Revenue ...	4,80,06, 865	4,57,54,234

Cesses.

The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 70,15,421 against Rs. 68,65,428 in the preceding year.

Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current.

The total current demand under both land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 5,27,69,655, of which Rs. 4,85,63,528 or 92 per cent. were collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 42,06,127 or 8 per cent. at its close as against Rs. 26,94,325 or 4·9 per cent. of the demand in the previous year. The falling off in collections was due to the unfavorable character of the season, in consideration of which coercive processes had to be suspended in several districts.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 29,02,325, of which Rs. 24,75,870 were collected and Rs. 98,326 written off within the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,28,129 against Rs. 2,81,310 at the end of the preceding year.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 39,16,729 or 7·7 per cent. on the total collections of land revenue and cesses during the year.

Coercive processes.

The total number of processes of all kinds amounted to 4,496,010 against 4,281,910 * in the preceding year, showing an increase of 214,100. Of these, 4,128,184 were demand notices, 210,857 distraint notices and 156,969 sale notices. The increase under demand notices amounted to 145,117 or 3·6 per cent., that under notices of distraint to 27,948 or 15·3 per cent. and that under sale notices to 41,035 or 35·4 per cent. The property of 209,824 defaulters was attached for an arrear amounting to Rs. 18,45,633, but property was actually sold in only 11,118 cases for an arrear of Rs. 1,61,576. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the number of defaulters, whose property was sold, was only 1,003 or 9·9 per cent., while there was a fall of 15·1 per cent. in the amount of arrears which

* The figure given in the report for fasli 1300 has been reduced by 31 with reference to the revised figures furnished by the Collector of Ganjám.

had to be realized by this means. The total extent of lands sold during the year was acres 20,273 against acres 21,771 in the preceding year. The total sale amount came to Rs. 1,00,641, 9,639 acres being bought in on behalf of Government. The percentage of processes served by the ordinary village agency rose from 95·3 to 95·5. The receipts on account of process fees and the charges incurred for the special establishments during the year were, respectively, Rs. 31,563 and Rs. 20,318, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,245 against Rs. 7,440 in the previous year. The rates of fees charged ranged from 1 to 8 annas except in Madras town which has a special scale of its own.

Civil suits.

The opening balance of the year under costs awarded to Government was Rs. 6,610. Adding the amount of costs awarded to Government during the year n suits instituted or defended on its behalf, Rs. 6,289, the total demand amounted to Rs. 12,899. Of this amount, Rs. 4,906 were collected and Rs. 15 written off within the year.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

The total advances made during the agricultural year ending 30th June 1892 under both the Acts amounted to 26·68 lakhs, or more than six times as much as in the previous year. This large increase was due to the extension of the special well rules to all districts and to the great stimulus given to well-sinking by the disastrous nature of the season. The amount of advances that became repayable and the amount actually recovered during the fasli (agricultural year) are shown below :—

—	Amount repayable during the fasli.	Amount actually recovered.
	RS.	RS.
Land Improvement Act—		
Principal	93,664	83,414
Interest	39,269	23,314
Agriculturists' Loans Act—		
Principal	69,698	54,175
Interest	6,587	4,472

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 84,940, of which Rs. 35,603 were collected and Rs. 10,981 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,356 at the end of the year against Rs. 29,770 in the previous year.

Transfer of revenue registry.

The number of applications for transfer of patta received during the year through registration officers was 48,018, and that of those received direct by revenue officers 69,799: 46,237 cases of the former and 69,869 of the latter class were disposed of during the year, the numbers left pending being, respectively, 6,600 and 4,525. The number of applications received and the percentages of disposals were both lower than in the previous year.

Inspection of boundary and field marks.

The number of boundary stones reported to be missing was 2,829,010, of which 170,563 were replaced. By far the best work done was in Tinnevelly, where 83,598 stones were replaced.

Irrigation works.

There were in all 370,737 irrigation works in the Presidency, or 48,723 more than in the previous fasli; the whole of the increase occurred under wells, which numbered 321,760. Of the other works 34,386 were tanks, 13,906 river and spring channels and 679 anicuts. These figures do not include 134,244 wells in wet lands, and their accuracy is doubtful.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Lands to the extent of acres 897, bearing an aggregate assessment and quit-rent of Rs. 3,091, were acquired by public servants during the year against 2,342 acres assessed at Rs. 4,147 in the preceding year.

SURVEYS. (1892–93.)

Outturn and outlay.

Four parties were employed on initial cadastral survey according to the forecast of 1887, and 2 parties on re-surveys not included in the forecast. 2,356 square miles of initial survey were completed at a cost of Rs. 4,21,090 * in the districts of Anantapur, Malabar and Canara; the forecast of 1887 anticipated an outturn of 1,375 miles costing Rs. 4,12,500. 2,335 square miles were re-surveyed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,60,194 * in the districts of Trichinopoly, Gódávari and Kistna. The budget grant for the year 1892–93 was Rs. 6,00,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,81,284 against Rs. 5,55,424 in the year 1891–92. The following statement exhibits the outlay and outturn of the year :—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1890–91.	Outturn of 1891–92.	Outturn of 1892–93.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	2,201	1,735	2,189
II. Surveyed	2,227	2,315	† 4,691
III. Maps printed	2,059	2,077	2,611
Topographical.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	340	99	102
II. Plane-tabled	520	137	75
III. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	67	294	237
III. Maps printed { Taluk, 1 „	8,068	6,477	821
III. Maps printed { District, ½ „	7,501	3,710	6,141
	COPIES.	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	130,367	166,826	25,600
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure ...	5,87,811	5,55,424	5,81,284

The total expenditure may be divided as follows :—Cadastral initial survey (Rs. 2,91,031), cadastral resurvey (Rs. 1,21,539), special and miscellaneous surveys (Rs. 23,849), topographical survey (Rs. 4,601), publication (Rs. 30,320) and general supervision (Rs. 1,09,944).

Outturn and outlay of each party.

The subjoined statement compares the work of the several parties :—

Party.	Outturn in square miles.								Outlay.
	Cadastral.			Topographical.					
	Demarcation, 16-inch.	Field survey, 16-inch.	Special, 80-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Forest, 8-inch.	Estate, 2-inch.	Hills, 2 and 4 inch.	Special.	
	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	SQ. MILES	RS.
I	‡ 1,267	‡ 1,267	...	22	...	...	...	...	95,887
II	1,052	1,052	...	18	...	...	35	...	82,943
III	547	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,447
IV	744	744	§ 13	...	...	...	...	...	72,559
V	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	60,062
VI	‡ 1,068	‡ 1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,122
Central office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,264
Total ...	4,678	4,678	13	40	...	...	35	...	5,81,284

Special and miscellaneous surveys.

The expenditure on special and miscellaneous surveys was Rs. 23,849. The principal items of these special and miscellaneous surveys were as follows :—(1) surveys of the Anantapur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut municipalities and the Calicut port limits; (2) additional sub-division of survey fields for settlement purposes in completed taluks of Malabar; (3) surveys in connection with the settlement of the Malabar-Cochin boundary; (4) survey of waste land blocks, &c., on the Palni Hills, and (5) survey of waste land blocks, &c., on the Nílgiris.

* Including share of Central office.
† Including 2,335 miles resurveyed.
‡ Resurvey.
§ Mangalore municipality.

No. I Party, Kistna and Gódávari.—The estimated outturn was 1,600 square miles of cadastral re-survey by village karnams. The outturn realized was 1,267 square miles, the number of karnams employed being much smaller than was expected. No. II Party, Anantapur.—The estimate was 1,200 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 1,052 square miles. Only 3 karnams worked for two months instead of 100 for six months as was expected; this was owing to revision of village establishments and to impending famine. No. III Party, Malabar.—The estimate was 750 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 547 square miles, besides 376 square miles of supplemental sub-division measurement for the Settlement department. Only about 20 karnams were employed instead of 164 as was estimated and the party was weakened at the beginning of the field season by the transfer to Canara of 25 surveyors. No. IV Party, South Canara.—The estimate was 750 square miles of initial cadastral survey. The outturn was 757 square miles, more than double the outturn of the previous year. No. V Party, Malabar and South Canara.—This party did no cadastral work, being exclusively employed on the theodolite work required for Nos. III and IV Parties. The estimate was 1,500 square miles of theodolite survey. The outturn was 1,114 square miles. The deficiency, 386 square miles, was due to the revision of defective work performed during the previous year. No. VI Party, Trichinopoly.—The estimate was 1,250 square miles of cadastral re-survey by village karnams. The outturn was 1,068 square miles. Less than half the estimated number of karnams was employed, and it was necessary to employ about 150 temporary field surveyors to supplement the deficiency at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000. The re-survey of this district, 2,500 square miles, was estimated to cost Rs. 40 per square mile. The survey began in July 1891, and up to 1st April 1893, 2,000 square miles had been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 71,441, being Rs. 36 per square mile. *Outturn of each party compared with the estimate for 1892–93.*

The area of village maps published during the year was 2,611 square miles, or 534 square miles more than in the previous year. All village maps received from parties were printed. The following District and Taluk maps were published:—Bellary (area 6,141 square miles) and Wynaad (area 821 square miles). There were 8 taluk maps in arrears, a result chiefly due to press of other work, village and miscellaneous, which has recently much increased. The total expenditure of the Central office, including pay of the Superintendent, was Rs. 1,40,264, being Rs. 21,568 more than in the previous year. But this includes Rs. 8,425, cost of instruments supplied to parties and to the Revenue department. *Central office.*

The initial survey of 3 districts—Anantapur, Malabar and South Canara—is still in progress. Anantapur should be finished in 1894, and Malabar and Canara in 1895. This will complete the survey of the Presidency which began in 1858. The amount remaining to be surveyed cadastrally is estimated at 1,003 square miles in Anantapur, 1,040 in Malabar and 1,693 in South Canara, while 47 miles of topographical survey have yet to be done. The re-survey of 3 districts—Trichinopoly, Kistna and Gódávari—is in progress. *Area remaining for survey.*

The total cost of the survey from its commencement in 1858 up to 1st April 1893 has been Rs. 2,07,96,052—Rs. 1,79,58,438 on parties and Rs. 28,37,614 on the Central office. Only 1 taluk, viz., the Ponnáni taluk in Malabar, was completed during the year at a rate of Rs. 313 per square mile which though high is still lower than that of other taluks in the same district. *Cost of survey work to Government.*

The theodolite work of the Madras Survey was connected with 29 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey and checked by comparison of length of 31 sides of Great Trigonometrical Survey triangles. The mean error was 3·77 feet per mile and the largest error passed was 10·93 feet per mile, both figures being below the average of the past six years, viz., 6·58 feet and 17·99 feet, respectively. *Tests of accuracy.*

During the year, 30 persons were fined altogether Rs. 115, under section 4 of the Boundary Act for failing to attend when summoned to point out boundaries. 6 Assistant Collectors were instructed in surveying, as also 34 revenue inspectors, 1 forest ranger, 29 clerks, 10 taluk gumastahs, 82 Civil Court amíns and 12 other persons. Up to date 2,036 karnams have been trained in survey. *Miscellaneous.*

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1892-93.)

Outturn of work.

The 5 settlement parties were employed in the same districts as in 1891-92—Party No. I in Bellary and Anantapur, Nos. II and III in Tanjore, No. V in South Arcot and No. VI in Malabar. Party No. III worked also on the Palni Hills and Party No. VI in South Canara for a short period. The total area classified amounted to 527,375 acres and the number of sub-divisions measured was 1,203,453. In Malabar nearly six million trees in gardens on which a special tree-tax is now levied were also counted. Party No. I—There was no original classification in the year under report, but the supervisor tested the classification of soils in 27 villages of the Rayadrug taluk. Field operations were chiefly confined to the measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in 120 villages of the Bellary, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks. The examination of sub-divisions of survey fields by head classifiers and extra head gumastahs was completed in 118 villages of the Gooty, Tadpatri and Bellary taluks. The new settlement rates were introduced into the Bellary taluk. A scheme for the settlement of the 5 western taluks of the district, submitted in January 1893, was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. Pending the orders of Government, the preparation of the accounts necessary for the introduction of such new rates as might be sanctioned was pushed on as rapidly as possible. The settlement registers of all the villages of the Bellary taluk, of 30 villages in Tadpatri taluk, and of 11 in Gooty taluk were written up during the year. The registers of 60 more villages in Tadpatri and of 79 in Gooty were completed, except for the correction by the Revenue department of errors which were discovered in the inám accounts kept in the taluk offices. Party No. II—In the 3 taluks assigned to this party, viz., Negapatam, Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi, the field work in the year under report was confined to the measurement of sub-divisions. This work was completed in 147 villages of the Negapatam and Nannilam taluks. The number of sub-divisions made amounted to 274,829. The examination of the measurement of sub-divisions was completed in 147 villages of the same two taluks. The supervisor examined the classification of soils in 82 and 11 villages, respectively, of Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks and the remaining villages, 59 and 6 in number, were examined by the Deputy Commissioner. Including the 65 villages mentioned above, the Deputy Commissioner inspected the classification of soils in 169 villages of the Negapatam, Nannilam and Tirutturaippúndi taluks. Party No. III—This party had charge of the remaining 6 taluks of the Tanjore district and was chiefly engaged on the work of measurement of sub-divisions of survey fields in the Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Tanjore taluks. 204 villages were completed during the year, and the number of sub-divisions made was 622,073. The examination of measurements by head classifiers and head gumastahs was completed in the Máyavaram taluk and in 178 villages of the Kumbakónam taluk. The Deputy Commissioner examined the classification of soils in 3 villages on the Palni Hills and inspected the measurement of sub-division of survey fields in 95 villages of Kumbakónam taluk and in 4 of Tanjore taluk. In November last the Board submitted, with certain modifications, Mr. Clerk's scheme for the settlement of this district, resulting in an increase of upwards of 14 lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Governor in Council, while accepting in the main the scheme submitted by the Board, directed that the total increase in ryotwari revenue should not exceed 11 lakhs of rupees. The classification of the Palni Hill villages, excluding the Kodaikanal settlement, was commenced in July and completed in November. The measurement of sub-divisions and the examination of the classification of soils were carried on at the same time. The application of the rates already sanctioned for the Madura district was approved. Party No. V—Classification was carried out in the 300 villages of Vriddháchalam, the last taluk which remained to be settled in the South Arcot district. The area dealt with was acres 284,563, or 445 square miles. The supervisor examined the classification of soils in 83 villages of the Chidambaram taluk which remained on hand at the beginning of the year and in 213 villages of the Vriddháchalam taluk. The remaining 87 villages were examined by the Deputy Commissioner, who also inspected 164 more villages in this taluk to satisfy himself that the classification of soils had been correctly made. The new settlement rates were introduced into 139 villages of the Chidambaram taluk, which were outstanding at the end of March 1892, and in 236 villages of the Vriddháchalam

taluk. The number of settlement registers written up in the year was 378, while 338 were examined in the Deputy Commissioner's office. Party No. VI—This party classified 186,127 acres or 291 square miles in 335 desams or villages in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks of Malabar and 2 villages in British Cochin—Anjengo and Tangassêri. Nearly six million trees were also counted in the several gardens in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks. A small settlement party was sent up to South Canara and 12 villages of Kasaragod taluk were taken up for classification, the area classified being 21,752 acres or 34 square miles. The examination of classification of soils was completed in 286 villages, in which the area tested was 153,569 acres or 240 square miles. In addition to this, 15,112 acres were also re-inspected in the Palghát taluk. The supervisor, who was employed on the examination of classification of soils, completed his work in 99 and 25 villages, respectively, of Walawanad and Ponnáni taluks. 90 villages were examined by the officer in charge of the party. During the year, a scheme for the settlement of the Palghát taluk was submitted by Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, which had to be returned for revision.

Settlement registers and maps.

The manuscript registers of 491 villages—mostly belonging to South Arcot—were printed during the year and the number of maps mounted was 7,826.

Expenditure and revenue.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,29,330 against the revised estimate of Rs. 3,56,000 sanctioned for the year 1892–93. The decrease on the revised budget was mainly composed of the following items of short expenditure:—salaries of permanent establishment (—Rs. 4,717), salaries of temporary establishment (—Rs. 11,169), travelling allowances (—Rs. 3,492), contingencies (—Rs. 5,643), and printing charges (—Rs. 1,809). There was an increase of over 40½ lakhs of rupees in the revenue, being a return of 13·05 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 3,11,03,388.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1892–93.)

Further progress was made in the year under report in the settlement of 'shamilat gaddatiru' ináms in the Cuddapah district, about 2,450 cases having been settled against 700 in the previous year. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the ináms dealt with is subjoined:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jódi already payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 6).	Cost of the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadáyam ...	62	71	117	1	10	11	
Dharmadáyam	1	6	7	...	...	..	
Police ináms enfranchised	6	42	84	..	42	42	14,895
Personal do. ..	22	646	475	29	122	151	
Village service do.	3,158	26,249	71,921	5,033	43,932	48,965	
Total	3,249	27,014	72,604	5,063	44,106	49,169	14,895

Of the 3,249 title-deeds issued during the year, 1,835, 977 and 176 were for village service ináms in the South Arcot, Vizagapatam and Madura districts, respectively. The total number of title-deeds issued by the Inám Commissioner from the commencement of the inám operations up to the end of the year amounted to 486,459, covering an extent of 7,365,546 acres, assessed at a little over 114⅓ lakhs.

The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of ináms amounts to Rs. 24,62,511 including Rs. 3,38,626, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure the old jódi payable to Government amounting to Rs. 10,17,675, the total revenue derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 34,80,186, while the total cost of the commission during the same period amounted to Rs. 15,08,178, or about 61·2 per cent. of the annual increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS.

(Fasli 1301—July 1891 to June 1892.)

Number of estates under management.

There were 52 estates under management on the 1st July 1891; of these, 4, viz., Jarada and Kurla in Ganjám, Métrátti in Coimbatore, and B. Sarvottama Ráo's estate in South Canara, were restored to their proprietors during the year under report, while 7 estates were newly taken up. There were thus 55 estates under management at the end of the year.

Estates handed over.

The Jarada estate was under the Court's management for nearly 12 years. The current demand and collection showed a large decrease, which was the combined result of a succession of bad seasons and of the damage to irrigation works caused by the cyclone of 1890. Rs. 23,360 were expended on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Debts, amounting to Rs. 21,174, were recovered, while Rs. 2,864 were paid off. The balance in favor of the estate when it was restored was Rs. 7,120 against Rs. 10,240 when it was taken up. A debt of Rs. 15,000 incurred in faslis 1299 and 1301 owing to the unfavorable character of the season was outstanding against the estate. The ward's educational attainments were only moderate. The Kurla estate was under management for 5 years and 4 months. During this period, the current demand fell from Rs. 13,080 to Rs. 10,781. Debts, amounting to Rs. 1,119, were recovered during the Court's management. The cash balance at the time when the estate was restored was Rs. 31,250 against Rs. 44,753 when it came under the Court's charge. This decrease was due partly to the expenditure of Rs. 7,813 on irrigation works and Rs. 5,407 on other permanent improvements, and partly to over Rs. 11,000 having had to be expended on account of strídhanam to the 3 daughters of the late proprietor, and on marriage and funeral expenses and the like. The eldest ward and his younger brothers made satisfactory progress in education. The Métrátti estate was restored on the death of the minor to his paternal uncle in February 1892. It was under management for 8 years and 7 months. The current demand rose from Rs. 5,068 to Rs. 7,760, and the current collections were also satisfactory. Debts, amounting to Rs. 7,270, were paid off, and a sum of Rs. 4,886 was expended on improvements. The cash balance to the credit of the estate when restored was Rs. 7,218 against Rs. 2 when taken up. B. Sarvottama Ráo's estate was under management for 16 years and 3 months. The current demand showed only a slight increase, but the actual collections largely increased. There was no cash balance to the credit of the estate when it was taken up; but Rs. 8,141 were handed over to the proprietor when the estate was restored to him. The minor's progress in education was not satisfactory.

Wards.

Of the wards under the care of the Court, 45 were incapacitated by minority, 5 by sex alone and 1, the aged zamíndár of Parlákimedi, by imbecility.

Number of villages.

Parlákimedi being left out of account, there were, as in the previous year, 35 proprietary estates under management, the rest being ryotwari properties. The total number of villages in these estates was 2,690.

Holdings.

The aggregate area of holdings in the ordinary villages in all the estates under management, excluding rented villages, was 840,132 acres, of which 722,093 acres, or 85·9 per cent., were cultivated against 700,801 acres or 91·7 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage was general and appeared to be due to the unfavorable character of the season.

Demand, collection and balance.

The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 30,19,294 and the net demand to Rs. 29,71,382. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 47,912 against Rs. 41,565 in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavorable character of the season. The remissions were largest in the following estates:—

(1) Kapileswarapuram (Rs. 8,687), (2) Ettiyapuram (Rs. 6,836), (3) Telaprole (Rs. 3,640), (4) Erumaipatti (Rs. 3,397), (5) Meduru (Rs. 3,278), (6) Uttumalai (Rs. 3,180). Excluding the estates for which figures for comparison were not available, the demand of the fasli under report showed an increase of Rs. 61,936 as compared with that of fasli 1300. The net demand was nearly 9½ lakhs in Pithápuram; it exceeded 3 lakhs in Ettiyapuram and Kallikóta and one lakh in Telaprole. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 27,28,365, of which Rs. 3,61,800 were collected and Rs. 62,646 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,03,919 or 84·4 per cent. of the demand against 73 per cent. in the previous year. In 4 estates the balance was *nil*, while in 3 others it was practically *nil;* in 15 estates, it was below 25 per cent., while in 8 others it ranged between 25 and 50 per cent. The total current demand for the year amounted to Rs. 29,71,382, of which Rs. 23,40,965 were collected and Rs. 23 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,30,394 or 21·2 per cent. of the demand as against 18·1 in the previous year.

Financial.

The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 40,26,148. Adding to this the aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total cash assets amounted to Rs. 53,17,632, of which Rs. 39,43,392, including a sum of Rs. 3,74,025 invested in promissory notes, were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 13,74,240. Adding to this the value of Government securities held and of grain on hand, the total balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 60,67,923. Taking all the estates together, the proportion borne by establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 11·1 per cent. against 10·1 per cent. in the previous year.

Debts due to estates.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 18,93,075. Including those newly contracted or brought to account as also the interest that accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 21,89,743, of which Rs. 2,90,111 were collected and Rs. 9,243 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,90,389 at the end of the year, distributed among 38 estates.

Debts due by the estates.

The debts due at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 18,96,595. Adding the debts contracted, those newly brought to account and the interest that accrued during the year, the total sum was Rs. 27,10,937, of which Rs. 9,51,798 were paid and Rs. 2,521 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,56,618 due by 22 estates.

Public works.

The total allotment on public works was Rs. 3,33,880, of which Rs. 1,86,427 or 55·8 per cent. was spent against Rs. 1,75,802 or 68·1 per cent. of the allotment in the previous year. The expenditure on irrigation works was Rs. 1,01,347, that on buildings Rs. 51,140, that on communications Rs. 11,800 and that on establishment Rs. 22,140. The expenditure on public works amounted to 4·7 per cent. of the total expenditure of the estates; but, excluding from the latter debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes, the proportion was 7·1 per cent. against 7·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Education of the wards.

Of the 61 wards and their relations under instruction, 52 were males and 9 females. Their educational progress was on the whole satisfactory. The elder minor of the Kallikóta estate and the minor of the Srípuram estate were instructed during the year in Revenue Law and Accounts.

Law suits.

The suit brought by the zamíndár of Bobbili for the recovery of the Chidikada estate was dismissed by the District Court of Vizagapatam after the close of the fasli. The estates of Ungarada, Kintali and Mantena came into the possession of the Court on behalf of the Srípuram minor. A suit for the recovery of the Bayyannagudem estate instituted on behalf of the Lakkavaram minor was pending before the District Court, Gódávari. The suit filed in the Ellore Sub-Court by the Pithápuram minor for the recovery of the personal property of the late Tangellamúdi Rání at the time of her death was pending at the end of the fasli, as was also the suit brought by the zamíndární of Nidadavólu for the recovery of the Tangellamúdi estate, which the High Court remanded to the Ellore Sub-Court for retrial on its merits. The suit preferred by the adopted son of the late Rájá of Pithápuram, referred to in the previous year's report, was posted for final hearing in August 1893. The suit instituted during the year for recovery of the lands belonging to

the late Mínákshi Áyal's estate from the zamíndár of Udaiyárpálaiyam was pending in the Kumbakónam Sub-Court at the end of the year. The appeals in the Belgam and Sáptúr partition suits were likewise pending in the High Court at the close of the year, but, in the former case, the High Court has since upheld the District Court's decision that the estate is partible.

General remarks.

The survey of the Kapileswarapuram, Meduru and Telaprole estates was completed during the year. The village accounts were maintained in accordance with the instructions contained in the new Village Manual in the Marungapuri, Ettiyapuram, Kapileswarapuram, Meduru and Shulagiri estates. The forests of the Marungápuri and Sáptúr estates were under the control of the District Forest-Officers and the Forest Act has since been formally extended to the Sáptúr forests. The forests of the Élagiri and Panaiyur estates were improving. The tanks in the latter estate were grouped and estimated for by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. Ward Puttamma having died during the fasli, her estate was declared by Government to be an escheat.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1892-93.)

DURING the year under report the Act to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (55 and 56 Victoria, Cap. 14), was brought into operation. Its provisions authorize His Excellency the Governor to increase the number of Additional Members of Council up to a maximum of 20 (besides the Advocate-General), and enables the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make Regulations as to the conditions under which the Governor shall nominate such members. The Act further vests in the Governor in Council power to make rules authorizing, at any meeting of the Legislative Council, (1) the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Government and (2) the asking of questions under prescribed conditions. These rules are subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Constitution of the Legislative Council under the new Act.

The undermentioned gentlemen were nominated Additional Members of Council under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892. The respective dates on which they were appointed are set opposite their names:— Additional Members.

(1) The Honorable V. Bháshyam Ayyangár, Rai Bahádur ...	... 6th December 1892.
(2) The Honorable Mr. C. A. Galton, M.A., I.C.S.	... 28th December 1892.
(3) The Honorable Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, I.C.S.	... 28th December 1892.
(4) The Honorable Mr. J. A. Boyson	... 20th March 1893.

The Honorable Mr. J. F. Price, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government, was re-appointed Additional Member of Council on the 14th November 1892 on the expiry of his two years' tenure of office, while the Honorable Mr. J. Grose and the Honorable Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot resigned their seats in the Legislative Council on the 5th April 1892 and 20th March 1893, respectively.

There were 3 meetings of the Council held during the year at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 7—3 officials and 4 non-officials. Meetings of the Council.

The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below:—

An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments, passed by the Council on the 17th January 1893, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 31st January 1893 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1893. The object of this enactment is to repeal certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council and Madras Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, the provisions of which have been superseded by the rules issued under section 6 (*k*) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889. Act I of 1893.

An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844, passed by the Council on the 28th February 1893, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 9th March and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th March 1893. This is an enactment amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844 so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier. The necessity for the Act arose from the night traffic by rail across the French frontier at Pondicherry. Act II of 1893.

"An Act for facilitating inquiries into matters connected with the administration of the revenue and into the conduct of public servants" was passed by the Council, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the end of the year. Bill passed by Legislative Council

In the appendix will be found a list of all legislative measures pending before the Council with a statement of their respective objects and reasons. Legislative returns.

POLICE. (1892.)

Strength of the whole force.

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency on the 31st December 1892 was 22,736 against 22,928 on the 31st December 1891. Excluding 187 private guards, the establishment was below the sanctioned strength by 255 men or 1·1 per cent., the deficiency at the close of the previous year being ·9 per cent. The total number of non-effectives was 452. The cost of the force was Rs. 41,51,845 against Rs. 39,08,344 in the official year 1891–92 and Rs. 38,05,217 in 1890–91. In the official year 1892–93 the cost was Rs. 39,58,017, or Rs. 49,673 more than in 1891–92; the increase was made up of Rs. 19,964 under pay and allowances, Rs. 10,730 under clothing, arms and accoutrements and Rs. 19,049 under miscellaneous, from which must be deducted a decrease of Rs. 70 under village police. The increase in pay and allowances was due to the pay of the Deputy Inspector-General, Central Range, newly sanctioned in June 1892, and to that of the extra police sanctioned owing to scarcity in Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem. The increased expenditure under clothing, arms and accoutrements was mainly due to the supply of 4,072 new carbines during the year.

Hutting and building.

158 huts, 20 station-houses and 75 miscellaneous buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,962. Including repairs the total expenditure was Rs. 73,842 against Rs. 77,129 in 1891.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,717 against 1 to 1,681 in the preceding year. In towns the proportion was 1 to 656, and in rural parts 1 to 1,904. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·7 square miles.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. $186\frac{9}{10}$ or As. $1–9\frac{1}{9}$ per head of population, while in the preceding year it was Rs. $183\frac{4}{5}$ or As. $1–9\frac{7}{17}$.

Police supplied on payment.

Banks, public companies and private individuals employed 169 policemen on the average at a cost of Rs. 17,831 against 164 in 1891.

Departmental punishments.

The subjoined table compares the punishments of the past four years:—

——	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of men dismissed	268	225	232	274
Number of men fined, degraded and suspended	3,846	3,823	3,449	3,527
Proportion of men fined and degraded, suspended or dismissed to total strength of the force	19 ·7	19 4	17 5	18·2
The percentage of men punished for absence without leave to the total strength	16 6	17 4	12 2	11·8

Among districts, Kurnool heads the list of punishments with a percentage of 30·5; Vizagapatam (24·4), South Arcot (22·4), Madura (22·1) and Nellore (22·0) follow. The increase in the number of dismissals is mainly attributable to the rigorous enforcement of the black-mark rules, and to the dismissal of men convicted of negligently allowing prisoners to escape though punished by Magistrates with fine only. 182 appeals (inclusive of those pending at the end of last year) were received by the Inspector-General and 11 by Government against 151 and 27, respectively, in 1891. In 9 of these latter cases disposed of, the orders of the Inspector-General were confirmed.

Rewards.

95 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 550 by money grants against 122 and 530, respectively, in 1891. In Vizagapatam, First-class Inspector K. Nárâyanaswâmi Nâyudu, Rai Bahâdur, was presented by Government with Rs. 1,000 and a sword for conspicuous conduct displayed by him in the various expeditions in the Golconda hill tracts.

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

During the year 214 men, or 1 per cent. of the whole force, were convicted against 202 or ·96 per cent. in 1891. Of these convictions, 58 were for negligently allowing prisoners to escape against 68 in 1891. Convictions under the

Police Act and for assaults rose from 38 and 16, respectively, to 42 and 27. The number of cases of causing hurt to extort confession was 6 against 1 in 1891. The number of convictions for extortion was, however, less—9 against 12. The largest number of convictions was returned by Madras City (23), followed by Malabar (21), Vizagapatam (19) and Salem (16). In South Canara, there was no conviction during the year.

The number of enlistments rose from 1,773 in 1891 to 2,033, including 122 men sanctioned as a temporary force in Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem. Casualties numbered 2,128 against 1,634 in 1891. The proportion of deaths to the total strength of the force was 1·7, being slightly above the percentage for 1891 (1·6). Enlistments and casualties

The education of the force continued to progress, the percentage of men able to read and write being 81·8 against 79·6 in 1891. There was an increase of 39 in the number of men who had passed university or other examinations (529 against 490). 12,960 head constables and constables had passed the tests of their respective ranks against 12,467 in 1891 and 379 men had completed the Inspectors' test against 338 in 1891. Education

In 1892, there were 330 escapes from jails, sub-jails and other custody or 2 less than in 1891. Of these, 36 escaped from jails, 57 from sub-jails and 237 from other custody against 29, 77 and 226, respectively, in the previous year. 83 prisoners were at large at the close of the year out of those who escaped during the year against 53 in 1891. Escapes and re-captures.

The number of processes served by the police was 884,674 against 808,405 in 1891 or an excess of 76,269—36,084 in grave and 40,185 in petty cases. The increase in the number of processes in grave crimes was especially large in North Arcot, while in petty cases it was most noticeable in Trichinopoly. The proportion of processes to population was 1 to every 105 in grave and 1 to 71 in petty cases against 1 to 115 and 1 to 76, respectively, in 1891. Processes served by the police.

The year was marked by a large number of violent and unnatural deaths, viz., 12,744 against 11,225 in 1891. The increase occurred chiefly under accidental deaths. North Arcot with 1,147 deaths again returned the largest number, as it has done ever since 1885. Violent and unnatural deaths.

The number of suicides in 1892 exceeded those of 1891 by 40, the figures being 1,924 against 1,884. Of the total number 1,198 were deaths by drowning and 639 by hanging. Cuddapah returned the largest number (177). Suicides.

10,184 accidental deaths occurred in 1892 against 8,697 in 1891. The increase occurred under all heads except snake-bite, from which cause there were 107 fewer deaths. 7,136 persons perished by drowning against 5,743 in 1891, the largest number of deaths being, as usual, returned by North Arcot (833). There was an increase (51) in the number of persons killed by wild animals, viz., 322, Jeypore, as usual, heading the list with 119 cases. The number of deaths by snake-bites according to the police returns were 961, South Arcot, as usual, being responsible for the largest number (161). Accidental deaths.

The number of fires reported was 9,255 against 10,766 in 1891. There was also a diminution in the number of houses and property destroyed—55,866 houses and property valued at Rs. 15,59,875 against Rs. 66,720 and Rs. 23,18,881, respectively, in 1891. 122 persons lost their lives, or 27 less than in the previous year. As usual, Madura returned the largest number of fires (975), but the heaviest loss of life (12) occurred in Salem. Fires.

The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers and members of wandering gangs declined from 17,964, 1,394, 926 and 7,464, respectively, in 1891 to 15,331, 1,292, 831 and 7,160. 1,719 known depredators were convicted during the year against 1,524 in the preceding year, while the number of suspects convicted was 117 against 128. Known depredators and suspected persons.

2,100 old offenders were re-convicted against 1,613 in 1891. Old offenders re-convicted.

There was an increase in the number of cognizable offences, with a slight improvement in detection of cases and proportion of convictions to arrests and a DETECTION—Cognizable crime.

considerable improvement in the recovery of property lost as the following figures will show :—

—	Number of cognizable cases.	Percentage of Detection.	Percentage of Conviction.	Percentage of Recovery of property
1891	122,969	70 6	61 2	21 3
1892	137,103	72 2	61·7	22 7

Madras City, as usual, showed the best results, followed by Nílgiris, Jeypore and North Arcot. 1,887 more cases occurred in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code alone, viz., 48,305 against 46,418. There were 36,233 offences under Special and Local Laws against 28,298 in 1891; in Madras City cases under Police Act III of 1888 increased by 6,102; the rest of the increase occurred in offences under Excise Laws. Nuisances rose from 48,253 to 52,565.

Non cognizable crime. Under non-cognizable offences, there was an increase of 9,791 cases—115,481 against 105,690 in 1891. Offences under the Indian Penal Code exhibited an increase of 2,594 cases (60,428 against 57,834), the rest of the increase being under Special and Local Laws, especially under the Abkári Act. The police were employed to make enquiry into 2,559 cases against 2,131 in 1891.

Murders. 383 murders are recorded or 5 more than in 1891. There was a decrease in detection—105 out of 383 cases or 27·4 per cent. ending in conviction against 31·5 in 1891. North Arcot alone showed a high percentage, viz., 71·4, that of all other districts being below 50.

Dacoities. The increase in dacoities noticed in 1891 as owing to the rise in prices of food grains continued in 1892. The number of cases reported was 339 against 292. The largest number occurred in Kistna (59), Cuddapah (43) and Coimbatore (43); Madras City, Nílgiris and South Canara alone were free from dacoity. Of the 47 cases in excess of the previous year's figure, Kistna is responsible for 41. There was a rise in the percentage of detection from 33·9 to 35·7, a fall in convictions from 35·5 to 33·8, and a rise in recovery of property from 11·6 to 18·6. Less property was lost than in 1891, the total being Rs. 1,11,121 against Rs. 1,28,629. The general detective results were best in Jeypore, Malabar and North Arcot, and worst in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Nellore and Kurnool. Of the 339 dacoities returned, 203 were committed by local criminals and 70 by nomadic criminal classes. There were 54 torch-light dacoities. Fire arms were used in 13 cases.

Robberies. As in 1891, 400 robberies were reported. They were most frequent in Tinnevelly (56 cases), Coimbatore (34) and Kistna (32). There was a decrease of 8 cases under 'robberies on highways,' with a corresponding increase under other heads. The percentage of detection was the same as 1891, viz., 44·5. North Arcot and Gódávari stand first with 100 per cent. each, followed by Jeypore and Madras City (87·5 per cent. each). The results were not good in Kurnool (29·6), Malabar (25·9) and Salem (25) and were very poor in Anantapur and South Canara (16·7). There was a marked improvement in the percentage of convictions to number of persons arrested—57·7 against 51·1. On the other hand, the percentage of property recovered fell from 40·8 to 35 per cent. In Tanjore, out of Rs. 5,012 lost, Rs. 4,076 were recovered.

House-breaking. The number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking recorded was 7,945 against 7,361 in 1891. The increase occurred chiefly in Kistna, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Madras City and Trichinopoly. As in 1891, Madura heads the list with 551 cases, closely followed by Ganjám (542), Tinnevelly (527) and Malabar (513). The percentage of detection improved more markedly than it has done for years past as the following figures show :—1889, 30·9 ; 1890, 34·8 ; 1891, 37·4 ; 1892, 43·2. The best detection was shown by North Arcot (81·2), Jeypore (73·1) and South Arcot (65·1). The only districts in which there was a falling off in detection were Kistna and Tinnevelly, viz., from 37·4 and 33·2, respectively, to 28·2 and 26·9. The proportion of convictions to arrests declined from 71·8 to 71·3. The value of property lost was Rs. 6,72,384 against Rs. 7,41,098; but recovery

advanced from 16·3 to 17·2 per cent. The best results were obtained in Nílgiris (55·2) and North Arcot (44·5). In Ganjám (9·3) and Tanjore and Trichinopoly (9·9 each), the recovery was very poor. Of the 7,945 house-breaking cases reported, the number committed by day was 1,124, while the remaining 6,821 cases were committed by night.

Grave offences against property.

The number of grave offences against property increased from 8,053 to 8,684, while the detection, conviction and recovery of property advanced from 37·6, 57 and 16·4 per cent. in 1891 to 42·9, 64 and 17·9, respectively.

Cattle thefts.

3,155 cattle thefts were reported against 2,840 in 1891. The increase was most marked in Madura and Salem. Detection improved, the percentage being 55·8 against 50·2 in 1891. It was especially good in Madras City (90·9), Jeypore (85·3) and North Arcot (83·1). There was a slight increase in the proportion of convictions to arrests, the percentage being 72·6 against 72·0 in 1891. The recovery of property declined from 51·4 per cent. to 49·8; the average of the three years preceding 1891 was 46·7 per cent.

Ordinary thefts

14,254 thefts were recorded during the year against 13,369 in 1891. There was, however, a marked rise in detection from 44·4 per cent. to 48·0. Madras City heads the list with 1,616 cases, followed by Malabar (1,253) and Gódávari (1,087). The best detection was exhibited by North Arcot (79·3), Madras City (74·9) and Jeypore (71·1). Kurnool, Ganjám and Anantapur showed very poor results. The proportion of convictions to arrests decreased from 48·8 per cent. to 45·3, while the recovery of property increased from 26·9 per cent. to 28·1.

Cattle poisoning.

55 cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 54 in 1891. Detection improved considerably, being 56·4 per cent. against 46·3 in 1891, while the percentage of convictions to arrests increased from 55·6 per cent. to 68·5.

Offences against revenue laws.

The number of offences against Salt Laws during the year was 12,455 and against Excise and Abkári Laws 23,588 against 12,009 and 17,310 in 1891.

Cases referred.

3,830 cases were referred by Magistrates for police enquiry under sections 155 and 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 3,645 in 1891. 2,688 cases or 70·2 per cent. were struck off as false against 65·5 per cent. in 1891 and 64·5 in 1890. 14,738 cases were referred by the police to the magistracy for orders under sections 157, 169 and 173, Criminal Procedure Code, against 14,605 in 1891 and 14,041 in 1890. 13,804 or 93·7 per cent. were struck off as false against 92·7 per cent. in 1891. Of 93,764 cases prosecuted, 4,311 or 4·6 per cent. were found false after trial against 3,974 out of 79,299 or 5 per cent. in 1891. The proportion of false cases was large in Jeypore and Ganjám.

Arms Act.

535 cases under the Arms Act were reported against 809 in 1891. Cuddapah and Malabar showed a considerable decrease.

Inspections

The Inspector-General of Police visited 14 districts, viz., Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, Coimbatore, Nílgiris and Malabar. The Deputy Inspectors-General of the Northern, Central and Southern Ranges inspected 62, 34 and 110 stations, respectively, the total number of stations in their several ranges being 329, 595 and 648. The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was satisfactory; only 22 stations were left uninspected.

REWARDS. (1892.)

The rewards disbursed during 1892 amounted to Rs. 5,711 against Rs. 4,911 * in 1891. The increase, as compared with 1891, occurred principally in Trichinopoly, where rewards amounting to Rs. 976 were paid in connection with an important case of dacoity (*vide infra*). Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,588 were granted by District Magistrates, Rs. 267 by the Inspector-General of Jails, Rs. 2,463 by the Inspector-General of Police and Rs. 393 by the Commissioner

* This figure includes two sums of Rs 10 and Rs 5, which were excluded from the total appearing in the report of 1891 in consequence of the incorrectness of certain returns.

of Police, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,899, Rs. 239, Rs. 2,219 and Rs. 553, respectively. Of the total sum, Rs. 5,095 were disbursed for services rendered in aid of public justice, Rs. 496 for saving human life and Rs. 120 for preventing damage to property. The most noteworthy cases of reward were the following :—(1) Rs. 1,000 granted to Inspector K. Náráyanaswámi Náyudu, Rai Bahádur, for services rendered in connection with an outbreak in the Gudem hill tracts ; (2) Rs. 976 disbursed to certain individuals in the Trichinopoly district and the Pudukkóttai State for arresting persons concerned in a dacoity committed on the South Indian Railway in September 1891, and aiding in the detection of the case; (3) Rs. 200 paid to an Inspector of the Madras Town Police and certain officers of the Salt department for securing a conviction in a case of murder committed at the Salt Cotaurs, Madras; (4) Rs. 100 granted by the District Magistrate of South Arcot to an Inspector for the detection of two post office thefts ; (5) two sums of Rs. 100 granted to members of the local police by the District Magistrates of Cuddapah and Vizagapatam for arresting, respectively, a man charged with murder and a proclaimed offender; (6) Rs. 100 and Rs. 90 granted by the District Magistrate of Tanjore to certain Tanjore villagers for the arrest of a dacoit and 3 persons concerned in a case of rioting, respectively.

FACTORIES ACT. (1892.)

There was a noticeable increase in the number of factories, viz., 46 as against 32 in 1891. It was, however, entirely due to the extension of the Act to establishments employing 50 hands and to the inclusion of certain establishments which were formerly regarded as not coming within the definition of 'factory.' The only large factories started during the year were the Madura cotton mill and the Kóvilpatti Spinning Company's factory. The duty of inspecting factories was, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. The daily average number of operatives employed during the year was 23,872. There were 2,250 women and 1,424 children in employ—a considerable increase on the figures of the previous year, which shows that the more stringent provisions of the amended Act regarding female and child labour have not resulted in any general dismissal from employment of women and children. There were 131 accidents against 93 in the previous year, and of these 3 were fatal. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1892.)

264 sulphur licenses were in force against 259 in the previous year. These covered nominal dealings to the extent of 896 tons against 782 in 1891. The amount of sulphur sold was 363 tons against 326 in the previous year. As usual Gódávari showed the largest number (43) of licenses in force. The largest sales were in Madras Town, where they amounted to 217 tons. There were no sulphur transactions at all in Nílgiris. The average quantity covered by each license was 1·95 tons and the average quantity sold by each licensee was 1·38 tons. As in previous years the sulphur was largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works and to a less extent for medicinal, sanitary and bleaching purposes. Dealers generally exhibited greater promptitude in the renewal of their licenses.

ARMS ACT. (1892.)

The total number of licenses issued in 1892 was 60,185 against 57,149 in 1891. The bulk of the increase was under licenses in form VIII authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display; these numbered 48,262 or 3,611 more than in the previous year. The increase was common to all districts except South Canara and Nílgiris; it is generally ascribed to the greater attention paid to the working of the Act by

the police and magistracy. As in the two preceding years, the largest numbers of these licenses were taken out in Malabar (10,269), North Arcot (6,570), Salem (3,718) and Cuddapah (3,337). There was a decrease of 1,231 in the number (2,697) of licenses in form XI authorizing the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals; this form of license is, however, quinquennial, and variations between different years are naturally considerable. The only other marked variation was in the case of licenses issued for blasting purposes; 7,809 were in force against 7,221 in 1891. No less than 7,238 of these were issued in Coimbatore. The increase occurred chiefly in Coimbatore (+ 555) and Madura (+ 172) and is ascribed to the extension of well-sinking operations. The number of licenses granted in form X, covering possession of fire-arms, ammunition and military stores in districts which have not been disarmed, rose from 291 to 295. 177 licenses in form II, covering transport of arms and ammunition within British India, were issued against 199 in 1891. 90 licenses in form III were issued for the importation of arms, ammunition and military stores into the ports of Madras and Calicut against 81 in the previous year. The Chief Secretary to Government issued 11 and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, 182 licenses for export to Native States and foreign territory. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year was 564 involving 583 persons, of whom 475 or 81·5 per cent. were convicted. The duty of inspection was performed more satisfactorily by the magistracy and superior police officers, but much more frequently neglected by subordinate officers of police than in 1891.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1892.)

The advance in the number of cases returned as true continued, the total number in the year being 267,847 as against 241,971 in 1891, an increase of 10·7 per cent. Details are given in the following comparative statement:— Increase of crime.

—		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	1891 ...	114,111	8,073	4,501	100,537	95,649	240,390
	1892 ...	122,327	9,890	3,673	108,764	103,014	254,395
Offences under Special and Local Laws	1891 .	142,775	675	666	141,434	134,831	159,583
	1892 .	159,857	590	184	159,083	152,234	181,901
Total ...	1891	256,886	9,748	5,167	241,971	230,480	399,973
	1892	282,184	10,480	3,857	267,847	255,248	436,296

The following classes of offences chiefly contributed to the increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code:—theft (+ 2,523), hurt (+ 1,502), offences affecting public health and safety (+ 1,366), criminal trespass (+ 1,311), contempts of lawful authority of public servants (+ 884). There was, however, a decline (— 883) in the number of cases of criminal force and assault. (a) OFFENCES REPORTED—Penal Code.

The increase in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws was mainly attributable to the rise in offences under the Madras City Police Act from 25,258 to 33,846, the Abkári Act from 18,891 to 24,726, the Forest Act from 4,973 to 6,510, and the Municipal Act from 17,812 to 19,094. Special Laws.

The districts in which the percentage of cases returned as true to those reported under the Penal Code was small were Tanjore (79·63), South Canara (83·12) and Malabar (84·57), while the highest proportions were yielded by Nílgiris (98·41), Anantapur (96·34) and Chingleput (96·18). Percentage of true cases; district variations.

The growth of crime indicated by the advance in the number of cases returned as true was common to offences under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws. (b) CASES RETURNED AS TRUE—

Offences affecting life.

There were 724 cases of offences affecting life, of which 318 were murder and 62 attempts to murder as against 282 and 73, respectively, in 1891. The number of murders varied largely in the following districts :—

	1891.	1892.
Kistna ...	7	16
Anantapur ...	12	20
North Arcot ...	8	16
Coimbatore ...	25	33
Madura ...	22	29
Cuddapah ...	27	18
Salem ...	18	12
Gódávari ...	14	9

The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was large in Vizagapatam (14), Madura (13), Salem (12), Kurnool (11) and Tanjore (8); and deaths by rash or negligent acts occurred chiefly in South Arcot and Gódávari (5 each) and Ganjám, Malabar and Tanjore (3 each). Attempts at suicide were most frequent in Vizagapatam (24), Gódávari (20), Salem (11) and Cuddapah (10).

Robbery and dacoity.

The number of robberies committed was 436 as in 1891, while cases of dacoity increased from 332 to 434. Except the Presidency Town and Nílgiris, no district was free from dacoity. The principal variations were—

	In robbery.		In dacoity.
Coimbatore ...	+ 19	Coimbatore ...	+ 33
Vizagapatam ...	+ 10	Cuddapah ...	+ 22
North Arcot ...	— 10	Tinnevelly ...	+ 15
Salem ...	— 9	Kistna ...	+ 12
Trichinopoly ...	— 8	Madura ...	— 6

Forgery.

Cases of forgery varied as follows :—

	1891.	1892.
Tanjore ...	16	27
South Arcot ...	11	20
Madura ...	24	16
Gódávari ...	15	8
Kistna ...	10	5

Criminal force and assault.

The fluctuations in criminal force and assault were remarkable in Vizagapatam (—661), North Arcot (—152), Madura (—146), Gódávari (+98) and Salem (+264).

Offences against public tranquillity.

The slight decrease (25) in offences against public tranquillity calls for no remark, but the variations in Coimbatore (—36), Kistna (—32), Trichinopoly (—22), Gódávari (+35) and Tinnevelly (+54) are noticeable.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

The number of offences against public health, safety and convenience rose from 8,356 in 1891 to 9,723. The districts of Cuddapah (+617), Trichinopoly (+507), Chingleput (+182) and Coimbatore (+111) contributed mainly to this result. In Madura, there was a decrease of 307 cases.

Offences against special and local laws.

Towards the increase under Special and Local Laws, the Madras City Police Act yielded an excess of 8,616 cases, the Abkári Act 5,832, the Municipal Act 1,713 and the Forest Act 1,508. The districts which contributed chiefly to these increases were Gódávari, Kistna, North Arcot, South Canara and Coimbatore under the Abkári Act; Malabar, Tanjore and Nellore under the Municipal Act; and Kistna, Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam and South Arcot under the Forest Act.

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Judged by the prevalence of grave crimes only, the Presidency Town and Nílgiris figure as the most criminal districts with one grave offence to 328 and 728 persons, respectively, and Chingleput (1 to 1,043), Trichinopoly (1 to 1,276), Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,279) and Gódávari (1 to 1,297) come next. The least criminal districts were Ganjám Agency (1 to 2,984), South Canara (1 to 2,582) and Vizagapatam (1 to 2,344).

Criminality of the Presidency.

Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,511 as compared with 1 to 1,737 in the preceding year.

Offences proved on trial.

There were 436,296 persons under trial during the year as against 399,973 in 1891. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code was 23·1 and under Special and Local Laws 84·3 against 22·8 and 82·8 per cent., respectively, in 1891. The usual high percentage of convictions in the following classes of offences was maintained :—offences affecting public health, &c. (74·96), offences relating to weights and measures (70·18), receiving stolen property (65·48),

offences relating to coin and Government stamps (61·66) and contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (60·12). The proportion of convictions was low in compoundable cases and in the following more heinous offences :—kidnapping, &c. (14·09), rape (18·97), robbery and dacoity (28·59), offences affecting life (29·02), causing miscarriage, &c. (33·33) and unnatural offences (33·33).

Security to keep the peace.

Only 315 persons were called upon to find security to keep the peace as compared with 542 last year. There was a falling off in the number also in the districts of Gódávari (— 57), Tinnevelly (— 56), Madura (— 50), Bellary (— 42), Coimbatore (— 32) and Kistna (— 21). More than half the number of persons against whom proceedings were taken to prevent a breach of the peace and of those (189) who were bound over were contributed by Salem (55 and 16), Malabar (54 and 35), Kurnool (41 and 41) and Coimbatore (30 and 30).

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

782 persons were fined for preferring false and vexatious complaints, the average amount recovered as compensation being nearly Rs. 13. The largest number of such cases contributed by any district was 106 from North Arcot.

Local nuisances.

Only 132 persons were called upon to show cause in respect of the removal of local nuisances as against 519 in 1891. No person was punished for disobedience to orders made absolute.

Crimes by European British subjects.

104 European British subjects concerned in 83 cases were under trial during the year under report. The cases of all were disposed of, 36 being convicted and 68 acquitted, 11 of the number being convicted of offences under Special Laws.

Summary.

The principal features of the year were (1) a continuance of the growth of crime both under the Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws; (2) a striking diminution in the number of false cases; and (3) a continuance of the rise in the percentage of convictions both under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1892.)

COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE—Number and description of Courts.

The Courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1892 were :—

(a) In the Mufassal—
- 6,690 Village Magistrates' Courts,
- 774 { 200 Third Class Magistrates' Courts,
- 437 Second class do. do.
- 137 First class do. do. and }
- 20 Courts of Session.

(b) At the Presidency Town—
- 2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
- 1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
- The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

The total number of Village Magistrates who actually tried cases during the year was 199 in excess of the number in the previous year. There were striking variations in the districts of Madura (+ 339), Tanjore (+ 88), Nellore (—116), South Arcot (— 110) and North Arcot (— 88).

Honorary Benches.

Of the 774 regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal, 53 were Honorary Benches as in 1891. The average number of working days in these Courts was 69, varying from 284 in Cuddapah to 4 in Cochin.

Special Magistrates.

Of the remaining 721 Magistrates, 82 were Special Magistrates as against 63 in the previous year. Of these, 7 exercised first-class, 18 second-class and 57 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these Courts was 65, and varied from 260 days in Kampli to 2 at Wandiwash and Bandar.

Regular Magistrates.

Of the remaining 639 Magistrates, 107 were third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 403 second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 3 Cantonment Magistrates (2 third-class and 1 first-class), 105 Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first-class) and 21 District Magistrates. The new scheme for relieving Taluk officers of part of their magisterial duties by the appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates exercising no revenue powers was brought into force in the last quarter of the year. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 46, varying from 108 in Trichinopoly to 1 in Ganjám.

Courts of Session

In the Courts of Session, the average number of working days was 94, varying from 209 in Cuddapah to 34 in Vizagapatam. An additional Sessions Judge was appointed temporarily in the Madura district and sat for 51 days.

Presidency Magistrates.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 278 days during the year.

High Court.

In the High Court, 166 criminal benches sat in the year, 27 for the disposal of sessions and 139 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side, the usual 4 criminal sessions were held. On the Appellate Side, 76 benches sat on 75 days for criminal business alone, and 63 benches on 62 other days were occupied partly with criminal and partly with civil work.

BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS—Contributions by classes of Courts.

The contributions of the various classes of Courts to the aggregate amount of criminal work are shown below:—

—	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals	Percentages
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,611	4·35		·
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal	208,920	78·27	6,352	80·20
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	45,133	16·91		
Courts of Session	1,198	0·45	910	11·49
High Court	64	0·02	658	8·31
Total	266,926	100·00	7,920	100·00
Compare 1891	241,194	100·00	7,194	100·00

Taking both original cases and appeals together and excluding Madras, Malabar contributed, as usual, the largest percentage of the total criminal work, viz., 10·69, Tanjore and Madura coming next with 8·80 and 7·11, respectively. The smallest percentages were in Nílgiris (0·99), Anantapur (1·88) and Kurnool (1·88).

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Institutions in the Courts of Village Magistrates fell slightly as compared with the previous year, when they numbered 11,760. The principal variations occurred in Tinnevelly (—267), South Arcot (—148), Vizagapatam (+158) and Tanjore (+155). The number of persons for trial was 17,736, of whom 7,852 were discharged and 9,479 convicted. Of the number convicted, 6,986 were simply imprisoned and 2,493 confined in stocks. 244 cases involving 405 persons were pending at the end of the year.

REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions*

The following table compares the number of cases filed during the last three years in the regular Magisterial Courts in the mufassal:—

—	1890.	1891	1892
Benches of Magistrates	38,922	42,051	42,982
Special Magistrates	5,030	6,838	8,770
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	126,469	137,942	151,476
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	5,020	5,150	5,594
District Magistrates	173	126	98
Total	175,614	192,107	208,920
First-class Magistrates	6,124	5,988	6,292
Second-class do.	133,464	139,966	158,880
Third-class do.	36,026	46,153	43,748
Total	175,614	192,107	208,920

Variations.

Institutions have been steadily increasing since 1887, and all classes of Courts except District Magistrates contributed to the excess. The increase was large in Gódávari (2,710), Malabar (2,405), Kistna (2,284), South Arcot (1,974), Trichinopoly (1,873) and Cuddapah (1,789). Striking variations in the files of the Benches of Magistrates occurred in Nellore (+951), Gódávari (+854), Bellary (+736), Madura (—1,578) and Salem (—837). The advance in the number of cases that came before Special Magistrates was mainly due to the increase (19) in the number of such Magistrates. The increase in the number of cases received by Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers was chiefly contributed by the Districts of Malabar (2,370), South Arcot (1,819), Tanjore (1,735), Kistna (1,732), Gódávari (1,668), Coimbatore (1,173) and Trichinopoly (1,040). The increase in

the number of cases filed before Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers was marked in Trichinopoly (+ 347), Malabar (+ 140) and Chingleput (+ 122). The chief variation in the files of District Magistrates was in South Canara (— 40). The District Magistrates of North Arcot, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevelly received no cases in the year.

Disposal of cases.

Including 2,764 * cases pending from 1891 and those received by transfer, and excluding cases transferred and those in which the accused died or escaped, the regular mufassal Magistrates had for disposal 211,886 cases, of which 208,815 were decided. Disposals numbered 175,426 and 192,144 in 1890 and 1891, respectively. All classes of Courts except District Magistrates' showed a larger outturn of work than in 1891. The number of cases disposed of by Benches of Magistrates was 707 more than in 1891 and exceeded the institutions in the year by 9 cases; the most noticeable variations occurred in Nellore (+ 945), Gódávari (+ 917), Bellary (+ 734), Madura (— 1,590) and Salem (— 840). The number of cases disposed of by Special Magistrates advanced by 1,778; striking variations were noticeable in the districts of Salem (+ 1,150), Anantapur (+ 619), Kurnool (+ 533), Bellary (+ 509), Chingleput (— 2,029) and Madura (— 213). The Courts of Special Magistrates disposed of 900 cases in Cuddapah, where there were no such Courts in 1891. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 13,815 cases more than in the preceding year and only 518 cases less than the number instituted in the year. The excess was particularly observable in Malabar (2,449), South Arcot (1,872), Gódávari (1,731), Tanjore (1,644), Kistna (1,586), Coimbatore (1,078), Chingleput (1,072) and Trichinopoly (1,008). The disposals by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates were 397 cases more than in 1891 and exceeded the institutions in the year by 452 cases. The principal district variations were in Trichinopoly (+ 376), Malabar (+ 169), Chingleput (+ 144) and Coimbatore (+ 105). In District Magistrates' Courts, the District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of the largest number of cases, viz., 13, while no original criminal work was done by the District Magistrates of North Arcot, Kistna, Nellore and Tinnevelly.

Persons for trial, tried and pending.

Excluding those who died or escaped, the total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years and the number pending at the end of each year were as shown below :—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with	Pending at the end of the year.
1890 ...	334,988	327,210	7,778
1891 ...	359,410	350,741	8,669
1892 ...	385,861	376,141	9,720

Of the 376,141 persons dealt with, 5,085 were committed or referred to higher Courts. The results regarding the rest are given below according to the classes of Courts and the powers of the Magistrates by whom they were tried :—

—	Discharged		Convicted. On regular trial		Convicted. On summary trial		Percentage of convictions.	
	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.
Benches of Magistrates	10,875	10,689	312	188	37,108	37,810	77 5	78 0
Special Magistrates ..	3,985	7,417	6,259	7,672	20	4	61·2	50 9
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	177,429	185,841	97,547	108,475	316	289	35·5	36 9
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	7,009	7,312	4,118	3,715	786	1,299	41 2	40 7
District Magistrates ...	160	190	55	125	13	30	29 8	44 9
Total	199,458	211,449	108,291	120,175	38,243	39,432	42 4	43 0
First-class Magistrates ...	7,822	8,075	4,376	3,971	1,167	1,701	41 5	41 3
Second class do.	166,177	176,698	89,003	100,519	13,323	17,139	38·1	39 9
Third-class do ...	25,459	26,676	14,912	15,685	23,753	20,592	60 3	57 6
Total ...	199,458	211,449	108,291	120,175	38,243	39,432	42 4	43 0

* The difference between this and the figure shown in last year's report is due to the detection of errors leading to an increase of 6 cases in Cuddapah and 3 in Kurnool and a decrease of 1 case in the Gódávari Agency.

The highest percentages were attained in Bellary (63·7) and Chingleput (54·6), while the lowest were observable in Gódávari (30·0) and Kurnool (31·0). There were 9,720 persons pending trial at the close of the year, of whom 535 were in custody and 9,185 were on bail or otherwise at large. Of these, 167 persons had been under trial for more than six months.

Punishments

The sentences passed on the persons convicted by the regular Magistrates' Courts are shown below:—

—	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property		Fine		Whipping		Orders to give security			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous		Simple	Alone.	With other punishments	Alone.	With other punishments	Alone	With other punishments	Section 106	Section 107	Sections 109 and 110	
	With solitary confinement	Without solitary confinement.											
Benches of Magistrates	...	261	425	.		37,169	14			5		.	143
Special do	5	771	83	.	14	6,750	172	53	4				14
Sub Magistrates without appellate powers	190	18,872	1,855	..	27	85,911	3,417	1,135	93	3	2	..	799
Sub Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers .	156	2,299	190		...	2,098	476	50	67	35	96	110	15
District Magistrates ...		78	11			52	18	.		7	14		.
Total ..	351	22,281	2,564		41	131,980	1,097	1,238	164	50	112	110	971
Compare 1891 ...	366	18,872	2,368	..	.	122,764	4,099	924	118	82	189	144	907

Imprisonment, solitary.

351 sentences of solitary confinement were passed during the year, the largest numbers being in North Arcot (83), Trichinopoly (37) and Tanjore (31). No such sentence was passed in Bellary. Rigorous imprisonment was awarded in over 89 per cent. of the sentences. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment below 6 months numbered 21,116 against 17,786 in 1891. The average fine was Rs. 5·1 as against Rs. 5·2. The amount of fines imposed and the amounts realized and paid in compensation were, respectively, Rs. 6,98,206, Rs. 5,28,237 and Rs. 22,883, the corresponding figures for 1891 being Rs. 6,54,770, Rs. 4,88,318 and Rs. 19,790. The percentage of realization of fines rose from 74·6 to 75·7. Including Rs. 14,243 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 5,42,480 as against Rs. 5,04,952 in 1891. The number of persons sentenced to whipping increased from 1,072 to 1,402; 448 were juveniles.

Security for peace.

181 persons were called upon to find security to keep the peace, of whom 41 were in Kurnool, 35 in Malabar and 30 in Coimbatore.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour was 110 as against 144 in 1891. The number imprisoned for default was 60, 17 of these being sentenced to simple and 43 to rigorous imprisonment.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

971 persons were dealt with under Special Acts and subjected to an order not involving fine or imprisonment as compared with 907 in 1891. Of these, 252 were in the Nílgiris, 105 in Vizagapatam and 102 in Nellore.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy in 1892:—

—	Appealable		Non-appealable.	
	Regular	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
Benches of Magistrates ...	188	37,723	...	87
Special Magistrates ...	7,548	1	124	3
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers ...	108,358	1	117	288
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers ..	2,880	86	835	1,213
District Magistrates ...	97	3	28	27
Total	119,071	37,814	1,104	1,618
Compare 1891 ..	106,829	37,022	1,462	1,221

In the following table the appealable sentences passed are distributed according to the powers of Magistrates who imposed them and the number and result of appeals therefrom are shown in comparison with the figures for the previous year :— *Quality of work done.*

—	Second and Third class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed	140,678	153,737	3,173	3,148
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub Divisional Magistrates	12,691	13,830	...	...
To District Magistrates	684	390		
To Courts of Session	...	...	1,506	1,491
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub Divisional Magistrates	12,652	13,665	...	...
By District Magistrates	625	302	...	...
By Courts of Session	...	...	1,534	1,473
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	7,114	7,739		
By District Magistrates	369	139		...
By Courts of Session		...	1,002	1,002
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	9·0	9·0	...	
Percentage of sentences confirmed	56·2	56·6	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0·5	0·3	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	59·0	46·0	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	47·5	47·4
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	65·3	68·0

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates during the past two years is given below :—

—	1891.	1892.
	DAYS.	DAYS.
Benches of Magistrates ...	1	1
Special Magistrates	4	5
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	7	7
Sub Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	16	16
District Magistrates	11	11

Taking all Courts together, the districts which showed the best averages were Chingleput (3 days) and Bellary, Cuddapah, Malabar and Salem (4 days), while the highest averages were in Kurnool and Coimbatore (10 and 9 days, respectively).

Witnesses. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 393,466 against 371,001 in 1891. The proportion of witnesses detained beyond 3 days to the total number examined was 1·0 per cent. against 1·2 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days was common to all classes of Courts. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 61,952 as against Rs. 49,805 in 1891.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction —*Appeals.* 6,352 appeals were preferred in the year as against 5,796 last year. Coimbatore (133), North Arcot (122), Cuddapah (121) and Malabar (111) contributed chiefly towards the net increase of 556 cases in the year. The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below :—

—	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	5,057	5,500	6,111	302	324	355
District Magistrates ...	188	250	177	17	18	6
Total ...	5,245	5,750	6,288	319	342	361

The District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of 73 appeals. The average duration, in days, of appeals is given in the following statement:—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.
	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	23	23	27
District Magistrates	18	16	19

Excluding those who died or escaped, there were 14,901 persons for trial, of whom 13,967 were dealt with as follows:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed	New trial ordered.	Referred
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	870	6,869	1,258	4,471	10	185	2
District Magistrates.	16	123	43	116	2		2
Total	886	6,992	1,301	4,587	12	185	4
Compare 1891	833	6,650	1,291	4,340	21	141	1
Percentage 1891	6 3	50 1	9 7	32 7	0 1	1 1	0 0
Percentage 1892	6 4	50 1	9·3	32 8	0 1	1 3	0 0

The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Tanjore (74·1 per cent.) and lowest in Kurnool (39·9 per cent.).

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of and pending were, respectively, 769, 740 and 56. Of the cases received, 528 came up on application and 241 were taken up by the Courts *suo motu*. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,621, of whom 2,489 were dealt with, 186 being referred to the High Court.

COURTS OF SESSION—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions, results and disposals.*

The number of cases committed during the year for trial before the Sessions Courts was 1,198, the largest since 1883. Of the 1,242 cases for disposal during the year, 1,213 were disposed of and 29 were pending at the end of the year as against 1,091 and 39 in 1891. The disposals also were the largest since 1883, the districts which contributed the highest number being Madura (127), Coimbatore (122), Salem (104) and Bellary (102). In 43 of the cases decided, either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 1,170 cases, 470 were tried by jury and 700 with assessors. The Judges accepted the verdict of the jury in 93 per cent. of the jury cases. They agreed with the assessors in 70·7 per cent. of the assessors' cases, and differed from one assessor in 8·0 per cent. and from all the assessors in 19·6 per cent. Excluding those who died or escaped, the number of persons for trial, tried and pending before the Sessions Courts were, respectively, 3,511, 3,403 and 108 against 2,751, 2,614 and 137, respectively, in 1891. References were made to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the cases of 135 persons, while 1,815 were discharged or acquitted and 1,453 convicted. The percentage of convictions increased from 42·7 to 44·5 ; it varied from 71 in North Malabar to 20·9 in Cuddapah.

Punishments.

Particulars of the punishments awarded are given below:—

—			1890.	1891.	1892.
Transportation	For life		140	144	105
	For a term		66	24	26
Imprisonment	Rigorous	with solitary confinement	7	10	7
		without do.	874	819	1,244
	Simple		33	48	34
Fine	Alone		9	14	30
	With other punishments		37	57	43
Whipping	Alone		4	4	7
	With other punishments		17	8	7

The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,134, of which only Rs. 2,134 or 26·2 per cent. was realized against 25·4 per cent. in 1891. Including Rs. 298 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 2,432 as against Rs. 3,596 in 1891. Only Rs. 248 as against Rs. 702 in the previous year were paid to complainants as compensation. 9 persons were sentenced to whipping, 3 of whom were juveniles.

Quality of work done.

The sentences passed on 1,409 out of the 1,453 persons convicted by the Sessions Judges in the year were appealable. 1,098 persons actually appealed and the sentences passed on 794 of these were confirmed. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 74·8 against 68·2 in 1891. The average duration of Sessions trials rose from 27 days in 1891 to 38 days in 1892, being highest in Salem (55 days) and lowest in South Canara (18).

Witnesses.

11,963 witnesses were examined by Sessions Courts, more than one-third of the number being contributed by Madura (1,481), Coimbatore (1,039), Bellary (1,035) and Salem (1,017). The number detained over three days was 6,652 as against 4,609 in 1891; the increase is attributable to the rise in the number of Sessions cases. Rs. 58,246 were paid to witnesses on account of diet money.

(*b*) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Appeals.*

The number of appeals (910) filed was the highest on record. The increase was chiefly noticeable in North Arcot (24), Coimbatore (23) and Salem (20). Omitting such cases as abated by the death or escape of appellants, the number of appeals disposed of and pending were, respectively, 901 and 59 against 857 and 54 in 1891. The largest disposal was in Salem (109). The average duration of appeals improved from 32 days to 31 days. 1,561 persons appealed to Sessions Courts and the cases of 1,473 of these were disposed of as shown below :—

——	Rejected	Confirmed	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed	New trial ordered	Referred	Pending.
During 1892	215	787	158	271	22	11	9	88
Compare 1891 .	212	790	232	267	4	25	4	77

The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was greatest in Chingleput (96·6) and smallest in Nellore (28·8).

Revision cases.

The number of revision cases received was 479. In the year 484 were disposed of and 40 remained pending. Of the cases received, 323 came up on the application of parties and 156 on the spontaneous action of the Courts. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,556. The cases of 1,438 were disposed of; particulars of the results are noted below :—

——	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
During 1892	1,095	22	152	169
Compare 1891	1,153	27	155	88

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—*Institutions and results.*

The number of cases filed in the year in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, viz., 45,133, was larger than in any previous year. The increase over the previous year (8,980) is mainly attributable to a greater number of prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act III of 1888 and to a diminution in the number of vaccination prosecutions withdrawn before final orders. Including 33 cases pending from the end of last year, there were 45,166 for disposal, of which 45,160 were disposed of. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 40 in the Egmore Court and 41 in the Black Town Court as against 30 and 35 in 1891. Of the 51,980 persons dealt with in the year, 92 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are as follows :—

——	1890.	1891.	1892.
Discharged or acquitted	11,626	5,696	4,283
Convicted on regular trial	87	75	83
Do. summary trial	30,026	36,641	47,522
Percentage of convictions	72·1	86·5	91·6

The District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of 73 appeals. The average duration, in days, of appeals is given in the following statement:—

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Convicted on regular trial	87	75	83
Do. summary trial	30,026	36,641	47,522
Percentage of convictions	72·1	86·5	91·6

The rise in percentage of convictions is due to the great increase of petty cases, which are seldom brought into Court if there is any doubt as to the success of the prosecution. Sentences of rigorous and simple imprisonment rose, respectively, from 1,211 and 190 to 1,709 and 274, while sentences of fine only numbered 45,034 or 10,093 more than in the previous year, a result due to the larger number of petty Police Act cases in the year. The amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 47,289, of which Rs. 42,269 or 89 per cent. were recovered as compared with 90 per cent. in 1891. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,920 were paid to complainants as compensation. Of 402 persons whipped, 188 were juveniles.

Results in appeal.

Of the 83 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, 21 appealed to the High Court. Including 2 appeals pending from 1891, there were 23 appeals for disposal, of which 20 were decided, 16 being confirmed.

Witnesses.

17,169 witnesses were examined as against 17,404 in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained for over 3 days was 83 as against 130 in 1891.

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police, in his capacity as a Magistrate, received and disposed of 6 cases affecting 7 persons.

HIGH COURT—(a) Original jurisdiction—(1) *Sessions cases.*

The High Court received 64 cases by commitment as against 65 in 1891. Including 1 case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 65 cases involving 92 persons for disposal, all of which were disposed of; in the previous year 63 cases involving 97 persons were dealt with. The percentage of convictions was 58·7 against 67 and 81, respectively, in 1891 and 1890. The number of witnesses examined at the Sessions was 313 as against 458 in 1891. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to date of judgment was 35 days as against 44.

(2) *Cases under s. 307, Cr. P. C.*

23 cases in which Sessions Judges disagreed with the verdicts of juries were submitted to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. 21 cases were disposed of; in 8 of these the verdict was upheld, in 11 it was reversed and in the remaining 2 a new trial was ordered.

(3) *Cases under s. 374, Cr. P.C.*

52 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation by the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 65 cases in 1891 and 60 in 1890. Including 13 cases pending from 1891, there were 65 cases for disposal. Of these, 57 were disposed of involving 61 persons, of whom 16 were acquitted and 43 convicted, while a new trial was ordered in the case of 2. In case of 30 of the 43 persons convicted, the sentence of death was confirmed, while it was commuted to transportation for life in the remaining 13 instances. No sentence of death or transportation for life was passed in the year in the High Court Sessions.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Appeals.*

658 appeals were filed in the High Court against 545 in 1891. Excluding 51 appeals from persons under sentence of death and 23 cases submitted under section 307, and including 69 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 653 for disposal, of which 573 were disposed of as against 485 in 1891. The sentences were confirmed in 72·78 per cent. of the appeals from convictions against 72·37 per cent. in 1891. The average duration of appeals improved from 55 to 53 days. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 1,268. Excluding the 138 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code and including 104 persons pending trial from the previous year, there were 1,234 for disposal, of whom 1,098 were dealt with and 136 awaited trial at the end of the year.

Revision cases.

There were 739 revision cases received during the year, while 717 were disposed of and 86 left pending at the close of the year. In 54 per cent. of the total number decided, the proceedings of the Courts below were not disturbed. In 53 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 74 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise interfered with. The proportion of interference with lower Courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 18 per cent. as against 17 per cent. in 1891, Of 1,681 persons concerned in revision cases, 1,524 were dealt with.

Miscellaneous work.

Including 8 miscellaneous petitions pending from 1891, there were 157 for disposal, of which 152 were disposed of. 2,393 calendars, viz., 1,224 of Sessions

trials, 178 of trials by District Magistrates, 820 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 171 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, were received as against 2,053 in 1891. Including 63 calendars pending at the close of 1891, there were 2,456 for disposal, of which 2,412 were recorded on perusal and in 40 the records of the lower Courts were called for. 4 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year.

FINANCIAL—*Receipts and charges*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted, respectively, to Rs. 7,79,721 and Rs. 16,84,071. There was, on the whole, a deficit of Rs. 9,04,350 as against Rs. 8,00,641 in 1891.

SUMMARY.

The chief features of the year were (1) in the case of the Magistracy, a general increase in the quantity of work received and done by all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates; the general efficiency of the Magistrates in keeping pace with the increase of work, greater discrimination in the award of fines as evidenced by the larger percentage of realization and an improvement in the promptitude with which witnesses summoned were examined: (2) in the Sessions Courts, an increase both in original and appellate work received and disposed of, accompanied by a rise in the percentage of convictions in Sessions cases: (3) in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, a considerable advance in the number of cases received and disposed of, attended with a reduction in pending cases and a greater promptitude in the disposal of cases: (4) in the High Court, a striking increase in the quantity of appellate and revisional work received.

PRISONS. (1892.)

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 10,920. The total number of admissions, including transfers, was 87,658 against 75,562 in 1891. The number discharged from all causes was 87,730 against 74,239 in 1891. There thus remained at the end of the year 10,848. The daily average population of all classes, viz., 11,164·37, exceeded the average of the preceding nine years by 32·88 per cent. and the figures of 1891 by 13·69 per cent.

Convicts.

The number of convicts admitted by direct committal was 37,502 against 31,340 in 1891; there has been a continuous increase since 1887, when there were only 21,804 direct committals. Admissions by transfer numbered 14,958 against 13,010 in 1891. The daily average number of convicts rose from 8,580·61 to 9,708·54, being 30 per cent. higher than the average of the previous nine years.

Under-trial prisoners.

1,613 under-trial prisoners remained at the beginning of the year, while 33,881 were received during the course of it, a number exceeding the average of the previous nine years by over 8,000.

Civil prisoners.

Excluding criminal and civil lunatics and persons confined in default of security under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and including 1 State prisoner, there were 130 civil prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, while 1,317 were admitted in the course of it; at the close of the year 141 remained.

Religion, age, sex and previous occupation of prisoners.

Out of 37,502 convicts directly admitted, 970 were Christians, 2,865 Muhammadans, 33,660 Hindus and 7 Buddhists and Jains. The proportions of these classes to the total free population of their respective religions, according to the census of 1891, were ·11, ·13, ·11 and ·02 per cent. against ·08, ·12, ·09 and ·04 in the previous year. The proportion of Muhammadan convicts has risen continuously during the past five years. The number of juvenile convicts increased from 521 to 727, a figure far higher than in any other of the larger Indian provinces, and representing a percentage of 1·94 as against 1·66 in the previous year. The percentage of females rose from 7·59 to 8·32 against an average for the rest of India of nearly 6 per cent. 45·37 of the male convicts are classed as 'engaged in agriculture and with animals'; the proportion of convicts classed as 'miscellaneous' fell from 26·38 per cent. to 20·92.

Sentences passed.

The percentage of petty sentences, *i.e.*, to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one month, increased slightly from 57·23 to 57·69, a figure which contrasts most strongly with that of 1891 for the rest of India, viz., 31·2 per cent.

Sentences exceeding one year varied but little, the average percentage for the five years ending 1891 being 4·68 per cent., and the figure for 1892 being 4·75. On the other hand, sentences from one month to one year declined from an average percentage of 38·86 to 37·07. The decline was still greater in sentences of transportation and death, the percentages being only ·34 and ·15.

Previous convictions.

The actual number of reconvicted prisoners admitted to district and central jails during the year increased from 1,928 to 2,302 in consequence of the increased jail population, but the percentage of such prisoners identified fell from 12·68 to 12·51. Including sub-jails, the proportion of old offenders received was only 7·82. These results compare unfavorably with those for the rest of India.

Escapes and recaptures.

The number of escapes from jail was 51, a figure higher than any recorded in the previous decade. Of the total, 17 escaped from each class of jail, viz., central, district and subsidiary jails. 13 only remained uncaptured at the close of the year. It is probable that the increased number of escapes is due to the discontinuance in 1890 of the use of fetters for extramural gangs, the escapes from which have continuously increased since that year.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences, viz., 4,815, was the highest recorded for many years. Practically the whole increase, however, occurred under two heads—'smoking and having possession of forbidden articles' and 'offences relating to work'; the number of criminal offences actually declined from 40 to 31 in spite of the increase in jail population. The ratios of offences to total jail population and to average daily strength were 7·81 and 49·60 per cent. against 6·73 and 41·35 per cent. in 1891. The number of offences relating to work increased from 1,295 to 2,375, a result which is possibly due to increased care in enforcing tasks. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 60 cases against 69 in the previous year; since a death which occurred in Mangalore in the year, all convicts have been compelled to wear a pair of tight cloth drawers during the whipping, by which the old laceration of the skin is avoided.

Education.

Education among convicts was, as in the previous year, confined to juveniles.

Prison officers.

The percentage of convict officers to the average convict population in district and central jails was in the case of males 7·52 and in that of females 6·08 as compared with 7·59, and 9·25, respectively, in the previous year. 17·8 per cent. only of these convict officers were punished. The highest ratio of convict officers employed was, as in the previous year, in the Penitentiary.

Foreign convicts.

The number of Burmese convicts was reduced from 796 at the beginning of the year to 679 at the end, 90 having been re-transferred to Rangoon for release and 27 having died. The daily average number declined from 822·73 in the previous year to 730·42. Their conduct was, on the whole, good, and they proved the best workmen and convict officers in the Presidency. Their health was fair, the death-rate per mille being 36·96 as compared with a mortality of 45·14 among the total jail population.

Dietary.

No changes in the sanctioned dietary were introduced during the year.

Finance.

The total charges for the year were Rs. 10,21,389 against Rs. 9,00,998 in 1891 and Rs. 8,34,775 in 1891. The increase occurs mainly under 'rations' and 'manufactures,' being due in the first case to larger population and higher grain prices, and in the second to more extended operations. The total expenditure on account of rations was Rs. 3,53,253, while the cost per head rose from Rs. 27–13–9 in 1891 to Rs. 31–15–11, owing solely to the enhanced prices of grain prevailing during the year; taking health into consideration, the best results were achieved at Vellore among central jails and Guntúr among district jails. The expenditure under establishment decreased by Rs. 8,501, being only Rs. 2,60,381, a result due to a reduction in the warder establishment carried out with effect from the middle of the year; the cost per head diminished from Rs. 27–7–0 to Rs. 23–5–10. Hospital charges increased from Rs. 12,806 to Rs. 18,747, the outlay per head being Rs. 1–12–0, a figure higher by As. 7–1 than that of the previous year; this is partly accounted for by the unusual amount of sickness in the year. The expenditure under clothing and bedding continued to decrease, amounting only to Rs. 22,409 or Rs. 2–4–11 per head. The decrease in expenditure under contingencies, which began in 1888, continued in the year under report; the cost per head

under this item was only Rs. 7-10-7 and the aggregate expenditure (Rs. 85,548) was Rs. 1,297 less than in the previous year in spite of the great increase in jail population. The net financial result of the whole year was a decrease from Rs. 67-10-9 per head to Rs. 66-7-2 in the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners of all sorts in the various kinds of jails. Excluding subsidiary jails, there has been a decrease of 18 per cent. in the total cost per head during the last four years. In subsidiary jails the average cost per head rose from Rs. 48-7-2 to Rs. 55-14-6, mainly in consequence of the rise in grain prices. In spite of the limited extent to which machinery is used in this Presidency, the net cash earnings reached the high figure of Rs. 1,19,131 against Rs. 66,269 in the previous year; this figure excludes articles worth Rs. 31,569 manufactured for jail use. The main improvement in manufacturing profits occurred in central jails, the results being especially satisfactory in Vellore. Deducting cash earnings, the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 55-12-0 against Rs. 60-15-0 in the previous year; there has been a continuous decrease in this figure since 1887, when the net cost per head was Rs. 87.

Employment of prisoners.

The average number of sick and convalescent prisoners increased from 535·49 in 1891 to 625·44. Fewer convicts were employed as prison servants in spite of the increased population, but in all other employments there was an increase. The average number employed in gardening rose from 988·59 to 1,207·02, while that of convicts engaged in executing repairs or alterations to jail buildings was 903·14 against 718·71 in 1891. 32·61 per cent. of the working jail population were employed on manufactures against 33·59 per cent. in 1891. The average earnings per head of convict employed on manufactures not intended for use in jails rose from Rs. 24-13-0 to Rs. 40-5-0. As in the three preceding years no convicts were employed in unremunerative labour. The earnings of prisoners in subsidiary jails were, as usual, practically *nil*.

Health of prisoners.

Jail accommodation was generally sufficient throughout the year. The general health showed an unsatisfactory deterioration. The death-rate per mille rose from 35·3 to 45·1, the highest figure in the decade ending with 1892. A large proportion of the mortality was due to cholera, from which there were no less than 192 deaths; excluding these, the death-rate comes to 27·9 per mille, which is only slightly above the corresponding figure for the previous year. The mortality from all causes in central, district and subsidiary jails was, respectively, 62·38, 28·70 and 15·57 per mille. The high figure in central jails was due mainly to the unusual prevalence of cholera, which caused considerable mortality in Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Berhampore and the Penitentiary; it was also destructive in the district jails of Vizagapatam and Cuddapah. Among central jails the mortality was particularly good in Vellore, being only 15·2 per mille. Coimbatore, on the other hand, with an outbreak of cholera causing 62 deaths, produced a mortality of 118·4. Salem presented the highest rate of mortality among central jails not affected by cholera, viz., 50·76; this was due to an epidemic of influenza causing 5 deaths. In district jails Berhampore, as usual, showed a very high death-rate (viz., 123·57), while the mortality in Párvatípuram was only 24·5, being for the first time in seven years below 50 per mille; the lowest rate of mortality occurred in Cuddalore jail (3·75). Among other diseases than cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa proved most fatal, with 132 deaths against 92 in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the mortality from anæmia and general debility and from *beri-beri*. The total number of admissions into hospital in all jails from all causes was 8,083 against 6,254 in 1891. The ratio of prisoners who, on discharge, had gained weight rose from 54·1 to 58·5 per cent., the percentage of those who lost weight declining to 22·8; these figures are the most satisfactory recorded since 1887.

Remission of sentences.

The number of convicts released during the year under the mark rules was 736 against 643 in 1891, and only 4 convicts failed to earn any remission of sentence. The system continued to work with a fair measure of uniformity.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure on jail buildings was Rs. 94,118 against Rs. 1,12,332 in 1891. Of this sum, Rs. 64,616 were disbursed by the Public Works department and Rs. 29,502 by the Jail department.

Inspections.

The Inspector-General visited every central and district jail during the year. Inspection by the magistracy was more satisfactory than in 1891, but only 43 visits in all were paid by Sessions Judges: the non-official visitors generally did not make as many inspections as is desirable.

VAGRANCY. (1892.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse of vagrants during 1891 and 1892 :—

Admissions.	1891.	1892.	Departures.	1891.	1892.
European British subjects	14	11	Absconded	14	2
Other Europeans	3	...	Obtained employment	3	5
Americans		1	Sentenced	2	...
Australians	2	1	Discharged (being East Indians) ...	3	2
Other British subjects	7	4	Removed by relations and friends .	6	...
			Released under section 16 of the Act.	...	4
			Discharged under section 24 of the Act.	...	3
			Discharged as having means	...	2
			Remaining at the close of the year ...	1	...
Total ..	26	17	Total ...	29	18

Of the vagrants admitted 6 were Railway employés, 2 sailors, 3 clerks, while the remaining 6 were of miscellaneous occupations. The daily average population of the workhouse was 2 in 1892 against $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year, and the longest period of stay was 4 months and 13 days. The total expenditure in 1892 was Rs. 1,675–14–11, the corresponding figure in 1891 being Rs. 2,001–9–8. The average cost per inmate was Rs. 77–9–5, while the figure for 1891 was Rs. 58–0–2.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1892–93.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary, Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry for the year 1892 amounted to Rs. 21,550, being Rs. 374 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,457 against Rs. 24,608; in 1891, however, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was set aside for investment. The details of receipt and expenditure are given below :—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure. Establishment.	Expenditure. Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Expenditure. Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Expenditure. Total.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Donations from Government ...	10,179 8 11	Monegar Choultry.	2,204 15 0	2,763 10 8	359 6 2	5,327 15 10
Interest on Government securities .	8,039 15 4	Foundling Asylum.	...	84 8 1	...	84 8 1
Assessment from Government ..	457 8 0	Native Infirmary ...	1,313 5 1	7,367 11 3	2,601 13 1	11,282 13 5
Miscellaneous ...	998 1 10	Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital ...	1,911 5 4	1,496 4 1	556 0 11	3,963 10 4
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,875 0 0	General repairs.	...	...	...	798 3 4
Total ...	21,550 2 1	Total ...	5,429 9 5	11,712 2 1	3,517 4 2	21,457 3 0

The daily average number of paupers maintained during the year in the Depôt Choultry was 67 against 80 in 1891. The expense incurred amounted to Rs. 2,764, or an average of As. 1–$9\frac{3}{4}$ per head per day against As. 1–6 for the previous year; the increase was due to a rise in the price of rice. The average daily number of

children maintained in the Foundling Asylum during the year was 4·17 against 4 in the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 84–8–1, or an average of 10½ pies per head per day against 8¾ pies in 1891. The average number of patients maintained daily in the Native Infirmary was 115·37 against 94·31 in 1891. The expense incurred was Rs. 7,368, or an average of As. 2–9½ per head per day against As. 3 in 1891. The cost of establishment was Rs. 1,313 against Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. The total number of patients admitted into Rájá Sir Savalai Rámaswámi Mudaliyár's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 697 against 714 in 1891. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,112 against Rs. 1,069 or an average of Rs. 1–9–6 per head against Rs. 1–7–11. The expense on account of batta was Rs. 384 against Rs. 313–9–6 in 1891. The daily average number of pauper inmates maintained in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 50 besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles of 2 ollocks a day, while in the previous year the number of pauper inmates was 48·34 and of out-door recipients 108; the cost of dieting, &c., was Rs. 4,496 against Rs. 3,857 in 1891. Owing to a rise in the price of food-grains the average cost of feeding each pauper per day rose to As. 1–9¾ from As. 1–6 in the previous year. The number of children who attended the Lord Napier School during the year was 12.

Triplicane Langarkhána and money doles to Muhammadan poor.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 6,349 against Rs. 5,964 in the previous year. Charges amounted to Rs. 5,222 against Rs. 4,855, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,127. The cost of relieving each pauper rose from Rs. 1–6–0 per mensem in 1891-92 to Rs. 1–6–6. The number of out-door paupers receiving relief in the shape of cooked food, raw rice and money doles was 3,617 and that of inmates receiving cooked food and clothing 88 against 3,446 and 85, respectively, in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 582 was spent during the year against Rs. 588 in 1891-92 on account of Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. There were, at the close of the year, 28 Musalmán paupers belonging to Triplicane and Mailapur, who received money doles of Rs. 54–4–0 per mensem.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1892.)

(A) Territorial and jurisdictional changes.

In the history of the judicial administration during the year 1892, there are four events of more than usual interest to be noticed, namely, (i) the establishment of the Madras City Civil Court under Act VII of 1892: this Court, which was constituted on the 1st December 1892, exercises ordinary original civil jurisdiction within the same territorial limits as the High Court over all classes of suits, with certain exceptions, up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 in value.—(ii) the permanent establishment of 6 new District Munsifs' Courts to meet the rapid and constant growth of litigation throughout the Presidency: the 6 Courts were located at Gudiváda, Conjeeveram, Tindivanam, Trichinopoly, Sáttúr and Payoli in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and North Malabar, respectively. With the exception of that at Trichinopoly, which is designated the Court of the District Munsif of Srírangam, these Courts take the names of the head-quarter stations. Their establishment necessitated a re-distribution of District Munsifs' jurisdiction in each of the districts concerned, and the new arrangements took effect from the 15th February in Trichinopoly and from the 1st March in the other districts—(iii) a regrading of the staff of District Munsifs involving an improvement in the average rate of pay, the object of which was to maintain the attractiveness and efficiency of the service; this was brought into operation from 1st July 1892—and (iv) the opening of the new buildings for the Madras Law Courts, a ceremony which was performed with due formality and state by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July.

Minor changes.

To afford some relief to the District Judge of Kistna, Gudiváda Munsifi in the Kistna district was added to the original and small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge of Ellore in the Gódávari district from the 1st November 1892. In Bellary district, the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the 3 District Munsifs' Courts at Bellary, Gooty and Penukonda were altered on the 1st January so as to secure a more equal distribution of work; and in Vizagapatam district,

the Government having transferred ten villages from the Revenue Taluk of Palkonda to that of Párvatípuram, the villages were detached from the Razam Munsifi and added to the Munsifi of Párvatípuram with effect from the 10th December. In the Madura district, it was deemed necessary, on account of the increase of work, to give the Additional District Munsif's Court of Sivaganga an independent and permanent local jurisdiction; the territorial jurisdiction of all the District Munsifs in the district was accordingly revised, and the Additional District Munsif's Court was assigned a separate jurisdiction on the 1st January, being styled the Court of the District Munsif of Mánámadurai, the name of the station where it is located. The continuance of the Fifth Puisne Judge of the High Court was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for another year from the 1st May. The peripatetic Subordinate Judge of Bellary-Salem, who was deputed to Tinnevelly in 1891, sat there till the commencement of the annual recess in 1892 and on its termination re-opened his Court at Salem, where he was retained till the end of the year. Arrears of civil work however continued large in both the Appellate Courts in Tinnevelly, and an Additional Subordinate Judge was therefore appointed temporarily from 1st November to the closing of the Courts for the annual vacation in 1893. At Vizagapatam, another temporary Subordinate Judge was appointed for one year from the 16th July to assist the District Judge in clearing off the heavy arrears of civil business in the District Court, on which the taking up of land for the new railway had thrown an unusual quantity of special work under the Land Acquisition Act. In Malabar the District Munsif's Court of Nadapuram was transferred on grounds of public convenience from Nadapuram to Panur within the same Munsifi on 1st March and was styled from that date the Court of the District Munsif of Panur. In Chingleput district, the establishment of the new Munsif's Court at Conjeeveram and the consequent lightening of the file of the District Munsif of Chingleput dispensed with the necessity for maintaining the small cause jurisdiction of the District Judge, whose small cause powers were accordingly withdrawn from 1st April. The District Judge of Trichinopoly invested with small cause jurisdiction over the new Munsifi of Srírangam. The Court of the Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari, was constituted a District Court under the provisions of section 26 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889. The District Munsifs of Coimbatore, Calicut (South Malabar), Salem, Masulipatam and Bápatla (Kistna) were invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200, and the Munsifs of Chicacole (Ganjám), Paramakudi (Madura) and Tuticorin (Tinnevelly) with similar powers up to Rs. 100.

(B) COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of Courts.

The Courts actually exercising original jurisdiction during the year were:—(*a*) In the Mufassal—3,078 Village Munsifs' Courts, 68 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 28 Agency Courts, 117 District Munsifs' Courts, 17 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 9 Agency Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, all the District Courts and the High Court. The total number of Village Munsifs returned as having actually exercised civil jurisdiction was 16 more than in 1891 and varied from 368 in Tanjore to 14 in Kurnool. The number of Revenue Courts which exercised summary jurisdiction was 68 as in the previous year. The districts in which most use was made of them were Kistna, Madura and Tanjore. The Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount continued the only Court of this description. In the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, 3 Agents exercised the powers of District Judges, 7 Assistant Agents those of Subordinate Judges and 18 Sub-Magistrates those of District Munsifs. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the average number of working days was 242 against 239 in 1891 and in the Subordinate Judges' Courts 226 as against 225. In the District and Sessions Courts, the average time devoted to civil business was 136 days as against 143 days. The Presidency Court of Small Causes had its full complement of three Judges throughout the year except for one month, during which the Chief Judge was absent on privilege leave. The number of working days was 256 exclusive of 26 days on which the vacation Judge held Court during the annual recess. The City Civil Judge sat for 14 days in December. The High Court had six Judges throughout the working portion of the year, except for a period of one month, during which the Honorable Mr. Justice

Handley was absent on privilege leave. M.R.Ry. Diwân Bahâdur Subbayya Subramania Ayyar Avargal, C.I.E., continued to officiate up to the 15th February as a Puisne Judge of the Court during the absence on privilege leave of Justice Sir T. Muttuswâmi Ayyar. The Honorable Mr. Justice Shephard obtained furlough for one year from the 6th February and, during his absence, Mr. J. W. Best officiated as a Puisne Judge of the Court. The Court was adjourned for the annual vacation for two months from the 9th May, Justice Sir T. Muttuswâmi Ayyar and Mr. Justice Best sitting as vacation Judges. The Court sat for 171 days on the Original and for 203 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 258 on the former and 370 on the latter.

(C) THE LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY —All Courts together.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency were 289,181 and 12,348 as against 259,111 and 10,798 in 1891; to these totals the various Courts contributed as follows:—

—	Original suits.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
Village Munsifs' Courts	61,488	21·26	...	.
Revenue Courts	6,114	2·12	...	.
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	226	0·08	...	...
Agency Courts	1,041	0·36	30	0·24
District Munsifs' Courts	177,769	61·48	..	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	15,864	5·49	128	1·04
District Courts	881	0·30	10,206	82·66
Presidency Court of Small Causes.	25,361	8·77	...	...
City Civil Court	18	...	...	...
High Court	419	0·14	1,984	16·06
Total .	289,181	100·00	12,348	100·00

Excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency was, as usual, made by Tanjore (12·74 per cent.), the next heaviest districts being Madura (9·54), South Malabar (8·19), Kistna (7·59), Tinnevelly (7·37) and North Malabar (6·30), and the lightest districts being, as in previous years, Kurnool (1·35), Cuddapah (1·99) and Bellary (2·11). Judged by the ratio of population to suits, and excepting the Presidency town where 1 in every 18 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was, as usual, North Malabar with one suit to every 54 persons. Tanjore, South Malabar, Tinnevelly and Madura come next with 1 to 66, 82, 97 and 101, respectively. In Ganjâm, Vizagapatam and the Ceded districts, the proportion was less than 1 to 200.

(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

The increase which began in 1890 in the institutions before the Village Courts was maintained, the number of original suits being 61,488 against 58,185 in 1891. The districts which chiefly contributed towards the increase in the year were Madura (1,673), Tinnevelly (668), North Arcot (591) and Salem (535). The following is a comparative statement of small causes instituted in Village Munsifs' and District Munsifs' Courts:—

—	Not exceeding Rs. 10.			Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 20.			Exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
In Village Munsifs' Courts ...	34,816	38,811	39,117	18,873	19,176	22,166	19,068	19,326	22,300
In District Munsifs' Courts ...	20,535	19,459	21,951	23,336	22,894	26,419	63,520	63,828	73,849

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL— (a) Original litigation.

The numbers of original suits, ordinary and small causes, instituted in the regular mufassal Courts during the past three years are given in the following statement:—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of Courts to the total institutions in 1892.
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Revenue Courts	6,631	6,521	6,114	...	...	...	6,631	6,521	6,114	3·03
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	307	250	226	307	250	226	0·11
Agency Courts	889	756	1,041	...	...	...	889	756	1,041	0·52
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	66,251	62,414	73,252	91,567	91,237	104,517	157,818	153,651	177,769	88 05
Subordinate Judges' Courts	700	634	797	12,433	13,170	15,067	13,133	13,804	15,864	7·85
District Courts	453	544	467	248	262	414	701	806	881	0 44
Total ...	74,924	70,869	81,671	104,555	104,919	120,224	179,479	175,788	201,895	100 00

Increase. In the year under report, the quantity of civil original litigation (both ordinary and small cause) brought before the Courts reached a higher level than has ever before been attained, and the remark applies to each description of work in every class of Court with the exception of small causes in the Cantonment Small Cause Court and ordinary suits in the Revenue and District Courts. The increase in the files for ordinary suits this year was most noticeable in the districts of Madura (ordinary suits 2,003, small causes 1,414), Kistna (ordinary suits 1,353, small causes 1,308), North Malabar (ordinary suits 686, small causes 2,175); in Tanjore and Tinnevelly the increase in small causes was 2,593 and 1,967, respectively. Though, on the whole, there was a slight decrease in the files of Revenue Courts, there were marked variations in Kistna where the file increased by 804 and in Tinnevelly where 853 fewer suits were filed. The institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes continued to decrease, while there was an advance in all Agency Courts, especially noticeable in Vizagapatam. In the District Munsifs' Courts there was an increase under both heads in all districts except in South Canara where ordinary suits diminished by 4 and in Vizagapatam where 24 fewer small causes were instituted; the advance was particularly marked in Madura (1,626 original suits and 966 small causes), South Arcot (1,027 original suits and 841 small causes), South Malabar (905 original suits and 1,151 small causes), North Arcot (714 original suits and 760 small causes), North Malabar (643 original suits and 1,739 small causes), Kistna (554 original suits and 1,275 small causes) and Tanjore (538 original suits and 1,947 small causes). The average institutions were 641 ordinary suits and 923 small causes as against 576 and 844, respectively, in 1891. In Subordinate Judges' Courts the increase in small causes was especially marked in Tellicherry (436) and Tinnevelly (347). In District Courts, the largest real variation in ordinary suits was in Vizagapatam, where there was a fall of 31 suits. In small causes the increase occurred mainly in Trichinopoly. The following statement gives the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted in each class of Courts as admitted of valuation in comparison with similar figures for 1891 :—

	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Ordinary Suits.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue Courts	2,74,255	3,14,580	42	51
Agency Courts	1,27,727	1,30,153	170	122
District Munsifs' Courts	1,14,15,725	1,34,08,120	185	185
Subordinate Judges' Courts	67,41,593	71,93,048	10,821	9,233
District Courts	1,18,19,696	31,80,612	24,989	8,155
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	13,850	12,265	55	54
District Munsifs' Courts	25,97,180	29,74,184	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	17,77,124	21,33,777	135	142
District Courts	80,960	93,686	309	226

(b) Appellate litigation.

The total number of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mufassal Courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

—	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Agency Courts	47	48	30	3	3	6
Subordinate Judges' Courts	181	175	128	11	4	7
District Courts	9,443	8,224	10,206	677	676	691
Total ...	9,671	8,447	10,364	691	683	704

District variations.

The appellate litigation in the mufassal as well as original litigation reached the highest figure on record in 1892. The increase in rent appeals was 1,969, to which Kistna alone contributed 1,720. The number of appeals filed was highest in Kistna (2,673) and Tanjore (1,001) and lowest in Kurnool (108). The districts which received the greatest number of appeals other than rent appeals were South Malabar (920) and Tanjore (731).

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—Original litigation.

There were instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes 25,236 small causes and 125 summary suits on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 24,681 and 55. The number of summary suits instituted was the highest since 1888. Actions on unwritten obligations were far more numerous than in previous years. The average value of small causes was Rs. 57 and of summary suits Rs. 279 against Rs. 50 and Rs. 291, respectively, in 1891.

(IV) THE CITY CIVIL COURT.

18 suits were instituted in the City Civil Court, the aggregate and average values being Rs. 15,669 and Rs. 870, respectively.

(V) HIGH COURT—(a) Original litigation—*Total institutions.*

419 suits were instituted in the High Court during the year ; 5 of these, as against 2 in the previous year, were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The yearly increase in the file since 1887 was thus continued. The chief advance was in suits for declaratory decrees which numbered 42 as against 12 in 1891. The largest decrease was in suits for specific money claims (17) and for partitions (11). The aggregate and average values of suits are compared below for five years :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aggregate value	21,42,226	41,78,738	60,27,053	39,17,188	37,32,581
Average value	8,176	12,779	17,319	11,128	9,474

There was a considerable increase in the number of suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000, and above Rs. 10,000 in value, while the number of suits not admitting of valuation decreased largely.

(b) Appellate litigation.

The number of appeals diminished from 2,489 to 2,193 ; almost the whole of the diminution occurred under second appeals from decrees, the number of which was nevertheless above the average for the past five years ; this is due to the abnormally high figure of the year 1891, which included a large number of second appeals presented at the close of 1890, but not accepted until 1891. There was an increase in all other appellate work except in first appeals from decrees which decreased by some 13 per cent. There were 1,582 appeals from decrees and orders of District Courts and 492 from those of Sub-Courts, the corresponding figures of 1891 being 1,707 and 701; the decrease was most marked in Madura. Distributing the appeals according to value, there was a marked decrease in the number of first appeals for sums between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, while second appeals of almost all values decreased; the only noticeable increase was under suits for

sums between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. The aggregate and average values of first and second appeals in 1892, as compared with 1891, are given below :—

—	First appeals.		Second appeals.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate	Average.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1891	57,87,178	38,070	4,48,400	247
1892	43,65,320	33,579	4,08,849	267

(D) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS— (I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

The work done by the Village Munsifs' Courts in each of the past three years is compared in the following table :—

—	1890.	1891	1892.
For disposal	59,113	64,129	67,651
Disposed of	53,121	58,073	60,186
Pending	5,992	6,056	7,465

The arrears were heaviest in Tanjore (1,374), Madura (1,299), Tinnevelly (996) and Coimbatore (847). The average number of suits disposed of by each Court was nearly 20 as against 19 in the previous year. 71·48 per cent. of the suits were disposed of without contest and 15·44 without trial. The total number of cases disposed of by Village Munsifs was larger than in any year since 1888.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL— (a) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

In the regular Courts in the mufassal there were for disposal 110,802 ordinary suits and 132,108 small causes, of which 83,858 and 120,054, respectively, were disposed of. The percentage of disposals was 75·68 in ordinary suits and 90·87 in small causes as against 73·36 and 91·41 in 1891. In ordinary suits, the total number disposed of by all Courts exceeded the number instituted, but this was entirely due to the specially good results shown in Revenue Courts which tried 3,861 suits in excess of the number filed. The number of small causes disposed of fell short by only 170 of the number instituted; in the Sub-Courts, however, there was a considerable growth of arrears owing to an increase in the institutions. The Revenue Courts, the District Munsifs' Courts and the Courts of Subordinate Judges on the small cause side disposed of the largest number of cases on record; and as a consequence the aggregate disposal by all classes of Courts rose to a height altogether unprecedented. Except Gódávari, Nellore and South Canara in ordinary suits and Vizagapatam and Bellary in small causes, every district contributed to the increased outturn. The Agency Courts showed larger disposals than in 1891, but the increase occurred only in the Agency Munsifs' Courts. The districts which chiefly contributed to the large increase in disposals in the Revenue Courts were Kistna (1,771 more), North Arcot (519) and Madura (415). Even if the suits tried by the six newly established Courts be excluded from calculation, the disposals by District Munsifs of both ordinary suits and small causes were more numerous than heretofore; and in comparison with 1891 all the districts save Gódávari, Nellore, Madura and South Canara in ordinary suits, and Vizagapatam, Bellary and South Canara in small causes contributed towards the increase. The increase was specially noticeable in the districts of Tinnevelly (988), Salem (770), Tanjore (548) and North Arcot (543) in ordinary suits, and in Tinnevelly (1,819), Tanjore (1,780), Madura (1,749), North Malabar (1,413), South Malabar (1,217) and Kistna (1,007) in small causes. The District Judges tried fewer ordinary suits than in 1891, but in small cause work there was a slight advance. Owing chiefly to the unusually large number of suits filed during the year, arrears which had been reduced in 1891 rose again in all classes of Courts. The number of suits pending for more than a year was, however, considerably reduced in the District Munsifs' Courts; the reverse of this appeared in the Subordinate Judges' and the District Courts, particularly in the latter. Notwithstanding the unusually large disposals in the year, arrears of small causes also increased for the same reasons as apply to ordinary suits in all classes of Courts except the Revenue Courts,

The number of long standing causes was reduced in the Revenue Courts and in District Munsifs' Courts. Of the total number disposed of by all Courts 40·09 per cent. of ordinary suits and 20·84 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 42·90 and 21·33 per cent., respectively, in 1891. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 14·46 per cent. were compromised, 5·80 per cent. decided on confession, 31·65 per cent. decreed *ex parte* and 1·33 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The year showed a general improvement in the average duration of contested suits and small causes; District Courts furnished the only unsatisfactory exception with an average duration of 335 days as against 299 in the previous year. The duration of uncontested suits improved except in Revenue Courts, where the figure rose from 90 to 170 days; uncontested small causes took very much the same time as usual save in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, where the average duration was 39 days against 3 in 1891. The percentage of the decrees of Revenue Courts contested in appeal, which in 1891 fell to 24·17, rose to 53·49. The proportion of decrees confirmed on appeal was also high and especially so in North Arcot (74·14 per cent.) and Kistna (65·28). Only 6·88 per cent. of the appealable decrees of the Agency Munsifs were appealed against as compared with 8·54 per cent. in 1891. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in Gódávari (25·37) and lowest in North Arcot (7·56). The percentage of confirmation ranged from 46·79 in Nellore to 75·15 in Kistna. The proportion of confirmation by Subordinate Judges and District Judges, respectively, in cases of appeals from the decrees of District Munsifs was as follows:—

——	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.	Percentage of confirmation.
By District Judges	3,826	2,443	1,383	63 42
By Subordinate Judges ..	2,342	1,489	853	63·58

In case of the Mangalore and Palghát Sub-Courts, appeals were preferred in all appealable cases; the percentage of appeals was high also in Cocanada (87·50 per cent.), Kumbakónam (75·00) and Tanjore (73·08), and low in Bellary-Salem (9·09), Cochin (12·12) and Ootacamund (13·17). The proportion of confirmation was highest in Calicut and Palghát (83·33 per cent. each), and lowest in Mangalore (33·33). Taking all mufassal Courts together and excluding appeals not dealt with on their merits, 63·34 per cent. of the appeals resulted in confirmation of the decrees of the lower Courts; the percentage of confirmation was highest in Tinnevelly (73·72) and lowest in Nellore (47·31).

Execution. The number of applications for execution of decrees received in the year exceeded those of the preceding two years, the increase being common to all classes of Courts, except the Cantonment Court of Small Causes. The disposals also increased to nearly the same extent as the institutions. The amount, as well as the percentage of arrears, rose but slightly. Of the 162,147 applications disposed of, 66,609 terminated by withdrawal or non-prosecution and by transfer, while execution was satisfied fully in 33,411 cases and in part in 19,124 cases, an increase on last year's figures. Coercive measures were resorted to somewhat more freely than in the previous year; there was a considerable increase in the number of sales of property, but a slight decrease in cases of imprisonment. The amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 33,71,480 with process and Rs. 10,05,173 without, figures not differing appreciably from those of 1891. The average pendency of applications for execution, improved except in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, District Courts and Revenue Courts.

Insolvency. There were 463 applications for declaration of insolvency against 445 in 1891. Of these, 381 were disposed of, of which 175 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 102 were granted. In the remaining 104 cases, the applications were rejected and in 7 of them sentence of imprisonment was passed under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. In no case was the applicant sent to a Magistrate to be dealt with under that section. The average duration of the applications disposed of fell from 99 to 95 days.

Miscellaneous cases. Miscellaneous applications for disposal, disposed of and pending, numbered, respectively, 308,439, 300,381 and 8,058 as against 285,433, 279,087 and 6,346 in 1891. The disposals thus practically equalled the institutions.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction. The total number of appeals for disposal was 16,221 against 14,641 in the previous year; the disposals numbered 9,566 against 9,563. The Subordinate and District Judges were not able to keep pace with the advance in institutions, the result being an increase in arrears at the end of the year. The Subordinate and District Judges' Courts, which disposed of the largest number of appeals, were, respectively, Calicut (306) and Kistna (2,106, including 1,579 rent cases). The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 178 and 318, respectively, as against 197 and 314 in 1891. The average duration of appeals improved in Sub-Courts and District Courts and remained practically stationary in Agency Courts. The number of second appeals preferred increased, while the percentage of confirmations decreased in both Sub-Courts and District Courts, being, respectively, 77·73 and 62·96.

(c) Business of all kinds. The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mufassal Courts in the past two years:—

—		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Sessions trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1891 ...	65,859	92,760	...	...	132,587	281	238,980	...	...	...
	1892 ...	71,812	105,115	...	...	145,025	300	254,934	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1891 ...	733	13,311	2,565	10	13,161	73	20,892	9	...	...
	1892 ...	772	14,382	2,493	13	14,343	75	22,227	1	...	...
District Judges.	1891 ...	443	283	6,275	675	982	2	14,842	40	1,061	1,290
	1892 ...	388	309	6,364	650	1,170	6	15,250	36	1,159	1,377

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.* In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there were 27,682 causes for disposal, of which 24,067 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 27,161 and 25,055. 9·18 per cent. were disposed of without trial and 84·33 per cent. without contest. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was, respectively, 68 and 39 days, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 55 and 31 days.

Execution. The number of execution applications for disposal was 15,261; of these, only 706 were withdrawn or transferred. Of the remainder, 11,408 applications were disposed of on their merits, satisfaction being obtained in full or in part in 4,617 cases. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 440 cases out of 680 arrests and movables were sold in 549 cases. The average pendency of an application was 42 days as against 43 days in 1891.

Miscellaneous. The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 4,886, of which 4,858 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 1 day and of contested 5 days as in 1891.

(IV) THE CITY CIVIL COURT. Including 131 suits transferred from the High Court, and 1 re-admitted, the City Civil Court had for disposal 150 suits; 7 of these were disposed of. Of 18 miscellaneous applications for disposal, 13 were disposed of.

(V) HIGH COURT—(a) Original Side—*Suits.* Including 462 suits pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted and received by transfer, and excluding the 131 suits transferred to the City Civil Court during the year, there were 759 suits for disposal by the High Court, of which 417 were determined during the year under report. In 1891, 313 were disposed of and 462 left pending. Of the suits pending at the close of the year, 141 were of more than one year's duration as against 187 in 1891. Of the suits disposed of, 3 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The average duration of contested suits rose from 529 days to 567 and that of uncontested from 145 to 227. The percentage of appeals to Benches was 14·18 as against 14·59 in 1891; 60 per cent. resulted in confirmation against 78·79 per cent. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 10 cases. Including those pending from 1891, there were 51 references for disposal; of these, 28 were disposed of.

Execution.

There were 534 execution applications for disposal, of which 74 were withdrawn or transferred, 106 disposed of and 354 pending at the end of the year. In 59 cases, recourse was had to coercive measures.

Insolvency.

Including 83 insolvency applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were 214 for disposal. Of these, 129 were disposed of, 37 being dismissed and 92 being granted. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 153, of whom 114 obtained discharge. 3 persons were committed to prison during the year. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 148 persons, and disposed of 43 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 269 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature :—

——	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	2,656		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	44	11	30	28
Applications for probate and letters of administration	196	178	15	145
Claims to attached property	19	12	5	10
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	36	32	...	25

(b) Appellate Side— Appeals from decrees and orders.

The total amount of appellate work done in 1891 is shown in the following table and compared with the results for the preceding five years :—

——		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Appeals from decrees.							
First ...	For disposal	435	599	590	550	548	509
	Disposed of	138	251	297	272	264	252
	Pending	297	348	293	278	284	257
Second ...	For disposal	2,366	3,182	3,389	3,031	3,573	3,735
	Disposed of	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601	1,816
	Pending	1,267	1,663	1,608	1,483	1,972	1,919
Appeals from orders.							
First ...	For disposal	244	197	135	146	157	212
	Disposed of	158	123	88	77	72	78
	Pending	86	74	47	69	85	134
Second ...	For disposal	94	47	31	9	6	7
	Disposed of	72	30	25	6	3	3
	Pending	22	17	6	3	3	4

Of the 2,149 appeals decided in 1892, 118 were disposed of without trial; of the remaining 2,031 appeals decided, the particulars were as follows :—

——		Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.		Reversed.		Varied.		Remanded.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
From decrees	First appeals...	225	5	125	54·35	32	13·91	36	15·65	37	16·09
	Second do. ...	1,572	160	1,211	69 92	154	8·89	230	13·28	137	7·91
From orders	First do. ...	66	...	36	54·55	17	25·76	...	...	13	19·69
	Second do. ...	3	...	2	66·67	1	33·33	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,866	165	1,374	67·65	204	10·04	266	13·10	187	9·21

The percentage of confirmation declined in the case both of first and second appeals from decrees, while it rose in the case of appeals from orders. There was a striking increase (from 6·06 to 13·28) in the percentage of second appeals and of first appeals remanded. 89 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of in the year; the orders in 52 of them were confirmed, and in 18 reversed, while 9 appeals were rejected, 5 dismissed for default, 2 withdrawn and 3 remanded. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

—		Contested.		Uncontested.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	465	440	646	669
	Second do.	408	407	406	269
From orders	First do.	337	406	360	..
	Second do.	374	413	...	...

References and revision.

Under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code and section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 751 petitions were received in the year as against 501 in 1891; 577 of these were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including 429 cases pending from 1891, there were 1,180 for disposal, of which 549 were disposed of—141 without trial. In the remaining 408 cases, the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 286 cases and reversed or varied in 53, while 69 fresh trials were ordered. The average duration of the petitions disposed of was 385 days in contested and 160 days in uncontested cases as against 422 and 407, respectively, in the previous year. The following references also were received and disposed of during the year:—

—	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	19	20	2
Under section 646 B, Civil Procedure Code	18	18	...
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	3	3	...
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	2	4	...
Under Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners) ...	2	...	2
Under Act I of 1884 (Madras Municipality)	...	2	..
Under Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees)	1	1	.

Miscellaneous.

The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,209 as against 1,179 in 1891. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, there were 1,406 applications for disposal, of which 1,226 were disposed of. During the year, 15 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 4 pending from 1891, there were 19 for disposal, of which 9 were disposed of. Certificates were issued in 7 cases, while in the other 2 leave to appeal was refused. The Privy Council disposed of 5 out of 12 appeals before it, confirming 4 and reversing 1.

(c) Business of all kinds.

The following statement shows in one view particulars of the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1892, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding:—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ORIGINAL SIDE.						
Civil.						
Suits	247	454	348	309	313	417
References to Chambers	8	15	23	17	27	28
Execution petitions	64	93	104	215	127	106
Insolvency cases	173	167	152	150	143	129
Miscellaneous cases	1,406	1,700	1,632	1,754	1,544	3,399
Criminal.						
Sessions cases	67	46	33	51	64	65
APPELLATE SIDE.						
Civil.						
First appeals from decrees	138	251	297	272	264	252
Second appeals from decrees	1,099	1,519	1,781	1,548	1,601	1,816
First appeals from orders	158	131	106	101	108	167
Second appeals from orders	72	30	25	6	3	3
Revision petitions	349	324	310	355	418	549
References and miscellaneous cases	919	1,481	1,237	1,173	1,342	1,274
Criminal.						
Referred trials	63	62	60	60	59	57
Appeals	407	530	503	514	502	594
Revision cases	650	757	625	635	663	717
Miscellaneous cases	148	141	146	145	143	152

The net surplus in the Civil Courts in 1892 was Rs. 14,10,746 as against Rs. 9,82,674 in 1891. The surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 9,69,576, under the Process Fund Rs. 3,66,105 and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 75,065 as against Rs. 6,35,422, Rs. 2,76,060 and Rs. 71,192, respectively. All the districts yielded a surplus under the Imperial and Provincial Funds and the Copyist Fund, and all but Bellary under the Process Fund. Suits filed in Village and Revenue Courts being excepted, the average revenue per suit was Rs. 16·82 against Rs. 17·11 in 1891. (E) FINANCIAL.

In the course of the year, 3 advocates, 27 vakils and 3 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court and fees amounting to Rs. 15,750 under the Stamp Act and Rs. 330 under the Court Fees Act were levied. 515 candidates were admitted to the tenth annual Pleadership examination, of whom 21 passed in the first grade and 209 in the second grade; 36 were absent and 249 failed. 7 articled clerks were granted permission by the High Court to appear for the examination to qualify for admission as attorneys, and 2 of them qualified. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 252, the amount reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 18,242, of which a sum of Rs. 8,272, *minus* Rs. 35 refunded to a candidate, was reserved. This large surplus was due to the enhancement of the entrance fee from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 and to the adoption of the system of remunerating the examiners on a fixed scale depending upon the number of candidates. Certificates were issued by the High Court during the year to 30 first-grade and 132 second-grade pleaders, while 555 first-grade and 1,552 second-grade pleadership certificates were renewed. The total stamp fees collected amounted to Rs. 39,650. During the year the High Court issued rules to regulate the practice of Civil Courts in dealing with the money deposited with applications for certificates under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, and made a change in the rules regarding the grant of copies of public documents, whereby the system of granting unauthenticated copies at a lower charge was abolished. The destruction of useless records made fair progress in all districts. The Court and Bar Libraries were in good order. In Madura, bar libraries were founded in the District Munsifs' Courts of Dindigul, Paramakudi and Madura. The securities furnished by judicial subordinates were examined and found to be sufficient. The District Judges of North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura, Nellore, Salem and Tanjore were not able to inspect any of the District Munsifs' Courts owing to pressure of work at head-quarters. The District Judges of Chingleput, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Gódávari, North Malabar and Vizagapatam alone inspected all the Courts in their districts. (F) MISCELLANEOUS.

To recapitulate, the salient features to be noted in connection with the work done by Civil Courts in 1892 are (1) an increase in the aggregate and average number of suits disposed of by Village Munsifs; (2) an increased outturn of ordinary and small cause work in all classes of Courts in the mufassal except in the District Courts where pressure of criminal work in some districts occasioned a slight decrease in ordinary original civil business; (3) a slight increase in the disposals of appeals from decrees in the Appellate Courts in the mufassal more than counterbalanced by increased institutions; (4) a continuance of the striking decrease in the number of suits disposed of by the Presidency Court of Small Causes accompanied by an increase in the pending causes; and (5) an increase in the disposals by the High Court in all the chief classes of work except first appeals in which there was a slight decrease. (G) SUMMARY.

REGISTRATION. (1892-93.)

Ten new offices of registration were opened during the year, thus raising the total number to 398. The average area in square miles to each office was 307 and the average population 86,272. Number of registration offices.

The aggregate number of registrations in Books I, III and IV rose from 805,474 in 1891-92 to 873,161. The advance was more rapid than in any year since 1885-86. The number was distributed as follows:— Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

—		1891–92.	1892–93.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Book I ...	Compulsory	499,349	555,028	+11·1
	Optional	260,337	273,047	+ 4·8
Book IV ...	Compulsory	85	90	+ 5·8
	Optional	43,337	42,533	− 1·8
Book III		2,366	2,463	+ 4·1
	Total ...	805,474	873,161	+ 8·4

The decline in the number of optional registrations in Book IV occurred in the case of documents registered under clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Act, and was probably connected with the decrease in the number of Joint Stock Companies.

Registrations in each district.

Taking documents registered in Books I and IV together, five districts only exhibited an actual decline of operations as compared with the previous year, viz., Madras (0·4 per cent.), Vizagapatam (3·4 per cent.), Gódávari (1·3 per cent.), Kurnool (0·14 per cent.) and South Canara (2·9 per cent.). Excluding Nílgiris, in which, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the district, there was an increase of 37·1 per cent., the largest increase was shown by Tinnevelly (20 per cent.), Trichinopoly (12·3 per cent.) and Madura (11 per cent.).

Nature of instruments registered.

In Book I there was an advance under all classes of documents, except 'awards of arbitration,' 'leases exceeding one year exempted from registration' and 'certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.' 'Deeds of gift' increased by 11 per cent., 'sales of value less than Rs. 100' increased by 9·4 per cent., and sales of higher value by 12·6 per cent. Mortgages of all value increased by 8·8 per cent. There was a fall from 2,093 to 649 in the number of awards of arbitration due to the exceptionally large number of awards under the Land Acquisition Act registered in 1891–92 in connection with the East Coast Railway. In Book IV there were no remarkable variations from the figures of the previous year.

Aggregate value of transactions.

The aggregate value of transactions registered in Book I rose from 1,445 lakhs in 1891–92 to 1,643 lakhs. The increase was common to all districts except Vizagapatam. The transactions registered in Book IV represented a value of 129 lakhs against 123 lakhs in the previous year.

Percentage of documents registered on day of presentation.

406,387 documents or 46·5 per cent. of the total number were registered on the day of presentation against 433,824 or 53·9 per cent. in 1891–92. This decline is attributed to the increasing accuracy of statistics, the larger number of applications for searches and the preparation of fuller indexes.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

During the year 2,439 wills were presented open at registration offices against 2,347 in 1891–92. Hindus, as usual, contributed by far the largest number of wills —2,284. 130 wills were registered by Muhammadans. Tanjore, as usual, was the district in which the largest number of wills was registered. There were 19 authorities to adopt registered against 9 in 1891–92.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 fell from 712 in 1891–92 to 657. No less than 173 of these related to Tanjore and 145 to South Arcot. The number of registrations under section 34 was 730 against 870 in the previous year; of this number 150 related to Tanjore.

Copies and searches.

There were 45,584 applications for searches, and the number of copies granted was 35,426, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 46,725 and 32,055. General searches fell from 18,158 to 14,949; owing to the cessation from the middle of the year of the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. General searches were specially numerous in Bellary and Anantapur (2,449), Nellore (1,988) and Cuddapah (1,895). Single searches occurred most frequently in Tanjore (3,383), Tinnevelly (3,093) and Calicut (3,007).

Minor operations.

There was a decline from 284 to 221 in the number of commissions issued under sections 33 and 38, and the number of visits paid to private residences by registering officers increased from 4,651 to 5,028. All other minor operations increased.

The number of documents refused registration was 2,090 against 2,042 in 1891–92. The largest increase occurred 'under refusals on account of non-appearance during the prescribed time.' Refusals to register.

459 appeals were filed during the year, and 19 were brought over from the previous year. Registration was ordered in 285 cases and refused in 173. 20 appeals were pending disposal at the close of the year. Appeals.

No document was left uncopied at the end of the year, the Christmas holidays having been utilized to clear off the arrears. Arrears.

2,274 documents remained unclaimed on the 31st March 1893. This figure represents a ratio of unclaimed documents to total registrations of 1 in 465 against 1 in 693 in the previous year. The number of documents destroyed was 392 against 537 in 1891–92. Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

During the year 906 documents were impounded under the provisions of the Stamp Act against 834 in the previous year. Including 186 pending from 1891–92, there were altogether 1,092 cases for disposal. Orders were passed in 907 of these. Documents impounded.

The number of public prosecutions during the year was 26 against 28 in 1891–92. Private persons instituted 17 prosecutions against 12 in the previous year. Prosecutions.

The expenditure on buildings was Rs. 73,378 against Rs. 1,04,832 in 1891–92. Buildings.

The revenue, expenditure and surplus for the past three years were as follows:— Financial results.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890–91	10,75,727	7,67,891	3,07,836
1891–92	12,33,844	8,47,392	3,86,452
1892–93	13,14,784	8,33,169	4,81,615

The surplus in the year under report was the largest ever obtained. The saving in expenditure accrued mainly in the purchase of paper and the outlay on buildings. Only one item of receipt, 'fees on searches,' showed a marked decline; this was due to the cessation from the middle of the year of the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The cause of the general increase in receipts was, of course, the expansion of the operations of the department. The surplus was particularly large in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur (Rs. 31,767), Nellore (Rs. 19,717), Cuddapah (Rs. 17,555) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 11,044). In no district was there a deficit. Of the total number of offices, 29 only showed deficits against 38 in 1891–92. The average fee levied per document was Rs. 1–2–11, or 1 pie more than in 1891–92. The highest fee charged was in Madras (Rs. 3–1–3) and the lowest in Tellicherry (As. 13–9).

The Inspector-General inspected 70 offices during the year. The District Registrars inspected all but two of the offices under them. The number of inspections by Revenue officers was 82 as in the previous year; nearly one-half of these were in the district of North Arcot. Inspection.

The number of applications for transfer of revenue registry executed before registering officers was 54,865 against 47,586. More than 41 per cent. of these applications were made in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Application for transfer of revenue registry.

43 Sub-Registrars exercised magisterial powers against 44 in 1891–92. Special Magistrates.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1892–93.)

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1892–93 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years, the following results:—

Year.	Companies registered in the year. Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year. Number	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
1886-87	110	28,33,706	4,46,003	192	482	3,86,60,240	1,43,75,021	15,700
1887-88	64	38,66,786	7,30,931	176	374	3,95,91,011	1,63,99,644	8,082
1888-89	32	27,80,545	4,20,057	110	296	3,72,80,720	1,67,90,357	5,097
1889-90	27	31,71,857	11,42,101	60	263	3,87,22,354	1,75,71,039	5,787
1890-91	27	26,61,807	2,52,802	57	233	3,84,78,297	1,72,41,566	4,600
1891-92	25	30,64,950	4,02,771	43	214	4,00,89,933	1,90,73,868	4,747
1892-93	13	15,20,896	1,64,397	30	197	3,96,27,184	1,94,58,274	3,002

The number of companies registered under the Act during the year was 13 against 25 in 1891–92. The most important were the Bellary Bank (Limited) and Wilson's Estate Company (Limited), the former possessing a nominal capital of 5 lakhs and the latter a capital of 1 lakh fully paid up. 9 of these 13 companies were banking or loan companies, 1 a trading company, 1 a planting company, 1 a sugar manufacturing company and the remaining 1 a miscellaneous company without capital. The rapid decline in the number of fresh registrations during the past seven years is probably due to the recent adverse seasons. 3 companies only omitted to file balance-sheets, or lists of members, as required by the Act, and orders were issued to proceed against them and recover the prescribed penalties. All the 83 companies working at the Presidency town on the 31st March 1893 were inspected by the Registrar's establishment. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 3,002 and the charges to Rs. 1,439, the net balance in favor of the department for the year being Rs. 1,563 against Rs. 3,403 in 1891–92.

MILITARY. (1892–93.)

Strength of army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1892 and the 1st April 1893 and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British troops. Cavalry.	Artillery. Horse Artillery.	Artillery. Field Artillery.	Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,218	333	1,222	559	10,610	35	13,977
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	...	1,291	...	1,291
By drafts from Europe	223	31	83	129	1,231	1	1,698
By enlistments in India	6	13	18	2	15	...	54
By transfers	8	17	137	131	590	...	883
By other causes	2	2	1	2	17	...	24
Total additions ...	239	63	239	264	3,144	1	3,950
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	...	...	909	...	909
By invalids, &c., being sent home...	85	53	80	95	1,481	3	1,797
By deaths	19	4	14	12	121	...	170
By desertions	2	...	1	1	8	...	12
By transfers	7	31	91	110	1,660	...	1,899
By discharges	1	5	12	1	22	1	42
By other causes	2	2	7	1	40	2	54
Total diminutions ...	116	95	205	220	4,241	6	4,883
Strength on 1st April 1893 ...	1,341	301	1,256	603	9,513	30	13,044

—	Native troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1892 ...	1,742	25,885	1,299	169	29,095
Additions by recruiting, &c. .	207	2,189	98	32	2,526
Diminutions—					
By pensions	47	944	34	...	1,025
By discharges	48	820	28	23	919
By desertions	18	183	12	7	220
By deaths	16	695	23	3	737
By other causes	6	112	6	4	128
Total diminutions ...	135	2,754	103	37	3,029
Strength on 1st April 1893 ..	1,814	25,320	1,294	164	28,592

The subjoined statement shows the number and class of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1892–93 :— Enlistment of recruits.

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.
Christians	6	164	8	...
Musalmâns	159	857	4	...
Bráhmans or Rájputs	13	48	...	...
Maráthás	12	15	...	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	53	5	...
Tamils	...	391	7	...
Gúrkhas	...	105	...	...
Sikhs	..	235	...	...
Burmans	...	..	...	31
Other classes	...	207	66	...
Total of enlistments ...	190	2,075	80	31

The transfer from the Southern to the Bangalore district of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General stationed at Wellington was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1892. The second-class station command at Bernardmyo was abolished and the status of the Station Staff Officer was reduced from the third to the fourth class, while that of the Station Staff Officer at the Shore, Mandalay, was raised from the fourth to the second class. Re-organization of army and station staff.

A second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was formed at Trichinopoly. A corps of Naval Volunteers, designated 'The Rangoon Volunteer Artillery,' and a corps of Volunteer Engineers, designated 'The Rangoon Volunteer Engineers,' were raised at Rangoon; together they formed an administrative battalion of volunteers styled the 'Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.' Volunteer corps.

In the ordinary annual reliefs the following moves were carried out:—2 batteries of Field Artillery relieved each other. A battery of Heavy Field Artillery proceeded from Secunderabad to the Bombay Presidency and was replaced on the Madras establishment by one from that Presidency. A Bombay Mountain Battery in Burma was relieved by another from the Bombay Presidency. 2 battalions of British Infantry returned to England and were replaced on the Madras establishment by 2 others from England. 2 battalions proceeded from Madras to Burma, and 1 from Burma to the Bengal Presidency, and, as it was decided to reduce the British Infantry garrison of Burma, the latter was not replaced. 4 companies of 'Queen's Own' Sappers and Miners moved in India and Burma, and one of them was employed for a short period on road work in Assam. 12 battalions of Madras Infantry were moved, 9 of them between India and Burma. Movements of troops.

During the year, Madras troops under the command of Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., were detailed to operate in the Chin Hills. Several columns, Field operations in Burma.

consisting of British and Native troops, were formed and sent out for purposes of exploration, &c.; temporary posts were established, and troops were also employed in Burma, as well as in the Chin Hills, in connection with expeditions undertaken for punitive and other purposes with a view to reducing the tribes to submission. The services of two companies of Madras Sappers and a battalion of Madras Pioneers continued to be utilized.

Distribution of army.

The Madras Native Infantry garrison of Burma was tentatively fixed at 14 battalions (including a Pioneer battalion). Tounghoo and Mangalore were abandoned as military stations.

Purchase and demolition of lines.

The following lines were purchased by the State during the year:—Madras Infantry lines at Chilkalgudiem and Tarbund in Secunderabad, 'North lines' at Bellary, and the Madras Infantry lines at Mangalore, which, on the withdrawal of the regiment from that station, were demolished with the exception of the bachelor blocks, which, together with the other public military buildings, were made over to the Public Works department.

Health of British troops.

The average annual strength of the British troops in the Madras command during the year was 13,249, or 256 in excess of the preceding year. There was a small increase in the number of invalids; but the numbers of admissions into hospital and of average daily sick in 1892–93 were considerably less than in the three previous years. The following table compares the health of the troops in the year under report and three years preceding:—

Years.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Average daily sick.	Deaths.
1889–90	13,279	20,390	1,224	238
1890–91	13,592	18,059	1,167	155
1891–92	12,993	17,116	1,106	184
1892–93	13,249	15,818	1,088	165

The number of admissions per mille of strength was less than in the preceding year by 123·42 and the death-rate by 1·71, while the average daily sick-rate was also less by 3·0. Among the men there were 7 admissions from cholera, of which 6 proved fatal, and 1 fatal case occurred among the women. There were 3 admissions and 1 death from small-pox among the men. The officers and children were free from these diseases. There were 162 admissions and 46 deaths from enteric fever, the corresponding figures for 1891–92 and 1890–91 being 145 and 45, and 125 and 42, respectively. In the year 1892–93 over half the number of admissions and deaths occurred in the four months, June to September. The station of Secunderabad contributed 72 admissions and 22 deaths, and in Bangalore there were 34 admissions, but only 4 fatal cases. There were 4 deaths at each of the stations of Madras and Wellington, while the admissions were, respectively, 15 and 10 in number. In Burma the largest number of admissions occurred at Meiktela, where 5 of the 6 cases admitted proved fatal. The rate of mortality from 'dysentery, hepatitis and hepatic abscess' was 3·02, *i.e.*, higher than in either of the two preceding years. The total number of deaths was 33, over half of which occurred in Burma. Heat stroke caused only 10 admissions and 7 deaths, a marked improvement as compared with the three preceding years, in which the admissions and deaths averaged, respectively, 35 and 20. The troops in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts contributed the highest admission rate (1,496·53), and next in order came the Rangoon district, where the rate of admission was 1,416·81, and the depôts and the Madras district with 1,316·94 and 1,260·17, respectively. The highest death-rate (62·50) occurred amongst the troops on the march. The next highest rate of mortality was contributed by the troops in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts. As contrasted with the preceding year, the death-rates in the depôts, the Secunderabad district and the Southern district were high. The Belgaum and Bangalore districts furnished the lowest death-rate (8·09).

Health of Native troops.

The average annual strength of the Madras Native Army for the year under review was 28,578 or more than that for the preceding year by 2,516. The health of the troops showed a satisfactory improvement. The death-rate and the invaliding-rate were lower than the rates of the preceding year by 8·58 and 7·22, respectively; and the admission rate and the average daily sick-rate compared most favorably not only with the rate of the preceding year, but also with the rates in 1889–90 and 1890–91 as will be seen from the following figures:—

Ratio per 1,000 of strength.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1890–91.	1889-90.
Admissions	705·79	878 02	866·25	861 76
Average daily sick	42 02	49 61	40·56	44 56

The Myingyan and Mandalay districts furnished the highest admission rate, and the Madras district the highest death-rate, as well as the highest invaliding and average daily sick-rates. The lowest rate of admissions was in the Southern district, where also the average daily sick-rate was the lowest. The death-rate and the invaliding-rate were lowest in the Secunderabad district and the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, respectively. In the Rangoon district the admission-rate was 647·52 or less than in the preceding year by 775·20, and in the Madras district and the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the rates of admissions were about equal. As compared with the previous year, the rate of mortality in the Rangoon district was much reduced, being 21·45 or less by 64·48. In this district there was also a great reduction in the invaliding, as well as the average daily sick-rate. In the Belgaum and Bangalore districts the health of the troops was not satisfactory; on the other hand, there was a marked improvement in health in the Rangoon and Myingyan and Mandalay districts. There were 206 admissions amongst the European officers as compared with 169 in the previous year. Ague and dysentery caused the greatest number of admissions. There were 2 deaths from dysentery and one from catarrhal inflammation of the intestines.

Re-organization and reduction of establishments.

During the year, the Myingyan district was separated from the Mandalay district and a separate Administrative Medical officer was sanctioned for it. The strength of the British Army in this command was reduced by the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of one battalion of British Infantry. The British garrisons at Myingyan and Toungoo were withdrawn, a measure necessitating the closure of the station hospitals at these stations. The reduction in the strength of the army resulted in corresponding reductions in the authorized strength of Army Medical Staff officers, Medical Warrant officers and hospital attendants of the Army Hospital Native Corps. The station hospital at Vizagapatam also was closed during the year, as being no longer required.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1892–93 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 3,47,48,720 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,53,81,000, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 3,54,39,768, being Rs. 6,91,048 more than the sanctioned allotment. The increase occurred chiefly under provisions for Europeans, compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions, hire of transport, feed of horses, battery mules and yâbus, munshi allowance to officers and men on passing in Native languages, miscellaneous contingencies, retired, invalid and wound pensions to Natives and to heavy charges incurred on account of the Lushai, Chin Hill and Kachin operations, for which no provision was made in the budget. The increases under the above and other heads were partly counterbalanced by savings under the following heads:—Artillery, Staff Corps, Native Infantry, Commissariat subordinate establishments, sea and inland water charges, retired and invalid pensions to Europeans and a few other heads. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 48,77,243, including Rs. 9,97,754 on account of the Chin-Lushai expedition and Rs. 6,99,152 on account of cold weather operations. The expenditure for 1892–93 was Rs. 3,636 more than in 1891–92.

Clothing department.

The clothing manufactured during the year was generally undress or serge for British troops, alkaliks and pantaloons for the Madras Cavalry and serge frocks and knickerbockers for certain regiments of Bombay Infantry. The factory outturn

was 161,943 garments and 54,670 chevrons and good-conduct badges against 225,749 garments and 99,137 chevrons in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the non-manufacture during the year of full dress clothing for Madras Infantry regiments and to the reduced demands for field service clothing on account of punitive expeditions, &c. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was estimated at Rs. 10,12,516, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,79,477 and the issues to Rs. 7,60,872, leaving a balance of stock at the end of the year of the value of Rs. 10,31,121. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 5,37,084 against Rs. 6,28,446 in the previous year. Stores of indigenous manufacture to the value of Rs. 1,44,104 and European stores of the value of Rs. 2,257 were purchased locally.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton was arranged for by contract as usual. At Shwebo, Bhamo and Bernardmyo, departmental arrangements were made for the supply; the slaughter cattle and sheep required were obtained by the Executive Commissariat officer, Store and Shipping, Mandalay. At Mandalay and Meiktila, also, the departmental supply of mutton was resorted to with satisfactory results. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations in India and Burma, except Belgaum, Cannanore, Calicut and Malapuram, where contracts were concluded for the supply. The Government gardens at Secunderabad and Thayetmyo were worked satisfactorily during the year. Regiments and batteries made their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor. Malt liquor for troops in Upper Burma was supplied by Messrs. Dyer and Company, Mandalay. Tea for Indian stations was contracted for at As. 6-4 per pound deliverable at Madras. The Superintendent, Government Tea Gardens, Port Blair, held the contract for the supply of tea to Burma; the rate was As. 7 per pound. 200 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahál herds of His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt, Hosúr.

321 horses for the British Mounted Service remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1892, exclusive of 11 horses attached to the depôt farm. During the year 352 Australian horses were purchased. Of the total number, 312 horses were issued to the service, 1 transferred to the farm, 5 cast and sold, 4 died and 1 was destroyed, leaving a balance of 350 horses on 1st April 1893. The average price paid for horses purchased for the British Mounted Service was Rs. 650 each, and for those purchased for the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery Rs. 500.

Pension department.

On the 31st March 1893, there were 32,451 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,84,805, showing an increase of 337 pensioners and a decrease of Rs. 2,854 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,634 casualties during the year, and 1,971 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments in Burma and at the stations beyond the Madras frontiers during the year was 67,218, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 4,08,250, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year, of 14,980 certificates in number, and of Rs. 1,22,895 in money. The decrease is owing partly to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by regiments returned to India from Burma on relief, and partly to the discontinuance of family certificates of men of various corps and departments who have died, been discharged, or returned to the coast on sick certificates. At the close of the official year there were 3,654 pensioners remaining in employment, many of whom filled posts of trust and responsibility. Throughout the Presidency there were, on the 31st March 1893, 1,352 pensioners of all ranks and of all ages seeking employment in different capacities.

MARINE. (1892-93.)

Official staff.

Commander Street's term of office as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, having expired, Commander Powell, R.I.M., succeeded him on the 18th February 1893. The Port service sustained a loss in the person of the late Mr. J. H. Fletcher, Port Officer of Mangalore, who died at that port on the 17th August 1892.

Marine Acts.

Under Act X of 1889 the scale of fees for the use of the port crane at Masulipatam was revised, and reduced rates sanctioned. A scale was fixed for the use

of the cranes at Vizagapatam. For the private use, at any port of anchors, hawsers, &c. (being the property of Government), a charge of 20 per cent. on their value was sanctioned, in addition to the cost of making good any damages that may occur. To permit of railway material being landed at Ganjám for the East Coast Railway, the Ports Act was extended to that port and the necessary action taken with regard to the appointment of a Port Conservator, the framing of port rules, schedule of port dues rates, &c. A schedule of fees for the use of the goods-shed at Tuticorin was sanctioned. The notification of 1880 with regard to the appointment of 'Detaining Officers,' 'Inspecting Officers,' 'Scientific Referees,' &c., under Act VII of 1880 was re-issued in an amended form in view of certain modifications which became necessary. Section 7 of the Act was, moreover, extended to the port of Mangalore and withdrawn from Calingapatam. Madras Act III of 1885 was extended to Mangalore and the necessary rules and a schedule of fees brought into force there. The schedule of fees under this Act in force at Masulipatam was revised. Under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, 104 native vessels were registered and 134 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates. The total of fees realized under both heads was Rs. 1,413 as against Rs. 1,402 in the previous year. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was a small increase in the number of European seamen discharged under Act I of 1859, while in the case of seamen shipped (European and Native) there was a decrease. By vessels coming under the operation of Act X of 1887, 18,957 'Native passengers' left the Madras coast on long and 150,261 on short voyages.

Wrecks and casualties.

There were 18 casualties in the year as against 22 in the preceding year. The most important was the total loss by fire of the Swedish barque *Adolf* of 633 tons at Cochin. A formal inquiry in this case was considered unnecessary. There was no loss of life in any instance.

Life-saving apparatus.

Quarterly exercises with life-saving apparatus were continued at Gopalpur, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam.

General passenger traffic.

207,202 passengers arrived on the coast and 264,406 sailed therefrom, being a decrease in arrivals and increase in departures as compared with the figures of 1891–92. The largest traffic was at Pámban, Tuticorin and Negapatam.

Boat-supply.

The boat-supply at coast ports was well maintained.

Meteorological observatory.

Meteorological observations were continued regularly at the Presidency Port Office Observatory.

Weather.

There was nothing extraordinary in the weather prevailing during the year.

Dredging operations.

The dredger *Wenlock* was employed at Pámban for 34 days in the year and removed 40,400 tons of silt at an average expense of As. 1–7 per ton. At Cocanada she was employed 157 days in the year and removed 118,580 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 2–4½ per ton. Dredging operations were also carried on at Cocanada by the *Priestman* and *Connemara* dredgers, and at Cuddalore by the small dredger there.

Navigation, tonnage and dues.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency :—

—	Vessels.	Number. 1891–92.	Number. 1892–93.	Tonnage. 1891–92.	Tonnage. 1892–93.	Dues. 1891–92.	Dues. 1892–93.
						RS.	RS.
Madras ...	British — Coasting ...	381	357	595,580	619,671	39,945	40,431
	British — Other than coasting ...	243	204	505,695	401,279	66,279	49,621
	Foreign	73	75	92,223	96,888	9,378	9,883
	Native	118	71	16,302	7,940	1,320	691
	Total ...	815	707	1,209,800	1,125,778	1,16,922	1,00,626
Coast Ports	British — Coasting	3,395	3,464	4,640,406	4,731,283	1,40,403	1,44,105
	British — Other than coasting .	298	289	401,107	408,907	36,347	33,468
	Foreign	629	670	113,826	131,637	12,127	15,554
	Native	19,314	20,602	690,553	715,664	24,851	26,017
	Total ...	23,636	25,025	5,845,892	5,987,491	2,13,728	2,19,144
	Grand Total ...	24,451	25,732	7,055,692	7,113,269	3,30,650	3,19,770

NOTE.—Men-of-war, Government ships and vessels that called for orders only are not included.

The payments at Madras averaged from 13 to 24 pies per ton and at coast ports from 6 to 23 pies per ton.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the import and export trade of the principal ports of the Presidency excluding Government stores and Government and private treasure :—

—		Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Total of Madras.	1891–92 ..	1,209,800	6,90,93,642	4,41,42,806	11,32,36,448	11,45,575	183	11,45,758
	1892–93 ...	1,125,778	5,93,14,809	5,10,18,461	11,03,33,270	11,08,308	14,541	11,22,849
Total of all other ports.	1891–92 ..	5,845,892	5 74,42,357	10,88,66,976	16,63,09,333	76 288	3,42,940	4,19,228
	1892–93 ..	5,987,491	6,08,40,618	11,33,19,265	17,41,59,883	66,954	3,54,706	4,21,660

Tuticorin again stood first among the coast ports in point of the value of the trade carried on at each port.

Outports.

Gopalpur—The platform of the pier at this port was repaired and the structure was utilized in landing heavy Railway and other material. Cocanada—The machinery of the steam launch *Empress* was overhauled and the vessel repaired; the *Connemara* and *Priestman* dredgers were employed in clearing away silt in the vicinity of the wharves, and the *Wenlock* in dredging the channel between the mouth of the river and the bar; the groynes were repaired from time to time as found necessary; the Ports Conservancy Board (Gódávari) held twelve meetings. Negapatam—Much inconvenience was experienced owing to the bad state of the river and bar and the trade of the port was to some extent diverted to neighbouring ports in consequence; measures were, however, under consideration for the necessary improvements; the question of a pier for this port was again mooted by the Landing and Shipping Dues Committee, but abandoned. Pámban—Since the dredging of the sand-bank channel the depth of water obtained has been maintained, and no difficulty in passing through the channel has been experienced. Tuticorin—The goods-shed for this port was almost completed at the close of the year; the question of providing a new pier was under consideration. Cochin—The bar remained unchanged with the usual depth of water; the groynes were repaired as required from time to time. Mangalore—Owing to erosion of the sand spit south of the entrance, the southern boundary pillar was washed away, and a new one was erected on a site further south. Periodical repairs to the several port flagstaffs, beacons and boundary pillars along the coast were carried out. The shore limits of the more important ports were marked with boundary stones. Arrangements were made for introducing the International Buoyage system. The Presidency Port Officer paid his annual visit of inspection to the principal ports and found the general port and office arrangements in a satisfactory condition.

Port funds.

Port dues collections in 1892–93 were Rs. 3,19,770, or Rs. 10,880 less than in the previous year. The collections at Madras from 'other British vessels' were Rs. 16,658 less than in 1891–92, and the fall was due chiefly to the P. & O. and Clan Line steamers not having called at Madras as frequently as hitherto. General receipts amounted to Rs. 45, while fees levied under Acts and overtime fees for Port Officers and Conservators aggregated Rs. 21,606, and the personal allowance and half overtime fees paid to Port Officers and Conservators came to Rs. 15,741, thus leaving a net credit under 'fees' of Rs. 5,865. Establishments paid overtime fees amounting to Rs. 1,454 and received only Rs. 1,382. There were no 'special receipts' during the year under report except Rs. 6,029, Provincial contribution to the Ganjám Port Fund. The gross Port Fund charges amounted to Rs. 4,12,731, or Rs. 88,125 less than in the previous year. General charges for 1892–93 were Rs. 4,864 less than those of the previous year. Light-house charges were Rs. 37,207 more than those of 1891–92, the increase being due to cost of new lights purchased during the year. Taking a general review of the financial position of the District Port Funds, and excluding charges on account of investment in Government securities, all the districts had a surplus during 1892–93, except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Madras. The unusually heavy share of light-

house charges for 1892-93 debited to the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts and the payment by the Madras Port Fund of Rs. 65,000 as contribution to Harbour Trust Board led to the transactions of these districts resulting in a deficit. The financial position of the Eastern and Western Group districts gained during the year under report, their balances on the 31st March 1892 having been increased by Rs. 8,879 and Rs. 43,808, respectively; that of the Madras Port Fund fell by Rs. 13,093. The total Port Fund balance on the 31st March 1893 was Rs. 6,64,890.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1892-93.)

The total number of wild animals destroyed in 1892-93 amounted to 1,086 or 15 less than in the previous year as shown below:— Number killed.

—	1891-92.	1892-93.
	No.	No.
Elephants	2	2
Tigers	129	145
Panthers	859	826
Bears	110	111
Wolves	1	2
Total ...	1,101	1,086

The two elephants were destroyed in the Madura district as in the previous year. Of the total number of tigers and panthers killed in the year, Vizagapatam contributed, as in 1891-92, the largest numbers, viz., 24 and 189, respectively.

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,837 against Rs. 23,523 in 1891-92. The loss of human life caused by wild animals decreased from 215 deaths in 1892-93 to 200. It was heaviest in Ganjám, where 85 persons were killed as against 78 in the previous year. Human deaths from snake-bite increased from 1,688 in 1891-92 to 1,690 in the year under report. The heaviest loss occurred in Tanjore (233), South Arcot (220), Trichinopoly (129), North Arcot (124), Madura and Salem (114 each). The total mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes showed a decline from 15,281 * in 1891-92 to 15,126. The heaviest loss occurred in South Canara (2,633), Malabar (2,357), Cuddapah (1,934), Coimbatore (1,554) and North Arcot (1,145). Loss of crops through the depredations of wild animals was reported only from Ganjám and Gódávari to the extent of Rs. 134 in the former and Rs. 350 in the latter district. Rewards.

* This figure includes 113 deaths erroneously omitted in the previous year's return from Tanjore.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1892-93.)

Season and rainfall.

DURING 1892–93, although the south-west monsoon set in rather late, the season was generally favorable throughout the year in the northern half of the Presidency which suffered most during 1891–92, but the southern districts underwent an exceptional drought during the north-east monsoon. The total rainfall in the Presidency was 49·59 inches against an average of 45·08 inches for the twenty years ending 1889–90, but the excess was confined to the south-west monsoon, while the north-east monsoon showed a deficiency of 2·71 inches or 16·2 per cent. This deficiency occurred chiefly in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. The rainfall of the year was generally very favorable in these districts up to the end of August, but in September there was a failure in many parts. This was followed by light rainfall during October and a most exceptional failure during November and December. Cultivation was greatly retarded and prices which up to the middle of November had been growing easier began to rise sharply and ranged so high in December as to cause considerable anxiety as to the pressure on the poorer classes. In the 4 districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the October-December rainfall was the smallest on record during the last twenty-three years and elsewhere in the southern districts, it was generally but little more than the previously recorded minimum. Fortunately the south-west monsoon rains had generally been heavy, and large areas had been sown with early crops which gave a fair harvest. Some useful showers fell in January which did not alter the situation materially; but early in March very heavy showers fell in almost all the districts, and the situation continued to improve up to the end of the year. The yield of the late sown crops was, however, very bad, and large remissions were necessary under the smaller irrigation works which received an entirely inadequate supply for irrigation. At the commencement of the year, famine relief works were in progress in parts of the following districts:—Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The total area then considered to be affected was about 22,700 square miles with a population of 3½ millions. At the beginning of April 46,000 persons were employed on relief works and 909 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief, of whom 21,000 and 450 persons, respectively, were in Kurnool alone. Some useful showers fell in the affected portions of Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot and the adjoining upland portions of Cuddapah during the latter part of April, but no changes were made in the character of the relief works, and the number of persons employed rose considerably in all districts except Anantapur and North Arcot and amounted to 66,677 persons at the end of the month. During May the situation in Coimbatore and Salem improved, but elsewhere the rainfall was less than the usual quantity, and the numbers receiving relief increased to nearly 80,500 on works and 1,138 in kitchens. In June the improvement in the season continued and extended early in the month to the affected upland portions of North Arcot and the adjoining sub-division taluks of Cuddapah as well as to the greater part of Kurnool, whilst after the middle of the month, exceptionally heavy rain fell over the whole affected tract except in Nellore. This reduced the affected area to about 17,600 square miles at the end of the month. The numbers on relief works and at the kitchens also fell to 77,668 and 1,050 persons, respectively. At the end of July the area affected was still further reduced to 11,800 square miles and relief works were confined to the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem. The favorable character of the subsequent south-west monsoon rainfall in these districts made it possible to close all relief works by

the 15th September. In the south of the Presidency it was at one time feared that relief works would be necessary in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly owing to the general failure of the north-east monsoon in those tracts, but the rains of February and March 1893 altered the situation. The only locality where works were opened was the Ramnad zamíndárí. A special temporary Public Works Division was created to take up the irrigation works in the zamíndárí to afford relief to those who wanted it and a relief work was opened offering wages at famine rates; but, owing to propitious rainfall and to an enormous reduction by emigration of the numbers dependent on local employment, the works failed to attract any laborers. The Gódávari began to rise in June, attaining the maximum height of 13 feet above the crest of the anicut on the 14th September 1892; there were 2 breaches in the central delta; the Kistna was in fresh early in June and rose highest on the 1st November, the height attained being 16·40 feet over the anicut. The freshes in the Pennéru were good. Those in the Cauvery were low.

The following abstract compares the statistics for the whole Presidency for the past two years with the average for the preceding five years :— Cultivation.

—		Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference as compared with 1891-92.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ryotwar	First crop	18,592,223	17,802,424	19,058,206	+ 1,255,782
	Second crop	1,827,331	1,913,558	2,326,216	+ 412,658
	Total ...	20,419,554	19,715,982	21,384,422	+ 1,668,440
Inám (minor inám and whole inám villages)	First crop	4,805,278	4,342,996	4,673,460	+ 330,464
	Second crop	248,754	250,190	346,595	+ 96,405
	Total ...	5,054,032	4,593,186	5,020,055	+ 426,869
	Total, Ryotwar and Inám ...	25,473,586	* 24,309,168	26,404,477	+ 2,095,309

The increase in the total first-crop area was due to the favorable character of the season during the period of the south-west monsoon. The advance occurred in all districts, except Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly. The cultivated area in each of the Deccan districts, which suffered seriously during 1891-92, exceeded the average for the five years preceding the famine of 1876-77, except in Cuddapah where there was a decrease of about 22,000 acres. The second-crop area was also in excess of that of the previous year and of the average of the preceding five years. The increase as compared with the previous year occurred in all districts except Tanjore and Trichinopoly where there were small decreases. Generally speaking, in the Circars and the Deccan districts, where the rains were favorable throughout the year, the outturn of the crops was fair and was in parts exceptionally good. The crops in Nellore, Salem and the West Coast districts also yielded fairly. On the other hand, the failure of the north-east monsoon in many of the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts caused large loss of the later crops in them and necessitated large remissions on wet lands owing to failure of irrigation supplies, while the outturn of these crops, where raised, was poor.

The area cultivated with cotton, indigo and sugar-cane in Government and inám villages during the year is given below :— Special products.

Crop.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,491,506	* 1,318,042	1,326,185	+ 8,143
Indigo	435,129	* 212,255	301,189	+ 88,934
Sugar-cane	51,632	* 58,373	51,384	− 6,989

* Revised figures.

Cotton.

In some of the districts the fluctuations in the extent of cotton cultivation as compared with 1891–92 were large: there was an increase of over 110,000 acres in Bellary, due to the favorable season, while in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, there was a falling off, amounting to about 75,000 acres, owing to unfavorable season. There was a large decrease in Kistna also, attributed to the system of cultivating the crop in rotation.

Indigo.

The increase in the area sown with indigo occurred chiefly in Cuddapah, Nellore, Kurnool and Anantapur, owing generally to the favorable season.

Sugar-cane.

More than half the decrease in the area under sugar-cane occurred in Vizagapatam and Gódávari alone and was due mainly to want of rain in those districts at the commencement of the year when the crop is planted.

Prices.

The following statement compares the average prices of food-grains and of salt during the year under report with those in the previous two years and with the average for the preceding ten years:—

Articles.	Imperial seers per rupee.				Percentage of rise in 1892–93 as compared with	
	Average of ten years ending 1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	The average.	1891–92.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	15·0	12·6	11·4	10·6	42	8
Paddy, second sort	26·1	21·8	19 6	18·1	44	8
Cholam	28·0	23 4	19·2	17·1	64	12
Cumbu	26·8	22·7	18 5	17·6	52	5
Rági	29·4	25 6	20·4	18·6	58	10
Varagu	36 0	29·3	26 5	22·8	58	16
Horse-gram	27·2	20 2	19·6	15·6	74	26
Salt	13·4	12·1	12·2	12 3	9	1

Prices which had been rising steadily since 1888–89 showed a still further increase during 1892–93. The price of second-sort rice was 8 per cent. and of the dry grains 5 to 16 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. Compared with the average of the ten years ending 1889–90, second-sort rice was 42 per cent. and the dry grains 52 to 64 per cent. dearer. Prices had risen very sharply in the previous year in consequence of the disastrous season and failure of crops. As the year under report advanced, however, the south-west monsoon rains proved favorable and wet and dry grains grew cheaper. Rice (second sort) and rági on the average sold at 11·07 seers and 21·61 seers per rupee in November 1892 against 10·17 and 15·75 in April 1892, while cholam and cumbu sold at 18·89 and 21·21 seers in October against 15·15 and 14·65 seers, respectively, in April. This improvement was, however, arrested by the failure of the October and November rains in the southern half of the Presidency, and in November and December prices rose sharply in many of those districts. At the same time the prices of some of the dry grains rose in other parts of the Presidency. Matters, however, subsequently improved and at the end of the year the prices of the chief food-grains—rice, rági and cholam—were much cheaper than at the commencement of it in all districts except South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Wages.

The average wages current in the Presidency for the different classes of male adult laborers are shown below:—

—	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural laborers	5 12 9	4 14 0
Syce or horsekeeper	6 7 7	5 6 6
Common mason, carpenter or smith	15 12 7	13 6 3

The average wages of agricultural laborers in towns and villages showed in several districts an increase as compared with the previous year. This is ascribed in some cases to the greater demand for labor consequent upon the more favorable season and the employment offered by the opening of railway and other public works, and to the rise in prices which affects the money value of grain wages. None of the districts exhibited any large fluctuations, except (1) Anantapur and Chingleput, in which there was an increase in the town monthly rates of 9 to 11 annas, (2) Gódávari where the rural rate shows an increase of As. 8–6 and (3) Madura and South Canara where there was a decrease in the rural rates of As. 13–6 and As. 9–6, respectively. The rise in Anantapur is reported to have been due partly to higher prices and partly to increased demand for labor on account of railway works. In Chingleput the increase might have been due to the return of agricultural laborers to their villages, owing, it is presumed, to the good rains in the early part of the year. In Gódávari the rates of wages for unskilled labor are said to have risen since the commencement of the East Coast Railway works. The decrease in Madura is only nominal, being due to change in the method of calculating the average. The decrease in South Canara is reported to have been due to favorable season and consequent plentiful crop.

Owing to the long continued drought and drying up of the pastures and sources of water-supply consequent thereon, the sufferings of the cattle over a very large area continued to be severe up to the setting in of the south-west monsoon rains. Thereafter all danger of loss from this cause was removed till towards the end of the year, when the failure of the north-east monsoon rainfall caused considerable losses in the southern districts. The extent of these losses is not accurately known, as deaths from natural causes were not registered during the year. The subjoined statement compares the mortality from disease reported among the live-stock during the year with that in the preceding year and with the average of the five years ending 1891–92 :— Health of cattle.

Causes of death.	Number amongst cattle.			Number amongst sheep and goats.			Number amongst horses and ponies.		
	Average up to 1891–92.	In 1891–92.	In 1892–93.	Average up to 1891–92.	In 1891–92.	In 1892–93.	Average up to 1891–92.	In 1891–92.	In 1892–93.
Diseases.									
Rinderpest	56,587	10,359	13,104	3,551	1,837	2,099	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery.	25,716	18,394	32,812	3,563	2,714	5,777	7	7	22
Anthrax	22,440	16,788	15,855	4,065	4,391	5,893	10	17	15
Foot-and-mouth diseases (epizootic aphtha).	5,611	6,157	6,659	1,564	2,857	571	...	...	...
Variola	2,317	2,508	2,348	6,555	5,899	2,258	3	1	...
All other diseases ...	25,009	33,143	31,212	10,154	13,740	15,553	109	130	105
Total ...	137,680	87,349	101,990	29,452	31,438	32,151	129	155	142
Other causes.									
Snake-bite	2,351	1,751	1,780	199	153	184	7	7	6
Wild animals ...	9,670	10,188	9,152	6,777	5,942	5,019	108	142	160
Criminal poisoning	37	18	20	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,058	11,957	10,952	6,981	6,095	5,203	115	149	166
Grand Total .	149,738	99,306	112,942	36,433	37,533	37,354	244	304	308

The increase in the loss of cattle from diseases as compared with the previous year occurred mainly under diarrhœa and dysentery, which caused 20,351 deaths in Kistna against 2,522 in 1891–92. The number of deaths from this cause was large also in North Arcot, Chingleput, Gódávari and Ganjám. The number of deaths under rinderpest also increased, the largest mortality from this cause being reported from South Arcot, Kistna, Kurnool, Ganjám and Cuddapah. The variations under the other heads were not large. The only districts which reported any considerable mortality among sheep and goats were Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Chingleput.

Manufactures

Weaving continued to be most important industry in the Presidency except agriculture. It was, however, steadily declining owing to the competition of cheap machine-made foreign goods. To the 10 large mills worked by machinery existing in the previous year was added one newly started in Madura in April 1892. The 11 mills worked up during the year 263,352 cwts. of cotton. There was also a hemp mill at Chittivalsa in Vizagapatam turning out gunny bags and cloth which worked up 35,986 cwts. of hemp. These mills gave employment on an average to about 9,600 people, including children, every day. Eight weaving establishments were maintained in South Canara and Malabar by the Basel Mission and other private firms. They gave employment to 605 persons on an average throughout the year and nearly 240,000 yards of cloth valued at about 1½ lakhs of rupees were made in them during 1892–93. Besides these mills, there were 42 cotton presses in the following 7 districts :—Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Among the other important manufactories in the Presidency may be mentioned (*a*) coffee-curing works in Madura (14), Malabar (9), Coimbatore (2) and South Canara (5), in which 20,200,000 lbs. of coffee valued at 96·92 lakhs of rupees were cured, (*b*) tile and cement manufactory in Madras and tile manufactories in South Canara and Malabar, in which tiles and cement valued at about 4 lakhs of rupees were turned out during the year, (*c*) tobacco farms and cigar factories in Gódávari, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar, where 54,745,000 cigars valued at nearly 5½ lakhs of rupees were produced, and (*d*) tanneries in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore. Indigo vats and mineral and aerated water manufactories exist in several districts of the Presidency, and there were also a few sugar factories chiefly in South Arcot.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1892–93.)

Organization and maintenance of village records.

The Deputy Director, Land Records Branch, continued his inspections of the state of village and taluk accounts and the work done by revenue inspectors during the year. One result of these inspections was the issue of a revised form of revenue inspector's diary with instructions calculated to regulate their touring and to systematize their inspection work. Detailed instructions were also drawn up for the maintenance of boundary marks. The scheme approved by Government in 1891, under which it was proposed to instruct karnams in survey work by the aid of revenue inspectors under the control of the Director was abandoned in favor of a system under which the training is carried out at schools established in each taluk where the teaching is entrusted to Assistant Superintendents or Sub-Assistants subject to the control of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. The schools are opened during the recess (June to September), and the course of instruction at each school occupies about 30 days. The karnams will be taught to demarcate, measure and map fields and also to sub-divide survey fields and to plot the sub-divisions in large scale maps of the survey field. The revenue inspectors will attend the schools and go through the same course of training as the karnams. The working of the whole scheme will be under the supervision of a Deputy Superintendent except in the Madras district where the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Central office will supervise. Up to the end of 1892–93, 649 revenue inspectors and 2,036 karnams had been instructed in survey. The re-survey of Trichinopoly district with the aid of the village karnams progressed rapidly in the year under report, four-fifths of the district having been surveyed from July 1891 to March 1893 at a cost of Rs. 36 per square mile. The re-survey of 3 taluks of the Gódávari district and of 3 more of the Kistna district was also in progress in the year under report by the same agency, and the services of karnams were utilized to aid survey and settlement operations in Anantapur, Malabar, South Canara, Bellary and Tanjore.

Analysis of districts.

The compilation of village registers of statistics and of the firka books was completed up to fasli 1300 (1890–91) in 8 districts and nearly so in most of the others, but the progress made during the year in clearing off the arrears that

existed in some of the latter was but slight. Little or no work was done in Ganjám, Anantapur, Salem and Tinnevelly, and in the 2 former districts there were considerable arrears pertaining to fasli 1299 (1889–90), while in Chingleput and Madura these arrears were but little less than in the previous year.

The revised kistbandi (instalments of revenue) sanctioned in 1889–90 continued in force during the year. The kistbandi of the agency portion of the Palkonda taluk in Vizagapatam which had been in force from the time the taluk was rented was modified, the kists being made payable in the middle of October, November, December and February instead of in the middle of August, October, December and February. Owing to the failure of the rains of the north-east monsoon in the southern districts, considerable remissions mostly on irrigated land and to a small extent on unirrigated land became necessary. The scheme for the remittance of Government revenue by means of postal money orders which has been in force since August 1890 was continued still as a tentative measure in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, but very few ryots availed themselves of the system. It was decided during the year that the implements of husbandry and one pair of ploughing cattle for each holding should be exempted from distraint for arrears of land revenue. Collection of revenue.

Little progress was made in the construction of the East Coast Railway, owing to the smallness of the grant available for outlay in India during 1892–93: the Bezwada-Gódávari section (93 miles) was opened for passenger traffic in February last, and a further extent of 171 miles has recently been thrown open, thus connecting by rail the whole of the deltas of the Gódávari and Kistna rivers with the rest of the Presidency. The Dharmavaram-Hindúpur Railway (56 miles) was completed during the year and thrown open to traffic with the exception of 8¼ miles near the Mysore frontier which was awaiting the completion of the Mysore State Railway. Fair progress was made on the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway (54 miles). Advances were made under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts to the amount of Rs. 22,75,007 during the year against Rs. 16,85,665 in the previous year. The largest amounts advanced were in Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot and Nellore. The amount of advances would have been much larger, but for restrictive orders issued by the Government of India on account of financial considerations owing to which no fresh applications for loans were accepted after 30th September 1892, and payment was also stopped in cases in which applications had been accepted before that date, but no portion of the loan had been paid up to October. Further, the payment of second instalments in loans under the special well rules was withheld in all cases in which it could be done without serious hardship to the borrowers. The large demand for loans was due to the great impetus to well-sinking given by the recent drought in several districts and the favorable terms of the special well rules which were formerly in force only in the Ceded Districts, but have now been extended to all other districts also. During the year the Board of Revenue issued a new set of accounts and detailed instructions for their maintenance with a view to placing the records connected with the State loans on a satisfactory footing. Progress on the Rushikulya works in Ganjám and the Periyár project in Madura continued during the year; the amount expended upon them being Rs. 4·95 and 13·13 lakhs, respectively, which raised the total expenditure up to the end of 1892–93 to 29·69 and 50·81 lakhs, respectively, against sanctioned grants of 43·16 and 56·39 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,647 was spent on improvements to the Gódávari delta system during the year. On improvements to the Kistna delta 3·06 lakhs were expended during the year, raising the total expenditure to 107·73 lakhs. An allotment of 4 lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in the beginning of the year for the repair of the minor irrigation works. Out of this sum, Rs. 35,958 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works department for expenditure on works to be executed by professional agency, leaving the balance, Rs. 3,64,042, for repairs to be undertaken by the Revenue department. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 3,78,437, or Rs. 14,395 in excess of the allotment. The expenditure was generally satisfactory in all the districts and it exceeded the allotment by Rs. 29,000 in Madura, Nellore, Anantapur, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam. Measures of protection.

Owing to the fact that the future of the College of Agriculture was still uncertain pending decision on Dr. Voelcker's report, the numbers under instruc- Agricultural experiments.

tion there continued small. No change was made in the curriculum during the year. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, delivered two courses of lectures on Veterinary Science at the College. The farm attached to the College was worked during the year at a very small cost, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the latter part of the season; the outturns obtained from some crops of paddy grown on the farm were fair, but otherwise the yields from the crops were light. Early in the year, the Government sanctioned a scheme for organising 5 farm-schools, with farms attached, in the mufassal and preparations were made for starting them. The preparations, however, were shortly after brought to a stand-still, the Government of India having requested that action might be suspended pending the formulation of conclusions on Dr. Voelcker's report. The Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture made a full and detailed enquiry into the growth of ground-nuts in South Arcot and the adjoining districts, and also visited Coimbatore to collect information regarding the system of grass farming pursued in that district. A full enquiry was made during the year as to the extent to which iron sugar mills have superseded the old wooden mills in different parts of the country. The results of this enquiry may be summed up by saying that except in Ganjám and South Canara the iron mills were making their way throughout the Presidency. The following bulletins, containing general information of an agricultural character, were published during the year:—No. 24—Names of the field crops grown in the Madras Presidency, No. 25—The palmyra palm and its uses, No. 26—Sugar mills, and No. 27—Grass farming in Coimbatore. Some small but successful experiments made on the Kollimalais, in Salem, on the growth of wheat from seed obtained from the Central Provinces. The result of the experiments made on the Nílgiris and Palnis in 1891 with seed potatoes imported from England was, on the whole, not very satisfactory. Some specimens of palmyra fibre prepared in South Arcot were pronounced to be good material for manufacturing gun-brushes. A large trade in palmyra fibre has recently sprung up upon the coast of Madura and Tinnevelly. Various collections of agricultural and manufactured products were made during the year for the Imperial Institute. An analysis of extensive deposits of phosphatic nodules in the Trichinopoly district showed the existence of a quantity of material suitable for manuring tea and coffee plantations, &c. The Director continued to be on the committee of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, the operations of which were continued on the same lines as heretofore. The income of the society amounted to Rs. 10,086, of which Rs. 3,500 were from the Government grant, and Rs. 2,411 from subscriptions. The annual flower show was held in February and was well attended. The exhibits compared favorably both as to number and quality with those at the last preceding show. Various improvements were made in the garden and a large number of plants of economic interest were distributed to planters and others.

Cattle-breeding and veterinary establishments.

Early in the year the appointment of a Superintendent of the newly organized Civil Veterinary department in this Presidency was made; and Veterinary Captain Burke, A.V.D., the officer selected, arrived in the Presidency on 27th April 1892. He was directed to temporarily undertake the work of Veterinary Lecturer in the College of Agriculture, continuing to afford advice to the Board and Government in matters relating to pony-breeding. At the beginning of the year there were 14 stock inspectors, all of whom were employed on famine duty. With the close of relief operations most of them were brought to Madras, and there employed in the Board's office pending the issue of the orders of Government as to the future work to be undertaken by this branch of the department. Pony-breeding operations were confined to the Coimbatore and Salem districts—3 stallions having worked in the former and 3 in the latter district throughout the year, whilst a newly purchased stallion was sent to Salem in January 1893. 2 stallions were sold at the beginning of the year, and another later on, whilst 2 were purchased during the year. One of the latter, however, died soon after arriving in the Presidency. The work done by the stallions was satisfactory in both districts. The results of the coverings effected in 1891–92, reported during the year, were unfavorable.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1892-93.)

The rain registered at the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, amounted to 54·67 inches, or about the average. The winter was an exceptionally mild one and the frosts were far less severe than usual. The Government gardens were maintained in good condition. All the arbors and shelter-houses were repaired, and a new one was erected above the fountain terrace. The shola trees, which were planted six, seven and eight years ago in various parts of the gardens, and particularly in the hollows of the upper part, were beginning to make a show. In the Government House gardens the roses and other creepers on the terraces at the back of Government house had nearly covered the trellis-work and the place looked much less bare than heretofore. The old shola trees in front of the house were, however, getting worse and worse. Stonehouse park and Church Hill park were carefully conserved. The *Cypresses* and *Acacias* planted some years ago on the Crewe and Ottley Hall estates made a good growth, and the latter were sufficiently high to be out of all danger of being injured by frost. Sim's Park at Coonoor was maintained in excellent order during the first ten months of the year, but the heavy rains which fell in February and March did great damage to the roads and paths: the growth of the trees and shrubs during the year was satisfactory, especially in the coppiced shola. The mischief done by the storms of October 1892 in the Barliyar experimental garden was still apparent, but no extra damage has since occurred. The *Durian*, which was so seriously injured, was not only alive, but likely eventually to recover. The mangosteen crop was a fairly good one and the sale of the fruit realized Rs. 95-4-0. A few new palms were planted in the Gúdalúr experimental garden; all the old plants did exceedingly well. Gardens.

Considerable additions were made to the herbarium, Rs. 268 were spent on the library. Hooker's Icones Plantarum, vol. II, parts 1 and 2, and vol. III, parts 1 and 2, the Kew Bulletin, Watt's Dictionary of Economic Products, and other valuable works were presented to the library. Herbarium.

The revised estimate of receipts was Rs. 4,700. The actual receipts aggregated Rs. 4,736. Seeds and plants to the value of Rs. 579 were issued gratis or in exchange for gifts made to the gardens. The budget estimate and the revised estimate of expenditure were both Rs. 22,800, while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,024 against Rs. 22,646 in the previous year. Financial.

The seed required for the Government gardens was obtained direct by indent on Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Reading. During the past year 50 lbs. of bluegum oil were supplied to the Madras Medical Stores. Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1892-93.)

The rainfall on the estates on the western side of the plateau was considerably below the average, while at Dodabetta, on the eastern side, the amount registered was somewhat above the average. The absence of sunshine and the drought which prevailed on the western side of the plateau rendered the season unfavorable for cinchona cultivation in all the estates except Dodabetta. There was practically no frost and the wind was generally light. The quantity of rain registered during the year at the several estates was as follows :—(*a*) *Dodabetta*—52·10 inches or ·5·77 inches more than in 1891-92; (*b*) *Nedivattam*—77·12 inches or 16·24 inches less than the average for the last ten years; (*c*) *Pykara*, (1) *Hooker*—70·81 inches and (2) *Wood*—56·81 inches or 18·57 and 13·47 inches, respectively, below the average for the past ten years. Season and rainfall.

The actual receipts, excluding the cost of 1,410 quinine packets worth Re. 1 each supplied to Collectors for distribution, amounted to Rs. 72,798 as against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 85,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 78,886 or Rs. 4,114 less than the revised estimate. Financial.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—Everything on this estate was in good order. The less thriving trees were cut down. The grub was still most destructive to young plants, and the manuring of the pits with quick-lime seemed to have had no beneficial Permanent plantations.

effect whatever. (*b*) *Nedivattam.*—Five acres of *succirubras* were coppiced and the renewed and mossed barks only were taken, the natural bark on the upper parts of the trees being too poor to make it worth while harvesting. A fire broke out near the Chinamen's lines, and spread through a shola which was filled with dead *strobi-lanth*, till it reached a grove of *frenelas*, which had been planted on a ridge between two fields of cinchona as a shelter belt. The *frenelas* took fire, but no further damage was done to the estate. The plants put out in the early part of the season suffered severely from the monsoon, but those that survived were growing vigorously.

Upkeep. The buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., were, as usual, maintained in good order. The annual repairs to the buildings cost Rs. 1,098.

Manure. Very little manure was put down during the year, but large quantities of stable and cattle manure were stored on all the estates for utilization during the next season.

Nurseries. The plants in all the nurseries, with the exception of those on the Dodabetta estate, improved greatly. There was practically no demand from planters for seeds and plants.

Crop. The quantity of bark harvested during the year was 119,483 lbs. At the close of 1891–92 there remained in stock 416,858 lbs., making a total of 536,341 lbs. Of this, 173,992 lbs. of bark were disposed of, 171,717 lbs. being used in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge, 1,800 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores, Madras and Bombay, 300 lbs. sold to the Mysore Durbár, and the rest (175 lbs.) supplied to the Imperial Institute.

Factory. The work in the factory was, with the exception of a month in the autumn and three weeks in January, carried on continuously during the year. The Carter's disintegrator broke in July and had to be repaired in Bombay. The quantity of sulphate of quinine and febrifuge in stock at the close of the previous year was 2,653 lbs. and 1,355 lbs., respectively. During the year 4,933 and 3,139 lbs. of the two drugs were manufactured at the Nedivattam factory, while 3,204 lbs. of quinine and 2,600 lbs. of febrifuge were supplied to the Medical Stores departments of Madras and Bombay, the Mysore Durbár and private parties. The balance of stock at the close of the year was 4,382 lbs. of quinine and 1,886 lbs. of the febrifuge.

Miscellaneous. There was a material increase in the number of indents received from the several Collectors for quinine packets, the number of powders sent out during the year being 170,400 as against 37,000 in the previous year.

Quinologist's department. The Government Quinologist continued to perform much analytical work during the year. The cinchona alkaloids manufactured at Nedivattam were regularly tested by him, prior to sale to the Medical Stores and to the public.

FORESTS.

(1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893.)

Administrative changes. Under the orders of the Government of India, a special forest year extending from 1st July to 30th June has been substituted for the official year hitherto adopted as the period for the submission of the Forest administration report. This article accordingly embodies the transactions of the fifteen months from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893. The principal administrative change during the year was the transfer of the audit of forest accounts from the Examiner of Forest Accounts to the Accountant-General with effect from the 29th March 1893. In order to enforce systematic touring the Board of Revenue prescribed minimum touring periods for both Conservators and District Forest-officers and directed Conservators to make a detailed inspection of each district in their circles at least once in two years. The re-organization of the subordinate staff was under consideration during the year, and the Board's final proposals in respect of the executive and clerical establishments were approved by the Madras Government in November 1892 and May 1893, respectively, and submitted to the Government of India. The Secretary of State's sanction had, however, not been accorded by the close of the forest year.

Areas and boundaries.

The following statement shows the areas of reserved forests and reserved lands at the commencement and at the close of the period under report :—

Class of forests.	Area on 1st April 1892.*	Added (transferred or added from reserved land).	Excluded (deducted by rectification of areas).	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1893.
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	2,202	1,054	2	+ 1,052	3,254
Reserved lands	2,661	703	1,067	— 364	2,297
Total ...	4,863	1,757	1,069	+ 688	5,551
Central Circle.					
Reserved forests	2,430	1,277	...	+ 1,277	3,707
Reserved lands	3,653	178	1,319	— 1,141	2,512
Total ...	6,083	1,455	1,319	+ 136	6,219
Southern Circle.					
Reserved forests	2,543	110	178	— 68	2,475
Reserved lands	3,090	194	342	— 148	2,942
Total ...	5,633	304	520	— 216	5,417
Total.					
Reserved forests	7,175	2,441	180	+ 2,261	9,436
Reserved lands	9,404	1,075	2,728	— 1,653	7,751
Grand Total ...	16,579	3,516	2,908	+ 608	17,187

The increase in the area of reserved forests is mainly the result of the notification of large areas in Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, North and South Arcot and Salem. The decrease in the Southern Circle is nominal, being due to the rectification of the areas of reserved forests as ascertained by the Survey department. The decrease under reserved lands is due to the transfer of 2,441 square miles to reserved forests, which was partly counterbalanced by the constitution of new areas as reserved lands mainly in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool and Madura. The total area of each district and of the reserved forests and reserved lands therein is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Districts.	Forests under the control of the Forest department.			Percentage of reserves to district area excluding zamíndárí and whole inám villages.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.	
Northern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	
Ganjám	114	453	567	13·8
Vizagapatam	24	279	303	22 0
Gódávari	442	572	1,014	26·5
Kistna	633	222	855	15·7
Anantapur	101	299	400	9·2
Bellary	214	292	506	11 0
Kurnool	1,726	180	1,906	32 1
Total ...	3,254	2,297	5,551	18·8
Central Circle.				
Nellore	341	248	589	14·5
Cuddapah	965	1,102	2,067	27·5
Chingleput	155	57	212	10·0
North Arcot	688	308	996	26·4
South Arcot	385	417	802	16 9
Tanjore	16	8	24	·9
Trichinopoly	190	49	239	8·9
Salem	967	323	1,290	24·2
Total ...	3,707	2,512	6,219	19·0

* The areas exhibited in the last year's statement under 'other forests' have now been omitted under the instructions of Government as not being under the control of the department.

Districts.	Forests under the control of the Forest department. Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.	Percentage of reserves to district area excluding zamíndári and whole inám villages.
Southern Circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	
Madura	479	158	637	19·9
Tinnevelly	410	1	411	11·7
Coimbatore	1,063	1,272	2,335	32·5
Nílgiris	233	175	408	42·6
Malabar	190	412	602	10·8
South Canara	100	924	1,024	26·3
Total ...	2,475	2,942	5,417	22·3
Grand Total ...	9,436	7,751	17,187	19·8

Forest settlement.

The following statement shows the progress made in forest settlement:—

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st April 1892.	Added during 1892–93 (from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893).	Total.	Excluded during the year (mainly by reason of constitution as reserved forests).	Balance at the end of the year.	Area notified under section 4 on the 1st April 1892.	Added during 1892–93 (from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893).	Total.	Notified under section 16 during 1892–93.	Balance notified under section 4, but not settled.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern ..	2,661	703	3,364	1,067	2,297	2,583	573	3,156	1,052	2,104
Central ...	3,653	178	3,831	1,319	2,512	3,110	383	3,493	1,277	2,216
Southern ..	3,090	194	3,284	342	2,942	1,512	182	1,694	{ 110 / *—178 }	1,762
Total ...	9,404	1,075	10,479	2,728	7,751	7,205	1,138	8,343	2,261	6,082

Demarcation.

During the period under report 2,627 miles of preliminary demarcation were completed at an average cost of Rs. 3–6–2 per mile. 2,837 miles of boundary were permanently demarcated, the cost per mile being Rs. 15–13–3. The total amount spent on both kinds of demarcation during the period under report amounted to Rs. 53,794. In addition to this, a large sum was spent on reclearing old lines and replacing boundary marks in several districts.

Surveys and working plans.

The Survey of India party worked during the period under report in South Coimbatore, Madura, Salem and North Arcot and succeeded in turning out more work than in any previous year; the areas triangulated and traversed were 3,430 and 139 square miles, respectively, while 788 miles of topographical survey were completed. The cost per mile of topographical survey decreased from Rs. 97 to Rs. 78. The total cost of the survey for the financial year was Rs. 78,477, of which 25 per cent. had to be borne by the Government of India. Minor departmental surveys mainly in connection with the selection and settlement of reserves were carried on in 17 districts, but the general character of the work was poor owing to the inefficiency of the staff. The total cost of departmental survey and mapping, including the expenditure incurred on account of working plans during the period under report, amounted to Rs. 25,117. Little progress was made in the preparation of regular working plans, as the existing inadequate staff was fully occupied with selection and reservation. In most of the districts, however, the necessary statistics and information were being collected. The provisions of existing working plans were carried out except in the Kojjapalle reserve in Anantapur, where the forest was found to bear heavier cuttings of palmyra than had been allowed for, in the casuarina plantations in Nellore and in the blue-gum plantations in the Coonoor range in the Nílgiris, where the full quantity provided in

* This deduction represents the decrease due to the revised estimate of the areas of certain blocks notified in previous years.

the plan was not extracted, as the wood felled in previous years remained unsold, and in the Morur reserve in Salem where no contractors could be got to undertake the fellings. The following working schemes were prepared during the period under report:—(1) a plan for the Narasápur plantation in Gódávari; (2) a preliminary working plan for six babul (*Acacia Arabica*) reserves in the Guntúr range in Kistna; (3) a plan for a portion of the Sandur leased forests (Bellary) drawn up by Mr. Hooper under the special orders of Government; (4) a working scheme for the Annamalai reserved forests in South Arcot.

Forest offences.

10,905 forest offences were reported against 8,124 in the twelve months preceding. The increase was noticeable in all the districts, except Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Salem, South Coimbatore and South Malabar. The percentage of cases withdrawn by the department to the total number of cases disposed of showed a slight increase as compared with the previous year (6·7 against 4), while the percentage of cases compounded fell from 46 to 39·2. 21·4 per cent. of the cases dealt with by the magistracy resulted in acquittal against 21 per cent. in the previous year.

Fire-protection.

The amount expended on fire-protection during the period under report was Rs. 67,020 against Rs. 45,318 in the previous year. By this expenditure it was attempted to protect 5,100 square miles against 4,596½ in the previous year. The average cost per mile thus rose from Rs. 9–13–9 to Rs. 13–2–3, a result due to the fact that the fifteen months under report covered one entire fire-season and part of another; 95 per cent. of the affected area escaped fire against 94 per cent. in 1891–92. The percentage of area burnt to area protected was largest in the Central Circle, where 61 fires occurred against 27 in the previous year. The districts in which forest fires were most numerous and mischievous were Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

Grazing.

The receipts from grazing for the period under report were Rs. 66,688 against Rs. 53,761 in the previous year. Taking the figures for the twelve months ending March 1893 alone into consideration, the grazing revenue of 1892–93 showed a considerable falling off in the Northern and Southern Circles, while there was an increase in the Central Circle. Grazing fees were levied for the first time in Ganjám.

Natural reproduction.

In the Northern Circle reproduction was satisfactory in all the districts except Anantapur. In the Central Circle reproduction from coppice was satisfactory in Bálapalle and in the Aradúr and Satyavedu reserves in Cuddapah and Chingleput, respectively, but proved a failure in the Nellore casuarinas. In North Arcot 3 areas in the Javádis were fenced to encourage sandalwood reproduction. In the Southern Circle, natural reproduction was good under proper protection; but some areas rich in grass and not grazed sufficiently were too liable to fires to improve.

Artificial reproduction.

The subjoined statement shows the area under plantations, topes and cultural operations together with the cost incurred on their upkeep:—

—	Plantations.		Topes.		Other areas.	
	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Cost.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Northern Circle	936	39,802	3,542	21,422	459	7,860
Central do.	13,429	7,00,434	10,316	3,58,925	3,873 mls. 100	45,315
Southern do.	6,623	4,81,207	14,534	61,891	2,484	18,489
Total ...	20,988	12,21,443	28,392	4,42,238	*6,816 mls. 100	71,664

The additions to the area of plantations were mainly in the Madura, Nílgiris and South Malabar districts. 5 new topes were added to the list—1 in Vizagapatam, 1 in Chingleput and 3 in South Arcot. The districts in which new areas were brought under cultural operations were Ganjám, Nellore and Tinnevelly.

* 'Running miles,' the area is not given.

Communications and buildings.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on communications and buildings during the period under report:—

—	1891–92.	Fifteen months ending June 1893.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges ...	30,796	37,286
Buildings ...	38,035	59,395
Other works ...	3,666	3,625

The percentage of the total outlay on roads and buildings during the period under report to the gross revenue was 5·1 against 4·2 in 1891–92. In several districts the expenditure on new roads was stopped pending sanction to a general project of road works. Considerable sums were, however, spent in repairs and improvements to existing roads in several districts, notably in Anantapur, South Arcot, Nílgiris and North Coimbatore. In North Arcot, the working of the tramway showed a loss as compared with transport by carts. Of the two lines in Nellore the one in the casuarina plantations was worked at a profit, while that at Sríharikóta was less successful. In Cuddapah two miles of permanent tramway and several temporary offshoots were laid down in the Bálapalle working circle. The net profit on the line was only ·6 per cent. during the eighteen months of its existence. The working of the tramway in South Coimbatore resulted in a loss.

Yield and working.

The total quantity of timber and other produce cut and removed during the period under report is shown in the subjoined abstract:—

—	Timber in cubic feet including sandalwood.	Fuel in cubic feet.	Bamboos (in number).	Minor produce (gross value in rupees).
				RS.
By Government agency	292,300	2,038,099	34,039	48,951
By purchasers (including confiscations)	2,634,450	10,098,923	20,652,606	7,53,057
Free grants	39,806	1,543	92,748	207
Total ...	2,966,556	12,138,565	20,779,393	8,02,215
Increase or decrease in 1892–93 as compared with 1891–92 ...	— 120,381	— 1,848,608	—10,371,372	+ 1,61,373
Percentage of increase or decrese over the previous year's total ..	...	...	— 33	+ 25

NOTE.—The value of minor produce given above is that of the quantity disposed of, not that of the quantity collected as the value of the latter is not known.

The removals of timber, fuel and bamboos showed a decrease as compared with those of 1891–92, while the value of minor produce alone increased. The decreases occurred under removals by purchasers. The decrease in timber was mainly due to the closing of a certain reserve against cutting in Gódávari, to the fact that the jungle from which removals were made in former years was nearly exhausted, to smaller revenue from sale of trees on lands assigned for cultivation in Nellore and to want of time to supervise removals on the part of the establishment in Madura. There were also considerable unexplained decreases in Cuddapah and North Malabar. The falling off under firewood was due to want of demand from the Public Works department in Ganjám, to keen competition from private forests in Bellary, and to slack demand in Kurnool. The decrease in the number of bamboos occurred mainly in Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nílgiris. The average yield per square mile of forest area was 879 cubic feet of timber and fuel, 1,209 bamboos and Rs. 47 worth of minor produce, against 954 cubic feet of timber and fuel, 1,742 bamboos and Rs. 36 worth of minor produce, respectively, in the previous year. The sales of produce collected departmentally realized Rs. 4,08,782 against Rs. 3,76,305 in 1891–92, made up as follows: timber (Rs. 1,79,592), fuel

(Rs. 1,35,995), bamboos (Rs. 4,144), sandalwood (Rs. 40,100), minor produce (Rs. 48,951). The cost of collection was Rs. 1,81,979 against Rs. 1,63,699. The revenue from produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 14,89,378 against Rs. 12,48,069 in 1891–92. Confiscations realized Rs. 12,405 against Rs. 13,756. The value of timber removed on free-grants was only Rs. 4,544 against Rs. 10,970 in 1891–92.

Financial results.

The revenue and expenditure in each Circle for the period under report are shown below in comparison with the actuals of the year 1891–92 :—

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and works.	Establishment.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern Circle	4,54,069	1,39,996	2,26,240	3,66,236	+ 87,833
Central do.	8,63,599	2,91,217	3,04,125	5,95,342	+ 2,68,257
Southern do.	6,48,150	3,96,316	2,81,034	6,77,350	— 29,200
Total ...	19,65,818	8,27,529	8,11,399	16,38,928	+ 3,26,890
Compare 1891-92	16,94,215	6,72,770	5,93,384	12,66,154	+ 4,28,061

The revenue for the first twelve months of the period under report showed a decrease of Rs. 1,17,000, while the expenditure showed an increase of about Rs. 5,000 under 'A. Conservancy and Works' and about Rs. 59,000 under 'B. Establishments.' The decrease in the revenue was chiefly in the Northern and Southern Circles, and was due to the following causes :—(*a*) Scarcity during the first three months of the year in Kurnool which led to reduced demand for forest produce and the subsequent heavy rains which prevented larger removals ; (*b*) short removals of produce in Gódávari and Kistna ; (*c*) the restriction placed on the cutting of Tangedu (*Cassia auriculata*) in Anantapur ; (*d*) less demand for Sandur hill grass in Bellary ; (*e*) smaller quantities of timber sold departmentally in South Coimbatore and South Malabar ; (*f*) less demand for firewood in Madura ; (*g*) smaller collections of sandalwood in North Coimbatore, and (*h*) failure of the cardamom crop in South Coimbatore. The increase under 'A. Conservancy and Works' was mainly due to increased expenditure (1) on demarcation, consequent on the larger amount of work done in several districts; (2) on compensation for acquiring some of the Rokkadayam trees in Nellore, and (3) on surveys, owing to a larger staff of surveyors and draftsmen employed to facilitate the work of forest settlement in several districts. The increase under 'B. Establishments' was mainly due to the disbursement of (1) the pay and allowances of the third Conservator for the whole year instead of for a portion only as in the previous year; (2) the arrears of pay to the Controlling staff, which was re-organized in 1892–93, with retrospective effect from October 1891, and (3) the cost of supplying forest guards' uniforms to a larger number than in 1891–92.

General remarks.

Two foresters—1 in Ganjám and the other in Kurnool—were dismissed for falsifying records and 1 forester, suspended for misappropriation of Government money, was undergoing trial at the close of the period under report; the number of guards dismissed, reduced or suspended was much the same as usual. The health of the subordinate establishment was generally bad in all the districts of the Northern Circle except Anantapur ; in the Cuddapah, Salem and Trichinopoly districts of the Central Circle ; and in the North Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts of Southern Circle. 9 wild elephants were captured in the Southern Circle, but 3 subsequently died.

TRADE. (1892-93.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1892–93, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 28 crores and 45 lakhs or 49½ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The figures for the last 18 years, including the famine period of 1876–78, are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875–76	10,66,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
1876–77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877–78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878–79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879–80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880–81	10,70,66,233	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881–82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882–83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883–84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884–85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885–86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886–87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887–88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888–89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889–90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890–91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891–92	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781
1892–93	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153

Compared with the previous year, the exports show an increase of 1 crore and 13¼ lakhs, while the imports show a decline of 63¾ lakhs. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There are increases of 33¼ lakhs under the first head and of 48½ lakhs under the fourth, while there are decreases of 28¾ lakhs under the second and of 3½ lakhs under the third, giving a net increase of 49½ lakhs :—

—		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports ...	10,71,43,710	61·31	10,03,79,761	57·39	11,12,54,209	57·56
	Imports ..	6,21,93,251		6,00,39,356		5,24,83,961	
	Total ...	16,93,36,961	...	16,04,19,117	...	16,37,38,170	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports ...	2,70,86,071	23·58	2,74,39,069	25·48	2,58,84,457	24·03
	Imports ...	3,80,43,941		4,37,96,986		4,24,75,104	
	Total ...	6,51,30,012	...	7,12,36,055	...	6,83,59,561	...
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Epxorts ...	31,80,554	1·50	37,09,006	1·78	34,74,716	1·63
	Imports ...	9,79,568		12,82,056		11,68,969	
	Total ...	41,60,122	...	49,91,062	...	46,43,685	...
Total ...	Exports ...	13,74,10,335	86·39	13,15,27,836	84·65	14,06,13,382	83·22
	Imports ..	10,12,16,760		10,51,18,398		9,61,28,034	
Total, External trade ...		23,86,27,095	...	23,66,46,234	...	23,67,41,416	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency.	Exports ...	1,90,85,969	13·61	2,14,81,946	15·35	2,37,24,344	16·78
	Imports ...	1,84,95,475		2,14,17,601		2,40,27,393	
	Total ...	3,75,81,444	...	4,28,99,547	...	4,77,51,737	...
Grand Total ...	Exports ...	15,64,96,304	...	15,30,09,782	...	16,43,37,726	...
	Imports ...	11,97,12,235		12,65,35,999		12,01,55,427	
	Total ...	27,62,08,539	100	27,95,45,781	100	28,44,93,153	100

The following statements show the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :— Foreign trade.

Countries.	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Exports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom ...	5,81,28,422	56·30	6,47,51,127	56·23	5,51,42,596	51·47	4,70,80,274	46·90	4,98,74,667	44·83
France	1,34,38,338	13·00	1,53,45,701	13·33	1,55,02,344	14·47	1,55,91,648	15 53	1,52,58,438	13 71
Ceylon	1,06,97,927	10·36	1,22,64,498	10·65	1,16,16,089	10·84	1,13,43,981	11 30	1,31,64,361	11·83
United States ...	35,84,658	3·47	40,35,146	3·50	51,81,382	4·83	59,39,548	5 92	80,07,140	7·20
Straits Settlements.	36,32,444	3·52	31,26,437	2·72	29,84,675	2·78	34,63,612	3·45	34,75,883	3·12
China	3,99,240	·39	8,77,252	·76	18,33,400	1·71	14,30,100	1·43	31,51,487	2·83
Belgium	16,31,015	1·58	17,84,314	1·55	18,97,147	1·77	14,33,678	1·43	27,98,964	2·52
Germany	3,21,750	·31	6,07,718	·53	7,73,812	·72	23,40,223	2·33	26,69,681	2·40
Egypt	38,91,553	3·77	39,13,293	3·40	42,84,136	4·00	32,91,378	3·28	26,37,596	2·37
Japan	1,57,784	...	1,89,220	...	39,050	...	93,605	..	22,98,986	9·07
Austria	20,30,551	1·97	18,89,710	1·64	16,88,143	1·58	27,01,189	2·69	22,06,701	1 98
Italy	22,07,244	2·14	19,57,263	1·70	18,73,378	1·75	14,99,507	1·49	21,02,991	1·89
Turkey in Asia ..	7,82,120	...	8,08,357	...	11,56,732	...	10,33,435	...	8,77,497	·79
Russia in Europe ...	2,92,618	...	9,91,956	...	2,41,717	...	4,66,894	...	7,34,057	·66
Spain	6,96,294	·67	12,43,943	1·08	13,86,408	1·29	10,48,085	1·05	6,18,951	·56
Russia in Asia ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Other countries ...	13,65,388	...	13,63,418	...	15,42,701	...	16,22,604	...	13,76,809	1·24
Total ...	10,32,57,346	100	11,51,49,353	100	10,71,43,710	100	10,03,79,761	100	11,12,54,209	100
Imports.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom ...	4,88,05,195	84·20	5,23,04,796	84·82	5,16,91,521	83·11	4,89,10,097	81·46	4,11,60,795	78·43
Ceylon	32,55,556	5·62	30,73,766	4·98	34,15,958	5·49	32,45,154	5·40	30,35,879	5·79
Straits Settlements.	19,03,557	3·28	18,04,170	2·93	19,35,154	3·11	21,30,898	3·55	18,61,542	3·55
France	13,81,280	2·38	15,23,600	2·47	15,02,530	2·42	15,92,414	2·65	15,72,688	2·99
Russia in Asia ...	5,30,618	·91	6,86,840	1·12	12,93,704	2·08	14,84,772	2·47	10,12,023	1·93
Germany	1,77,815	·31	1,42,501	·23	5,56,748	·89	7,63,080	1·27	6,21,174	1·18
Belgium	2,17,175	·38	3,24,180	·53	4,00,779	·64	5,11,590	·85	15,86,760	3·02
United States ...	7,01,070	1·21	6,16,259	1·00	3,39,472	·55	2,38,062	·40	2,22,551	·42
Italy	1,88,824	·33	1,10,686	·18	1,41,368	·23	2,02,698	·34	98,400	·19
Austria	1,25,826	·22	2,03,456	·33	1,78,722	·29	1,95,227	·33	2,22,436	·42
China	19,833	·03	13,927	·02	16,674	·03	17,508	·03	36,601	·07
Spain	309	...	2,220	...	6,375	·01	9,620	·02	5,985	·02
Russia in Europe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	6,303	...	44,962	...	76,595	...	20,648	...	24,385	·04
Turkey in Asia ...	55,907	...	92,651	...	70,467	...	1,41,253	...	1,99,582	·38
Egypt	118	...	29	...	370	...	204	...	...	...
Other countries ...	5,91,185	...	7,19,130	...	5,66,814	...	5,76,131	...	8,23,160	1·57
Total ...	5,79,60,571	100	6,16,63,173	100	6,21,93,251	100	6,00,39,356	100	5,24,83,961	100

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins $164\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, coffee 96 lakhs, indigo $66\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, raw cotton $48\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, sugar $38\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 14 lakhs, tea $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Peruvian bark and spices each $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, oils $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, myrabolams 4 lakhs, and seeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, amounting to $471\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs out of the total exports of $498\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to that country. Compared with 1891–92, there were increases of 55 lakhs under indigo, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under hides and skins, 5 lakhs under spices, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs apiece under coffee and tea, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under sugar. These were partly counterbalanced by the decreases of $30\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under raw cotton, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under oils, 4 lakhs under myrabolams, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under cotton piece-goods, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under seeds, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under coir, yarn and rope, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Peruvian bark. The principal exports to France were coffee $69\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, seeds $47\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, spices $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, raw cotton $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, indigo $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, timber and wood $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, amounting to 147 lakhs out of a total of $152\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There were decreases of 7 lakhs under seeds and 6 lakhs under raw cotton, which were partly counterbalanced by the increases of $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under indigo, and 5 lakhs under coffee. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy $56\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (of which rice alone contributed 48 lakhs), cotton piece-goods 21 lakhs, animals (living) 8 lakhs, salted fish $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, oil-cake and spices each $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, sugar $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, seeds 2 lakhs, raw cotton $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and timber and wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Ceylon; hides and skins $58\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, oils $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, indigo $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and coir, yarn and rope $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the United State; cotton piece-goods $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, hides and skins $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, animals (living) 2 lakhs,

tobacco 1½ lakhs, and seeds 1¼ lakhs to the Straits Settlements; cotton twist and yarn 26 lakhs, piece-goods 3¾ lakhs to China; raw cotton 12 lakhs, hides and skins 10½ lakhs to Belgium; coffee 8 lakhs, raw cotton 7 lakhs, 'coir, yarn and rope' and cocoanut kernel each 2¾ lakhs, oils 2¼ lakhs, and spices, 1¾ lakhs to Germany; indigo 22¼ lakhs, and sugar 3 lakhs to Egypt; raw cotton 21¾ lakhs to Japan; coffee 16¼ lakhs, indigo 3 lakhs, and raw cotton 1½ lakhs to Austria; raw cotton 16¾ lakhs, and seeds 2½ lakhs to Italy; indigo 3½ lakhs, and coffee 2¼ lakhs to Turkey in Asia; raw cotton 5 lakhs, and seeds 2¼ lakhs to Russia in Europe; raw cotton 6 lakhs to Spain. The exports to the remaining foreign countries were 13¾ lakhs or 1·2 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 152¾ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 78½ lakhs, metals 29 lakhs, machinery 22½ lakhs, railway materials 18¼ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 13 lakhs, coal and coke 11 lakhs, paper and pasteboard including stationery 10¼ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 8½ lakhs, provisions 8 lakhs, spirits 6¾ lakhs, ale, beer and porter 6½ lakhs, arms and ammunition 7½ lakhs, wool manufactures 4 lakhs, and wines and liqueurs 2½ lakhs, making up in all 377¼ lakhs, the total imports from that country being 411½ lakhs. Compared with 1891–92, there were decreases of 29 lakhs under cotton (twist and yarn), 25¼ lakhs under cotton piece-goods, 15 lakhs under railway materials, 6¾ lakhs under metals, 5 lakhs under machinery, and 1 lakh under arms and ammunition. These were counterbalanced to some extent by the increases of 3½ lakhs under coal and coke, 1¾ lakhs under ale, beer and porter, 1¼ lakhs apiece under 'spirits' and 'paper and pasteboard including stationery,' and 1 lakh under hardware and cutlery. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 13½ lakhs, timber and wood 1¾ lakhs, gunny bags 3¼ lakhs, apparel and spirits each 1 lakh from Ceylon; camphor 4¼ lakhs, areca-nuts 4 lakhs, metals 2¼ lakhs and cotton piece-goods 2 lakhs from the Straits Settlements; metals 11½ lakhs from Belgium; apparel 13 lakhs from France; kerosine oil 10 lakhs from Batoum; matches 1¾ lakhs from Germany; kerosine oil 2 lakhs from the United States.

Coasting trade.

The subjoined statements show the trade with other British Provinces and Indian ports, not British, for the past five years:—

Countries.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	
					Value.	Percentage.
Exports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	1,35,17,393	1,35,15,975	1,35,98,858	1,39,93,749	1,31,55,663	44·81
Bengal	78,05,280	56,22,761	77,96,898	71,52,122	52,10,466	17·75
Burma	63,95,240	54,26,298	54,02,826	58,95,946	71,73,268	24 43
Travancore	8,19,089	11,60,628	7,45,248	12,90,269	13,67,250	4·66
Kattywar	7,42,465	6,53,189	8,45,699	7,27,894	7,90,411	2 69
Goa	8,58,732	6,14,637	4,95,810	6,77,065	6,32,467	2·15
Scinde	2,37,006	2,90,458	2,87,489	3,97,292	3,45,060	1·18
Cutch	3,85,233	3,57,892	4,96,344	3,82,751	3,70,808	1·26
Other Indian ports	7,24,397	10,17,309	5,97,453	6,31,027	3,13,780	1·07
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	3,14,84,835	2,86,59,147	3,02,66,625	3,11,48,075	2,93,59,173	100
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	1,43,87,610	1,74,25,644	1,88,56,214	1,97,72,872	2,26,85,853	51·98
Bengal	1,12,50,806	1,05,93,609	1,48,52,573	1,80,19,407	1,34,18,433	30·75
Burma	19,54,886	25,87,163	41,10,133	56,45,448	61,37,554	14·06
Scinde	13,257	98,280	2,25,021	3,59,259	2,33,264	·53
Goa	63,286	1,74,922	4,12,120	3,34,593	2,55,352	·58
Kattywar	10,798	45,286	98,732	2,86,100	1,28,674	·29
Travancore	4,09,714	3,46,151	1,81,117	2,81,617	3,87,724	·89
Cutch	10	1,190	25,554	8,905	7,001	·02
Other Indian ports	2,69,220	2,82,507	2,62,045	3,70,841	3,90,218	·90
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	2,83,59,587	3,15,54,752	3,90,23,509	4,50,79,042	4,36,44,073	100

The chief articles of exports were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 34¾ lakhs, spices 19¾ lakhs, oils 15 lakhs, cotton (raw) 8½ lakhs, coffee and 'coir, yarn and rope' each 7½ lakhs, 'dyeing and colouring materials' and 'timber and wood' each 6½ lakhs, sugar 5¼ lakhs, and horns 2¾ lakhs to Bombay; tobacco 16¾ lakhs,

seeds 11 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 7 lakhs, oils $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, ghee and silk piece-goods each $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and sugar 5 lakhs to Burma; turmeric $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, seeds 7 lakhs, oils 5 lakhs, hides and skins $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, sugar 4 lakhs, tobacco $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 3 lakhs to Bengal; oils 5 lakhs, and coir, yarn and rope $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Travancore; spices $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, timber and wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 1 lakh to Kattywar; rice $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Goa; timber and wood $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Sind; timber and wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Cutch. The chief articles of import were salt $38\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton piece-goods $36\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, grain and pulse $36\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, metals $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, kerosine oil $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, hardware and cutlery $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from Bombay; grain and pulse $59\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, silk (raw) 12 lakhs, gunny bags 10 lakhs, cotton piece-goods $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, hides and skins $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, apparel $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and metals 4 lakhs from Bengal; grain and pulse 41 lakhs, timber and wood $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and railway materials $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from Burma; sugar $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from Travancore; cotton piece-goods 2 lakhs from Goa; grain and pulse $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from Sind.

External Trade—Exports.

The following statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year :—

Articles.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			RS.		RS.		
1. Hides and skins	Cwts.	253,141	2,28,64,643	267,400	2,47,27,809	17·55	17·77
2. Coffee	"	306,271	1,96,67,499	296,015	2,06,61,285	15·09	14·84
3. Cotton, raw	"	636,863	1,61,96,974	553,200	1,39,54,178	12·43	10 02
4. Indigo	"	19,877	44,86,711	47,393	1,15,14,383	3·44	8·27
5. Seeds	"	1,813,512	99,60,565	1,224,352	78,36,960	7·64	5·63
6. Grain and pulse — Rice	"	1,243,757	54,64,807	1,153,162	58,70,439	5·18	5·14
Paddy ...	"	319,607	7,05,866	374,897	10,19,903		
Other grains and pulse ...	"	176,083	5,82,919	61,460	2,61,411		
7. Sugar	"	1,093,958	60,98,614	948,299	62,17,248	4·68	4·47
8. Spices	lbs.	31,758,026	49,73,509	34,531,666	59,74,686	3·82	4·29
9. Cotton piece-goods ...	Yds.	17,226,186	54,49,960	18,864,190	53,72,307	4·18	3·86
	No.	1,801,303		867,448			
10. Oils	Gals.	5,704,880	60,78,939	4,487,596	52,43,292	4·66	3·77
11. Coir, yarn and rope ...	Cwts.	464,114	34,57,529	501,049	39,14,241	2·65	2·81
12. Cotton twist and yarn ...	lbs.	4,661,663	18,20,315	8,237,186	29,90,054	1·40	2·15
13. Tobacco	"	8,400,120	18,55,107	10,665,389	25,85,884	1·42	1·86
14. Cocoanut kernel	Cwt.	285,361	27,40,602	245,185	24,47,253	3·99	3·19
15. Cocoanuts	No.	97,647,926	24,55,371	77,929,450	19,97,030		
16. Timber and wood	Val.	...	18,17,704	...	19,06,201	1·40	1·37
17. Tea	lbs.	1,058,349	9,16,207	1,581,834	11,84,119	·70	·85
All other articles	Val.	...	1,27,28,549	...	1,35,13,968	9·77	9·71
Total, merchandise ...		..	13,03,22,390	...	13,91,92,651	100	100
Re-exports		...	12,05,446	...	14,20,731	...	...
Total ...		...	13,15,27,836	...	14,06,13,382	...	...

Compared with 1891–92, the trade in the past official year showed an increase in both quantity and value under (1) hides and skins, (2) indigo, (3) spices, (4) coir, yarn and rope, (5) cotton twist and yarn, (6) tobacco, and (7) tea; a decrease in both under (1) raw cotton, (2) seeds, (3) oils, (4) cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts; an increase in quantity and a decrease in value under cotton piece-goods; a decrease in quantity and an increase in value under (1) coffee, (2) grain and pulse, and (3) sugar; and an increase in value only under timber and wood.

Hides and skins.

The trade in hides and skins was the largest on record; it showed an increase of 5·64 per cent. in quantity and 8·14 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 71·34 per cent., the United States 17·64 per cent., Bengal 4·67 per cent., the Straits Settlements 2·14 per cent., and other countries 4·21 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, from which 94·21 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

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Coffee.

The trade in coffee during the past year showed a decrease of 3·35 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 5·05 per cent. in value and the value was the largest on record. Of the total quantity, the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·83 per cent., to France 35·01 per cent., to Austria 7·22 per cent., to Bombay 4·62 per cent., and to the remaining countries 8·32 per cent. The chief ports which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Madras, Calicut and from Beypore.

Cotton, raw.

The exports of raw cotton show a decrease of 13·14 per cent. in quantity and 13·85 per cent. in value owing to short cultivation and poor outturn. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 34·9 per cent., Japan 14·67 per cent., Italy 11·09 per cent., Belgium 8·93 per cent., Bombay 6·36 per cent., France 6·27 per cent., Germany 5·63 per cent., Spain 4·28 per cent., Russia in Europe 3·37 per cent. and other countries 4·5 per cent. The principal ports which exported cotton were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Indigo.

Indigo rose from the 11th to the 4th place in the list of exports in the past year, showing an increase of 138·44 per cent. in quantity and 156·63 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 59·62 per cent., Egypt 19·83 per cent., the United States 5·27 per cent., France 4·88 per cent., Asiatic Turkey 3·26 per cent., Austria 2·35 per cent., and other countries 4·79 per cent.

Seeds.

Owing to the unfavorable season, the trade in seeds which declined largely in 1891–92 showed a further decrease of 32·48 per cent. in quantity and 21·32 per cent. in value. The principal kinds exported were gingelly, ground-nut, castor and coriander. Gingelly seeds were exported chiefly from Cocanada and Bimlipatam; ground-nut from Cuddalore and Madras; and castor seeds from Cocanada.

Rice and paddy.

The exports of rice and paddy showed a decrease of 2·25 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 11·66 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 82·54 per cent. went to Ceylon, 7·18 per cent. to Goa, 2·99 per cent. to Travancore, and 7·29 per cent. to other places.

Other grains.

The principal 'other grains' were gram and pulse which amounted to 93·39 per cent. of the total quantity. The trade was carried on chiefly with Ceylon, Pondicherry, Mauritius and Réunion.

Sugar.

The trade in sugar showed a decrease of 13·31 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 1·94 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 73·6 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom. The value of the exports of refined sugar amounted to 15¼ lakhs, and of the unrefined article to nearly 47 lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Burma, Bengal, Ceylon, Bombay and the latter by the United Kingdom, Egypt and Bombay. The principal ports from which sugar was exported were Cocanada, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore.

Spices.

The exports of spices which showed an increase of 8·73 per cent. in quantity and 20·13 per cent. in value were distributed as shown below :—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	7,37,086	3,02,929	2,54,434	4,31,562	2,55,459	7,786	19,89,256	33·13
France	13,23,332	...	...	...	1,792	...	13,25,124	22·18
United Kingdom ...	39,849	7,79,753	2,104	...	34,541	4,891	8,61,138	14·42
Ceylon	13,867	983	4,57,597	981	...	250	4,73,678	7·93
Kattywar	3,171	5,196	1,200	3,13,631	723	...	3,23,921	5·42
Bengal	2,05,508	...	10,075	...	63,153	...	2,78,736	4·67
Other places	3,83,909	1,62,607	83,071	59,824	32,874	548	7,22,833	12·25
Total ... 1892–93 ...	27,06,722	12,51,468	8,08,481	8,05,998	3,88,542	13,475	59,74,686	100
Total ... 1891–92 ...	23,61,667	5,58,600	7,62,722	7,90,483	4,80,216	19,821	49,73,509	

Cotton piece-goods.

Of the total value of 39½ lakhs of colored cloth exported, 18¾ lakhs were sent to Ceylon, 15½ lakhs to the Straits Settlements, and 2¼ lakhs to Burma. Out of 9¾ lakhs' worth of grey goods, 3¾ lakhs' worth was exported to China, 2 lakhs' worth to Bengal, and 1¾ lakhs' worth to Burma. Handkerchiefs were chiefly exported to the United Kingdom.

The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. The exports of the former declined by 378,235 gallons in quantity and by 2 lakhs in value. 357,802 gallons of castor oil, valued at Rs. 3,46,099, were exported against 1,206,620 gallons worth Rs. 10,75,351 in 1891-92. The decrease appears to be due partly to the substitution of kerosine for castor oil for lighting, partly to the export by rail and partly to the unfavorable season. The exports of 'oils, essential,' amounted to 12,004 gallons of the value of Rs. 4,03,926, of which over 2¾ lakhs' worth, consisting chiefly of sandalwood oil, was exported to Bombay from Mangalore and other ports in the South Canara district. The value of the exports of the other oils was Rs. 96,272. Oils.

The exports of coir, yarn and rope showed an increase of nearly 4½ lakhs. Coir, yarn and rope.

The trade in cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 14½ lakhs in the exports to China and a decrease of 3¾ lakhs in those to Bengal. Out of the total quantity, 88·19 per cent. went to China, 4·52 per cent. to Burma, and 2·55 per cent. to Japan. Cotton twist and yarn.

The exports of tobacco show an increase of 7¼ lakhs over those of the previous year, and the increase occurred chiefly in the exports to Burma. The several kinds exported were unmanufactured tobacco 9,740,770 lbs., cigars 895,425 lbs. and other sorts 29,194 lbs. Burma took over 16 lakhs' worth of the tobacco leaf, and Bengal over 2½ lakhs' worth of cigars. The Straits Settlements took chiefly the leaf, and the United Kingdom cigars. Tobacco.

The exports of cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel amounted to nearly 44½ lakhs against 52 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is due to Bombay having taken a smaller quantity. Cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel.

The several kinds of exports under this head are shown below :— Timber and wood.

—	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	2,75,015	2,64,154
Other timber	6,28,952	6,25,442
Sandalwood	7,73,060	8,16,097
Other kinds of wood	29,571	47,320
Manufactures	1,11,106	1,53,188
Total ...	18,17,704	19,06,201

Teak was exported chiefly to Bombay, Kattywar, Cutch and Asiatic Turkey; other timber to Sind, Bombay, Kattywar and Cutch, and sandalwood to Bombay and France.

The trade in tea continued to increase enormously, advancing from 1,058,349 lbs. to 1,581,834 lbs. Of the total quantity, 85·89 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom. Tea.

The trade in the more important of the other articles as compared with 1891-92 is shown below :— Other articles.

—	1891-92.	1892-93.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Animals, living	7¾	10
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	9¾	8¼
Other drugs	5¼	8
Horns	6	5¼
Myrabolams	8½	4½
Oil-cake	8	8¼
Provisions—		
Ghee	6¾	7
Salted fish	7	7¼
Other provisions	11½	11¾
Turmeric	12½	14

7¾ lakhs' worth of animals were exported to Ceylon and nearly 2 lakhs' worth to the Straits Settlements. Nearly the whole of the Peruvian bark and 4 lakhs'

worth of myrabolams were sent to the United Kingdom. 4¾ lakhs' worth of oil-cake was exported to Ceylon, and 1¼ lakhs' worth to the United Kingdom. 5½ lakhs' worth of ghee was shipped to Burma, and 7¼ lakhs' worth of salted fish to Ceylon. 7¾ lakhs' worth of turmeric was exported to Bengal, and 4¾ lakhs' worth to Bombay.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the external imports from 1876–77 is given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876–77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,404
1877–78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878–79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879–80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880–81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881–82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882–83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883–84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884–85	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885–86	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886–87	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887–88	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888–89	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889–90	7,40,69,684	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,925
1890–91	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760
1891–92	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1892–93	6,60,77,598	3,00,50,436	9,61,28,034

In the past year there was a decrease of 58 lakhs under foreign produce and of 31¾ lakhs under Indian produce, resulting in a total decrease of 89¾ lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 42·81 per cent., Bombay 23·60 per cent., Bengal 13·96 per cent., Burma 6·39 per cent., Ceylon 3·16 per cent. and the Straits Settlements 1·94 per cent., leaving 8·14 per cent. for other countries. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1892–93 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Articles.		1891-92.		1892-93.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1891–92.	1892–93.
		MDS.	RS.	MDS.	RS.		
Cotton piece-goods	Yds. No.	143,345,285 783,842	2,20,98,451	129,964,466 1,227,868	2,02,10,839	21·02	21·02
Do. twist and yarn ...	lbs.	23,343,982	1,45,83,161	19,538,142	1,15,07,950	13·87	11·97
Grain and pulse	Cwts.	4,500,519	1,59,46,058	4,055,704	1,41,72,151	15·17	14·74
Metals	"	615,752	62,34,500	650,479	65,55,589	5·93	6·82
Apparel	"	...	27,26,090	..	29,76,220	2·59	3·10
Liquors	Gals.	703,454	19,39,016	864,677	21,92,500	1·85	2·28
Railway materials	Val.	...	39,49,485	...	21,41,908	3·76	2 23
Timber and wood	"	...	23,61,792	...	18,20,201	2·25	1 89
Other articles	"	...	3,52,79,845	...	3,45,50,676	33·56	35·95
Total ...		...	10,51,18,398	...	9,61,28,034	100	100

Of the total imports, 32·99 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, and 14·74 per cent. of grain and pulse.

Cotton piece-goods.

The trade in the past year shows a decline of 18¾ lakhs chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom. Owing to high rates of exchange the imports from United Kingdom fell in 1891–92 by 7 lakhs and in the year under report there was a further fall of 25 lakhs, which was partly counterbalanced by an increased importation of 8¾ lakhs' worth of piece-goods from British Indian Ports. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods :—

—		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Grey	1891-92 .. Yds.	82,556,664	1,15,14,682	1,384,059	2,15,888	83,940,723	1,17,30,570
	1892-93 .. „	81,146,631	1,12,82,364	1,088,587	1,76,828	82,235,218	1,14,59,192
White ..	1891-92 .. „	24,293,991	42,69,610	59,027	9,943	24,353,018	42,79,553
	1892-93 ... „	22,492,270	40,11,529	15,215	2,649	22,507,485	40,14,178
Colored ...	1891-92 .. „	34,017,693	56,54,346	978,556	2,88,116	34,996,249	59,42,462
	1892-93 ... „	24,304,197	42,70,081	846,701	2,64,672	25,150,898	45,34,753
Other sorts ...	1891-92 ... „	31,769	6,298	23,526	5,273	55,295	11,571
	1892-93 .. „	49,324	10,780	21,541	6,610	70,865	17,390
Handkerchiefs	1891-92 .. No.	780,860	1,33,321	2,982	974	783,842	1,34,295
	1892-93 ... „	1,213,088	1,81,202	14,780	4,124	1,227,868	1,85,326
Total ...	1891-92 Yds.	140,900,117	2,15,78,257	2,445,168	5,20,194	143,345,285	2,20,98,451
	1891-92 No.	780,860		2,982		783,842	
	1892-93 Yds.	127,992,422	1,97,55,956	1,972,044	4,54,883	129,964,466	2,02,10,839
	1892-93 No.	1,213,088		14,780		1,227,868	

There was a decrease of 14 lakhs under colored goods, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs apiece under grey and white goods, while there was an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh under handkerchiefs. Of the Indian goods, amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs' worth, chiefly grey goods were imported from Bombay, and 2 lakhs' worth, chiefly colored goods, from Goa.

Cotton twist and yarn. The trade under cotton twist and yarn showed a decline of $30\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. This is due in a great measure to local manufactures being able to compete more favorably with the foreign article. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 55·31 per cent. in quantity and 68·27 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 91 lakhs, and of the Indian articles to 24 lakhs.

Grain and pulse. Compared with 1891–92, the imports of grain and pulse showed a decrease of 444,815 cwt. in quantity and $17\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value, due to very large importation of rice in 1891–92, but exceeded the average imports of the last seven years by 1,242,231 cwt. in quantity and 49 lakhs in value. The decrease of $52\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under rice was partly counterbalanced by increases of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under paddy and 17 lakhs under other grains. Of the total value of grain and pulse, 41·99 per cent. belonged to Bengal, 28·96 per cent. to Burma, 25·89 per cent. to Bombay and 3·16 to other places.

Metals. The subjoined statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

—		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Brass	Cwts.	5,566	11,813	10,507	9,023	10,448
	Rs.	1,84,934	4,55,277	4,14,332	3,55,701	4,29,486
Copper	Cwts.	19,341	58,683	59,542	52,641	49,599
	Rs.	10,79,284	24,03,099	24,49,420	21,73,149	21,07,426
Iron	Cwts.	520,122	387,796	517,803	504,417	543,150
	Rs.	27,39,948	21,32,232	29,47,000	27,90,926	31,03,294
Other metals	Cwts.	43,791	41,318	50,791	49,671	47,282
	Rs.	7,15,999	7,92,597	9,99,441	9,14,724	9,15,383
Total ...	Cwts.	588,820	499,610	638,643	615,752	650,479
	Rs.	47,20,165	57,83,205	68,10,193	62,34,500	65,55,589

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 44·37 per cent. in value, Bombay 25·54 per cent., Belgium 17·42 per cent., Bengal 6·14 per cent., the Straits Settlements 3·51 per cent., and other countries 3·02 per cent. Compared with 1891–92, the supply from the United Kingdom declined by $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while Belgium supplied 9 lakhs more than in 1891–92.

Apparel. The imports of apparel exceeded those of the previous year by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, chiefly owing to increased imports from Bengal. Of the total imports, France supplied 43·89 per cent., the United Kingdom 28·40 per cent., Bengal 14·72 per cent. and Bombay 4·76 per cent.

Liquors. The following statement shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the past five years :—

Articles.		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Spirits	Gals.	222,929	218,037	211,853	194,136	193,611
	Rs.	9,84,155	9,58,215	9,48,860	9,21,679	10,14,160
Wines and liqueurs	Gals.	61,922	62,629	66,913	56,410	57,234
	Rs.	4,33,685	4,36,419	4,68,635	4,30,365	4,23,290
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	450,042	538,767	554,176	452,512	613,594
	Rs.	5,79,521	7,41,461	6,84,824	5,85,224	7,53,718
Other sorts	Gals.	649	1,002	486	396	238
	Rs.	2,973	4,356	1,857	1,748	1,332
Total ..	Gals.	735,542	820,435	833,428	703,454	864,677
	Rs.	20,00,334	21,40,451	21,04,176	19,39,016	21,92,500

The imports of the several kinds of spirits are compared below with those of 1891-92:—

Spirits.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Brandy	35,952	2,69,650	38,781	3,00,767
Rum	675	3,377	1,332	7,514
Gin	* 5,064 { 8,138	* 47,646 { 34,187	* 6,465 { 13,577	* 57,233 { 56,169
Whisky	45,588	3,35,189	50,225	73,579
Other sorts	98,719	2,31,630	83,231	18,898
Total ...	194,136	9,21,679	193,611	10,14,160

The imports declined by 525 gallons in quantity while the value advanced by Rs. 92,481, owing to the high rate of exchange which prevailed last year and to the smaller imports of Colombo arrack which was in some measure replaced by more valuable spirits from the United Kingdom. Of the total quantity of spirits 66·12 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 10·02 from Ceylon (chiefly Colombo arrack) and 6·21 from France. Of the total quantity of wines and liqueurs 66·67 per cent. was supplied by the United Kingdom and 15·98 per cent. by France. 92·65 per cent. of the imports of ale, beer and porter were supplied by the United Kingdom and 5·73 per cent. by Germany.

Railway materials. The imports of railway materials in 1891-92 showed a decrease of 18¾ lakhs from those of the previous year, and in the year under report there was a further fall of 18 lakhs, due to a cessation in the extension of existing railway lines. Of the total the United Kingdom contributed 85·67 per cent. and Burma 12·55 per cent.

Timber and wood. The imports of the several sub-heads of timber and wood are given below:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Teak	15,09,109	12,89,753
Other timber	1,44,853	92,637
Sandalwood	23,772	47,412
Firewood	21,622	23,990
Other kinds	42,416	58,165
Manufactures	6,20,020	3,08,244
Total ...	23,61,792	18,20,201

The decline of 5½ lakhs was due to the dull state of the market owing partly to its being overstocked by speculators in the previous year. Of the total imports, Burma supplied 73·00 per cent., Bombay 11·62 per cent. and Ceylon 10·25 per cent.

* Under 'coasting trade' particulars for gin and whisky are not separately recorded in the trade returns.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :— Other articles.

Articles.	Value.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	3½	3¼
Coal, coke and patent fuel	13¾	17½
Corals	3	1¾
Drugs and medicines	11½	11¼
Gunny bags	15	14
Hardware and cutlery	·19	20
Horses	2¼	3¼
Matches	6	5¾
Machinery and mill-work	29¼	25
Oils { Kerosine	22½	20½
Oils { Other oils	4	3½
Provisions	17	18¾
Salt	42½	39
Seeds	6	7
Silk, raw	14½	12
Spices, areca-nuts	20½	17¾
Other spices	3	4¼
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	14	16½
Sugar	5	7
Woollen manufactures	7	8

Private Treasure.

The imports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878–79.	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	– 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879–80.	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	– 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880–81.	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	– 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881–82.	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	– 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882–83.	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883–84.	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884–85.	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	– 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885–86.	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886–87.	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887–88.	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	– 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888–89.	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171
1889–90.	13,63,011	1,03,241	12,59,770	19,67,473	8,36,499	11,30,974	33,30,484	9,39,740	23,90,744
1890–91.	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
1891–92.	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,083	14,84,709	15,91,374
1892–93.	2,73,893	13,150	2,60,743	17,30,707	19,42,272	– 2,11,565	20,04,600	19,55,422	49,178

Government Stores.

The imports and exports of stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 72,78,318 and Rs. 8,14,634, respectively, against Rs. 64,31,720 and Rs. 12,03,771 in 1891–92. Of the total imports, 57¾ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 9½ lakhs from Bengal and 4½ lakhs from Burma. Of the total exports, 7 lakhs went to Burma.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 4,23,868, of which 3½ lakhs went to Bombay, and the imports of silver were Rs. 1,50,000, the whole of which was received from Calcutta.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	4,98,95,187	4,69,73,531	9,68,68,718	34·69	44·50	38 85
Austria	22,06,701	2,22,436	24,29,137	1·53	·21	·97
Belgium	27,98,964	15,86,760	43,85,724	1·95	1·50	1·76
France	1,52,58,438	15,72,688	1,68,31,126	10 61	1 49	6 75
Germany	26,69,681	6,21,174	32,90,855	1·86	·59	1·32
Italy	21,02,991	98,400	22,01,391	1·46	·09	·88
Russia in Europe	7,34,057	...	7,34,057	·51	...	·29
Spain	6,18,951	5,985	6,24,936	·43	·01	·25
Egypt	26,37,596	1,64,690	28,02,286	1·83	...	1·12
Mauritius	2,85,024	699	2,85,723	·20	...	·12
Bourbon	1,97,883	...	1,97,883	·14	...	·08
United States	80,07,140	2,22,551	82,29,691	5·57	·21	3 30
Arabia	1,42,880	5,206	1,48,086	·10	.01	·06
Ceylon	1,45,30,284	39,99,095	1,85,29,379	10·11	3 79	7·43
China	31,51,487	36,601	31,88,088	2·19	·03	1·28
Java	25,472	68,092	93,564	·02	·06	·04
Persia	2,04,112	12,560	2,16,672	·13	·01	·09
Straits Settlements	34,76,067	19,17,192	53,93,259	2·42	1·82	2·16
Russia in Asia	...	10,12,023	10,12,023	...	·96	·41
Turkey in Asia	8,77,497	1,99,582	10,77,079	·61	·19	·43
Aden	57,177	...	57,177	·04	...	·02
New South Wales	42,907	10,958	53,865	·03	·01	·02
Victoria	62,331	3,77,598	4,39,929	·04	·36	·18
All other foreign countries ...	26,78,325	3,72,432	30,50,757	1·87	·35	1·22
Total of foreign countries ...	11,26,61,152	5,94,80,253	17,21,41,405	78·34	56·35	69 03
Bengal	58,93,299	1,45,30,306	2,04,23,605	4·10	13·77	8·19
Bombay	1,35,30,780	2,35,02,480	3,70,33,260	9·41	22·26	14·85
Sind	3,45,259	2,36,042	5,81,301	·24	·22	·23
Burma	78,92,705	65,71,236	1,44,63,941	5·49	6·23	5·80
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	2,76,62,043	4,48,40,064	7,25,02,107	19·24	42·48	29·07
Cutch	3,70,808	7,001	3,77,809	·26	...	·15
Kattywar	7,90,411	1,28,674	9,19,085	·55	·12	·37
Goa	6,32,617	3,27,002	9,59,619	·44	·31	·39
Pondicherry	1,63,421	20,030	1,83,451	·11	·02	·07
Travancore	13,74,936	3,87,724	17,62,660	·95	·37	·71
Other Indian ports not British ...	1,51,918	3,70,204	5,22,122	·11	·35	·21
Total of Indian ports not British	34,84,111	12,40,635	47,24,746	2·42	1·17	1·90
Grand Total ...	14,38,07,306	10,55,60,952	24,93,68,258	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.	Exports. 1891-92. Quantity.	Exports. 1891-92. Value.	Exports. 1892-93. Quantity.	Exports. 1892-93. Value.	Imports. 1891-92. Quantity.	Imports. 1891-92. Value.	Imports. 1892-93. Quantity.	Imports. 1892-93. Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	1,799,026	59,49,394	2,244,784	79,78,650	1,832,052	58,87,818	2,030,172	72,58,494
Cotton manufactures—Piece-goods ... Yds.	7,971,607	14,60,574	8,083,907	14,20,883	7,325,882	14,36,350	7,370,696	14,64,730
Cotton manufactures—Piece-goods ... No.	3,119	2,391	14,140	8,199	3,214	1,791	6,986	3,817
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	1,234,216	6,85,142	892,742	5,16,371	1,091,214	5,88,216	817,546	4,62,901
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	130,752	7,45,901	108,538	7,23,731	118,956	7,01,531	95,855	6,53,623
Oils ... ... Gals.	939,399	8,47,501	1,070,748	10,82,940	850,304	7,12,355	889,799	9,76,048
Spices ... ... lbs.	4,775,679	6,57,444	6,147,826	8,08,283	4,584,824	6,49,997	7,700,965	8,17,453
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	4,71,179	...	4,06,996	...	4,94,729	...	4,09,433
Metals ... ... Cwts.	38,372	2,70,782	10,004	1,05,103	18,226	1,63,565	7,526	1,12,109
Sugar ... ... „	181,727	7,74,219	125,096	6,34,877	183,363	9,23,384	112,725	7,68,976
Jute, raw and manufactured ... ... Val.	...	4,31,457	...	5,02,344	...	3,99,706	...	4,68,254
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	2,348,357	3,01,717	2,677,648	3,49,218	2,267,786	3,10,344	2,430,281	3,39,429
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	2,35,324	...	2,45,792	...	4,42,125	...	3,77,803
Hides and skins ... Cwts.	35,050	17,32,887	44,583	22,02,833	32,540	17,79,053	42,803	21,19,627
Hides and skins ... No.	994,829		1,188,408		905,469		1,047,871	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	4,34,137	...	6,29,127	...	4,05,736	...	6,58,589
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ... „	...	7,06,428	...	3,59,145	...	7,15,444	...	3,18,697
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	61,994	35,68,021	59,123	37,26,954	61,226	35,29,982	72,328	46,82,445
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	71,486	2,49,221	48,962	2,16,605	77,519	2,69,882	52,944	2,16,954
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	14,597	81,073	13,778	78,245	22,994	1,38,476	22,870	1,43,942
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	78,598	...	78,358	...	78,057	...	69,441
All other articles ... „	...	17,98,556	...	16,49,690	...	17,89,060	...	17,04,628
Total ...	...	2,14,81,946	...	2,37,24,344	...	2,14,17,601	...	2,40,27,393
Government Stores	...	7,02,464	...	7,56,150	...	16,89,167	...	16,05,958

Treasuries.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between the ports within the Presidency are given below :—

—	Gold. Private.	Gold. Government.	Silver. Private.	Silver. Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Exports	...	...	40,01,358	18,24,080
Imports	...	...	42,84,650	22,07,000

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade including Government transactions is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	9,34,44,006	13,47,801	1,61,563	...	1,51,33,164	2,11,811
Ganjám	3,84,835	...	21,280	...	19,48,798	...
Vizagapatam... ...	39,73,800	...	11,877	...	30,76,444	37,500
Gódávari	1,00,35,649	...	74,714	...	64,26,031	5,03,071
Kistna	4,92,101	...	29,600	...	17,21,416	3,214
Nellore	240	...	.	...	...	...
South Arcot	34,18,363	19,022	4,16,028	...	15,69,085	338
Tanjore	95,33,637	6,67,929	23,095	...	35,62,031	21,000
Madura	5,92,513	...	17,261	...	6,42,430	...
Tinnevelly	1,83,63,958	4,95,766	97,770	...	42,07,086	...
South Canara ...	50,37,331	.	12,63,598	71,800	51,89,180	10,56,506
Malabar	2,43,21,304	13,150	25,36,160	...	2,71,08,020	84,982
Total ...	16,95,97,737	25,43,668	46,52,946	71,800	7,05,83,685	19,18,422

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras	62,44,703	45,50,188	11,49,83,436	61,09,800	12,10,93,236	38·84
Ganjám	24,08,899	13,70,000	47,63,812	13,70,000	61,33,812	1·97
Vizagapatam	45,15,095	5,36,000	1,15,77,216	5,73,500	1,21,50,716	3·90
Gódávari	55,61,352	39,43,750	2,20,97,746	44,46,821	2,65,44,567	8 51
Kistna	17,66,217	8,51,000	40,09,334	8,54,214	48,63,548	1·56
Nellore	45,445	...	45,685	...	45,685	·01
South Arcot	11,35,508	...	65,38,984	19,360	65,58,344	2·10
Tanjore	16,29,052	2,03,850	1,47,47,815	8,92,779	1,56,40,594	5·01
Madura	11,98,500	4,000	24,50,704	4,000	24,54,704	·79
Tinnevelly	24,37,856	53,000	2,51,06,670	5,48,766	2,56,55,436	8·23
South Canara ...	78,15,591	2,01,800	1,93,05,700	13,30,106	2,06,35,806	6 62
Malabar	1,53,55,627	6,03,500	6,93,21,111	7,01,632	7,00,22,743	22 46
Total ..	5,01,13,845	1,23,17,088	29,49,48,213	1,68,50,978	31,17,99,191	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 11,75,262 against Rs. 12,21,862 in 1891–92. There were decreases of Rs. 47,113 under kerosine oil and of Rs. 11,343 under spirits, but increases of Rs. 9,445 under ale, beer and porter, of Rs. 758 under arms, &c., and of Rs. 1,482 under salt. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 37,509 against Rs. 32,433 in 1891–92. Deducting them, the net duties on imports amounted to Rs. 11,37,753 against Rs. 11,89,429. The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice were, respectively, Rs. 3,69,247 and Rs. 3,68,180. There was an increase of ¼ lakh due to larger shipments of paddy and rice to foreign ports.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last five years are given in the following statement:—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers only.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1888-89	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353
1889-90	2,554	689,363	2,757	729,314	5,311	1,418,677	267	295	462,851	327	510,998
1890-91 . ..	2,823	779,008	2,940	753,442	5,763	1,532,450	266	542	569,892	542	549,309
1891-92	2,639	858,733	2,556	757,947	5,195	1,616,680	311	546	659,662	506	555,914
1892-93	2,674	813,967	2,758	698,586	5,432	1,512,553	278	549	601,827	519	481,205

The vessels are classified below according to their nationalities :—

—	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	973	1,106,290	16	13,336	988	970,026	24	22,484
British Indian	...	..	1,876	286,363	...	...	2,038	296,223
Foreign	79	109,286	44	17,255	80	113,006	59	20,403
Native craft	...	...	2,207	84,150	...	...	2,243	90,411
Total ...	1,052	1,215,576	4,143	401,104	1,068	1,083,032	4,364	429,521

The foreign vessels were chiefly Arabian, French and Austrian. Particulars regarding the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies or foreign ports in India are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,257	2,084,052	1,176	2,046,946
British Indian	409	222,123	475	241,213
Foreign	902	128,601	835	129,034
Native craft	9,148	354,845	8,173	335,791
Total ...	11,716	2,789,621	10,659	2,752,894

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered				Cleared			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1891-92	11,503	4,839,504	5,142	187,973	10,649	4,307,394	5,621	452,170
1892-93	12,256	4,923,549	5,609	190,701	11,485	4,456,081	6,180	445,060

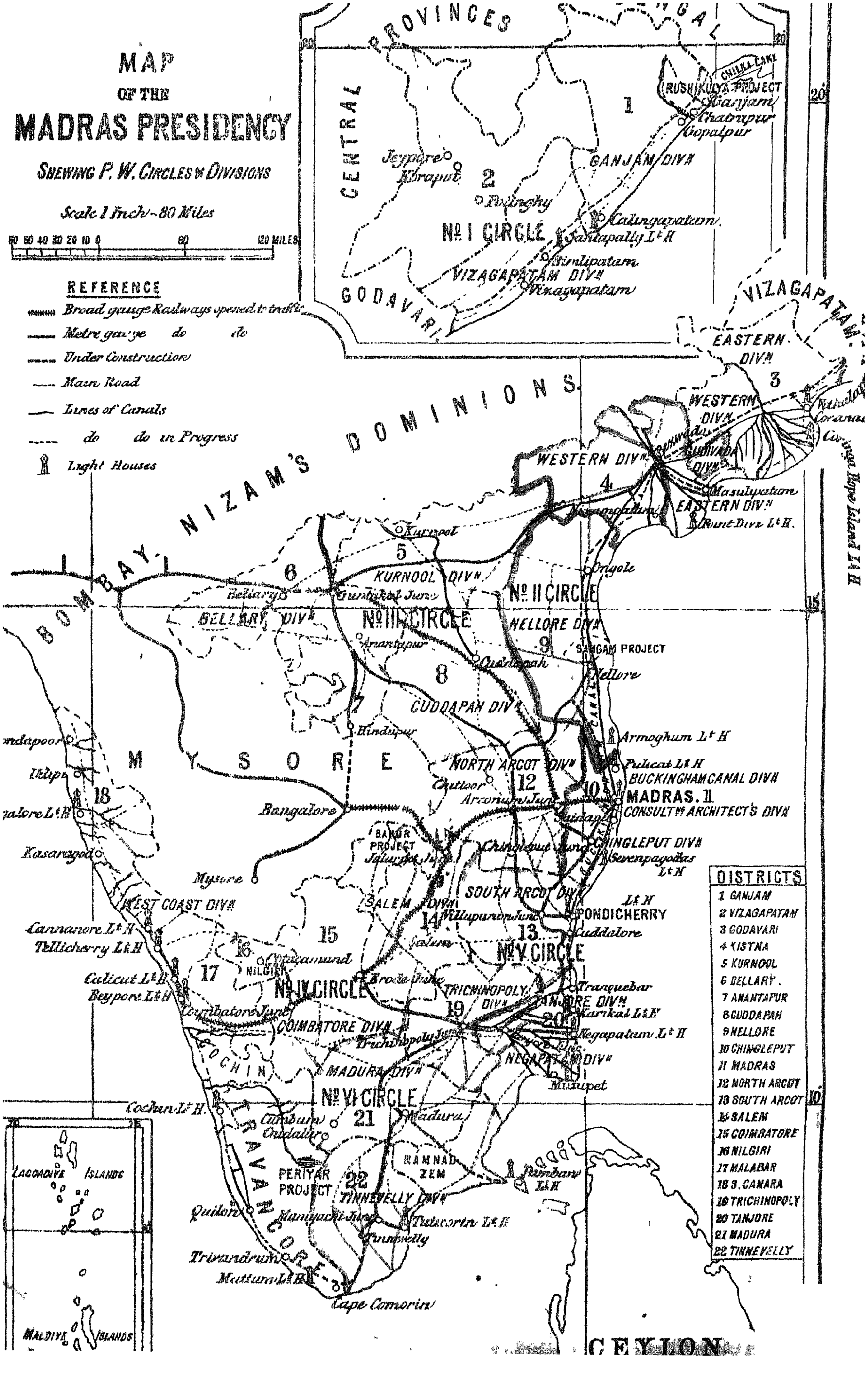
12 vessels of 356 tons burthen were built during the year, and 20 vessels of 552 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1892–93.)

Statements 63 and 64 in the appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, protective public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil.		Court of Wards.		Civil.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjám	...	1,768	...	339	9,855	13,905	47,924	2,685
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Gódávari, Eastern.	...	526	264	1,921	...	..	24,659	4,610
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	1,675	1,822	9,410	1,593
	Vizagapatam ...	...	2,673	493	933	...	...	49,771	17,965
II do.	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	263	...	420	...	...	33,607	4,549
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	223	...	...	11,287	911
	Gudiváda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	380	...	23	...	...	12,803	2,902
III do.	Bellary	...	60	2,040	336	...	...	36,086	8,979
	Anantapur ...	...	...	6,094	31	...	...	4,467	396
	Cuddapah ...	...	109	405	110	...	...	25,972	1,668
	Kurnool	...	...	...	389	...	...	17,817	3,919
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	2,950	10,922	164	1,486	...	...	94,926	53,468
	Salem	...	...	...	1,193	...	...	38,790	2,842
	West Coast ...	23,644	26,804	324	1,475	...	...	1,73,393	64,252
	North Arcot ...	...	819	78	973	...	...	36,358	2,355
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	8,974	6,000
	South Arcot ...	...	192	55	88	...	...	41,846	4,537
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	763
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	1,349
	Negapatam ...	...	271	...	110	...	...	4,545	784
	Tanjore	...	...	...	297	...	...	8,832	2,329
VI do.	Madura	...	280	1,814	427	...	...	47,758	9,731
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	225	237	296	...	...	18,634	5,642
	Trichinopoly ...	...	6,775	1,500	315	...	...	26,542	2,681
Special ...	Periyár No. I ..	...	...	695	71	...	...	...	...
	Consulting Architect	...	...	1,406	2,724	...	...	4,70,688	1,08,566
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna, Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gódávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's Central office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,594	52,067	15,580	14,130	11,530	15,727	12,45,882	3,15,825


MAP
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
SHEWING P. W. CIRCLES & DIVISIONS
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCE
Broad gauge Railways opened to traffic
Metre gauge do do
Under Construction
Main Road
Lines of Canals
do do in Progress
Light Houses
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BENGAL
CHILKA LAKE
RUSHIKULYA PROJECT
Ganjam
Chatrapur
Gopalpur
GANJAM DIVN
Jeypore
Koraput
Palinghy
No. I CIRCLE
Calingapatam
Santapally Lt H
Bimlipatam
VIZAGAPATAM DIVN
Vizagapatam
GODAVARI
VIZAGAPATAM
EASTERN DIVN
WESTERN DIVN
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY
WESTERN DIVN
Masulipatam
EASTERN DIVN
Point Divi Lt H
Kurnool
KURNOOL DIVN
Bellary
BELLARY DIVN
No. III CIRCLE
No. II CIRCLE
Ongole
NELLORE DIVN
SANGAM PROJECT
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
CUDDAPAH DIVN
Hindupur
Armoghum Lt H
MYSORE
NORTH ARCOT DIVN
Chittoor
Arconum Junn
Pulicat Lt H
BUCKINGHAM CANAL DIVN
MADRAS. 11
CONSULTG ARCHITECT'S DIVN
Bangalore
BARUR PROJECT
Chingleput Junn
CHINGLEPUT DIVN
Sevenpagodas Lt H
Mysore
Kasaragod
SALEM DIVN
SOUTH ARCOT DIVN
PONDICHERRY
Cuddalore
WEST COAST DIVN
Cannanore Lt H
Tellicherry Lt H
Calicut Lt H
Beypore Lt H
Ootacamund
NILGIRI
No. IV CIRCLE
Salem
No. V CIRCLE
TRICHINOPOLY DIVN
TANJORE DIVN
Tranquebar
Karikal Lt H
Negapatam Lt H
Coimbatore Junn
COIMBATORE DIVN
Trichinopoly Junn
NEGAPATAM DIVN
COCHIN
MADURA DIVN
No. VI CIRCLE
Muttupet
Cochin Lt H
Cumbum
Madura
TRAVANCORE
RAMNAD ZEM
Pamban Lt H
PERIYAR PROJECT
TINNEVELLY DIVN
Quilon
Tuticorin Lt H
Tinnevelly
Trivandrum
Muttum Lt H
Cape Comorin
CEYLON
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
DISTRICTS
1 GANJAM
2 VIZAGAPATAM
3 GODAVARI
4 KISTNA
5 KURNOOL
6 BELLARY
7 ANANTAPUR
8 CUDDAPAH
9 NELLORE
10 CHINGLEPUT
11 MADRAS
12 NORTH ARCOT
13 SOUTH ARCOT
14 SALEM
15 COIMBATORE
16 NILGIRI
17 MALABAR
18 S. CANARA
19 TRICHINOPOLY
20 TANJORE
21 MADURA
22 TINNEVELLY

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Total works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjám	...	...	56	...	7,187	26,882	1,10,601	55,522	1,66,123
	Rushikulya ...	.	392	...	...	4,06,162	8,894	4,15,448	58,704	4,74,152
	Gódávari, Eastern.	1,038	4,927	...	1,340	23,471	1,49,383	2,12,139	1,00,637	3,12,776
	Do. Western.	4,153	...	...	...	37,146	1,93,786	2,49,585	89,927	3,39,512
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	57	1	19,042	20,313	1,11,248	46,877	1,58,125
II do.	Buckingham Canal.	...	...	...	234	1,60,290	80,561	2,41,434	56,502	2,97,936
	Kistna, Eastern ...	10,053	1,498	...	−213	38,383	1,16,161	2,04,721	1,07,596	3,12,317
	Do. Western ...	104	1,516	...	...	1,62,185	1,06,968	2,83,194	74,676	3,57,870
	Gudiváda ...	.		...	...	83,955	41,992	1,25,947	32,687	1,58,634
	Nellore	...	671	...	...	1,09,281	1,00,755	2,26,815	86,744	3,13,559
III do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	58,131	36,413	1,42,045	74,741	2,16,786
	Anantapur ..	..	.	...	...	9,239	21,809	42,036	16,384	58,420
	Cuddapah ...	1,198	405	...	...	79,865	65,120	1,74,852	47,650	2,22,502
	Kurnool	...	57,233	...	...	10,114	1,85,358	2,74,830	89,826	3,64,656
IV do.	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	7,300	40,977	2,12,193	77,411	2,89,604
	Salem	2,394	...	...	...	20,731	37,744	1,03,694	36,302	1,39,996
	West Coast ...	...	...	2,215	1,451	...	1,335	2,94,893	48,238	3,43,131
	North Arcot ...	26,388	6,481	...	...	79,097	1,78,084	3,30,633	69,427	4,00,060
V do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	58,157	1,13,383	1,86,525	54,044	2,40,569
	South Arcot ...	...	2,460	3,181	...	49,705	1,43,770	2,45,834	57,644	3,03,478
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	10,598	11,555
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,948	15,915	17,863
	Negapatam ...	1,598	15,562	951	723	15,482	50,968	90,994	41,965	1,32,959
	Tanjore	...	5,729	...	...	23,183	88,478	1,28,848	60,565	1,89,413
VI do.	Madura	...	...	1,634	321	36,666	48,053	1,46,684	53,838	2,00,522
	Periyár No. II ...	...	...	...	...	2,23,954	..	2,23,954	52,851	2,76,805
	Tinnevelly ...	180	..	9,252	827	26,197	1,09,758	1,71,248	51,519	2,22,767
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1,226	...	...	39,087	73,416	1,51,542	71,714	2,23,256
Special.	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	7,67,660	...	7,68,426	1,06,747	8,75,173
	Consulting Architect	...	...	2,336	1,981	...	...	5,87,701	70,822	6,58,523
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	3,04,531	3,04,891
	Ramnád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	6,669	3,552	10,221	1,236	11,457
	Kistna, Western.	...	...	...	...	5,776	3,679	9,455	3,490	12,945
	Gódávari, Eastern.	...	...	...	...	4,009	3,655	7,664	...	7,664
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	2,406	4,229	6,635	...	6,635
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	1,474	289	1,763	...	1,763
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	3,353	4,695	8,048	...	8,048
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	69	...	69
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,431	2,591	...	2,591
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	25,497	37,479	62,976	2,214	65,190
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	6,383	18,754	25,137	...	25,137
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	27,369	54,781	82,150	102	82,252
	Salem	...	...	...	...	15,098	15,556	30,654	13,329	43,983
	Examiner's Central office ...	...	...	...	...	1,847	...	1,847	9,148	10,995
	Madura	...	...	...	...	34,068	29,885	63,953	7,978	71,931
	Tinnevelly ..	...	...	...	...	15,755	18,911	34,666	3,584	38,250
	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	980	...	980	5,857	6,837
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	1,921	...	1,921	...	1,921
	Total ...	47,106	98,100	19,682	6,665	27,05,435	22,37,686	68,12,059	21,69,574	89,81,633

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1892-93.)

I.—General Remarks.

Colonel J. Pennycuick, R.E., continued in charge of the department as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government until October 1892, when he proceeded on furlough and was relieved by Mr. G. T. Walch, who acted as Chief Engineer and Secretary for the remainder of the year. Administration.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure of the year under the different finance heads :—

Fund and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works	90,000	1,08,300	95,690
Imperial Civil works	31,500	37,400	37,046
Provincial Civil works	23,00,000	23,17,000	21,53,086
Local Incorporated funds	29,000	1,78,000	1,92,613
Local Excluded funds	2,052	31,489	32,800
Estate works	38,868	34,810	33,524
Total ...	24,91,420	27,06,999	25,44,759

Famine relief works.

In 1892–93 the famine relief operations of the department embraced the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah in the III Circle, North Arcot and Salem in the IV Circle and Madura in the VI Circle. At the close of the official year 1891–92 there were only 9,606 coolies confined to the two districts of Kurnool and Anantapur on 'professional agency' works. Bellary, with 516 persons, was added during the week ending 9th April, and, by the 30th April, large accessions were made in Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, bringing the total up to 27,521. This was the maximum attained during the famine. The numbers then fluctuated for a few weeks until, in July, they commenced to rapidly decline, and, by the middle of September, they had wholly disappeared. In the VI Circle, Madura, there were no actual transactions under this head: a special (Ramnad) division was organized for famine works, but closed at once in consequence of a timely fall of rain. The following statement shows the total expenditure throughout the Presidency incurred during the year on famine relief works under all heads by the agency of the Public Works department:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Irrigation works	2,01,542	15	1
Roads	79,858	12	3
Miscellaneous	3,997	10	3
Establishment	67,272	3	4
Total .	3,52,671	8	11

Madras harbour works.

The progress made towards the reconstruction of the Madras harbour during the official year 1892–93 was confined to the construction of the massive pier heads. The general section of the harbour walls, as far as the commencement of the pier heads, is 24 feet wide and founded at 22 feet below sea-level; this was during the year widened and deepened until a section of 38 feet wide and 40 feet deep below sea-level was reached. A length of 61 feet 9 inches was built on to the north pier head superstructure consisting of 11 courses, made up of 264 concrete blocks. The total length of the north pier, inclusive of the pier head, on the 31st March 1893, was 3,753¼ feet from the commencement of the concrete block-work in shore, leaving 20¼ feet of superstructure to be set before the point is reached, at which the caisson is to terminate the north pier head. 201 wave-breaker blocks were deposited, thus completing the wave-breaker protection to the full section of 40 feet up to a point 3,725 feet from the shore. The north pier rubble base was paved or consolidated with Portland cement concrete along the inside of the pier for a length of 46 feet of completed work, and an additional length of 309 feet 5 inches was prepared ready to receive the concrete. The progress made at the south pier during the year was less than half of that recorded at the north pier, owing to there being more of the rubble base to be raised by divers. During the year 28 feet 7½ inches of the pier head was built at the widest and deepest section by setting 5 courses, composed of 121 blocks. The total length of the south pier, inclusive of the pier heads, on the 31st March 1893, was 3,846½ feet from the commencement of the concrete blocks on shore, leaving a length of 47¼ feet of block-work to be built before the cylindrical head is reached. The wave-breaker screen was continued along the new work to the full width of 40 feet east of the new bonded superstructure of 38 feet in width and completed as far as the permanent work had advanced.

The south pier rubble base was paved with Portland cement concrete for a length of 76 feet × 20 feet wide, which brought the total length of base so protected up to 997 feet, leaving only a few feet more to complete this work up to the commencement of the south pier head. During the year 152 concrete blocks were made, which completed the necessary number required for the pier heads concrete. The total supply made from the quarries at Pallávaram during the year was 1,851¼ tons of chips for block-making and 7,078¾ tons of large rubble stone for the protective works north of the harbour. The total outlay on the works during the year, including the expenditure on these protective works, was Rs. 2,56,019. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,19,38,529 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,23,83,386.

Two schemes for the improvement of the Vizagapatam harbour were prepared by Mr. Thorowgood, but the Government of India, though disposed to approve the execution of the less expensive scheme, was not prepared to make any assignment from Imperial revenues. The condition of provincial finances precluded the Madras Government from taking up the scheme, which consequently fell into abeyance. Vizagapatam harbour.

The proposal to construct an iron screw pile pier at Negapatam was in abeyance. Plans and estimates for the two stone groynes recommended by the Port Committee were under consideration. The diversion of the main town drain approved in 1891 was not put in hand owing to want of funds. The limits of the port were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 201. Negapatam harbour.

The New Law Courts, Madras, were completed with the exception of the main central tower which was built to a height of 140 feet, leaving only one-third of the stone dome to be erected, and at a grand and impressive ceremony the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892. The City Civil Court and Vakils' chambers were completed during the year. The total estimate for the New Law Courts amounts to Rs. 13,06,640 and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,94,102, the total outlay being Rs. 12,28,196. New Law Courts, Madras.

To render the courses of study as practical as possible, the provision of a permanent workshop for the College of Engineering was sanctioned during the year. A site was selected to the south of the college buildings, and at the end of the year the walls had been carried to their full height and roof materials were under preparation. The estimate for the workshops amounted to Rs. 56,126. Workshops for the College of Engineering.

To remedy the insufficiency of the space available in the chemical laboratory of the Presidency College, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 32,125, for additions to the building, was sanctioned and the work was commenced in 1891–92 and completed during the year under report with the exception of a few fittings. Extensions to the Presidency College.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the scheme for the establishment of a Law College at Madras, the Government considered it advisable to construct an entirely new building for the college. The Consulting Architect was accordingly directed to draw up the necessary plans and estimates. A site was selected for the building on the Esplanade to the west of the New Law Courts, and sketch plans with an approximate estimate of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees were approved by Government with certain modifications. The detailed plans and estimates were nearly ready at the close of the year. Law College, Madras.

The Coonoor ghât and Kullar bridge again suffered much damage. The new bridge over the Kullar river, which had been commenced in the previous year, was nearly completed, when an unprecedented series of floods in March culminated in the entire destruction of the right abutment and iron work. On the ghât several heavy land slips occurred on the 1st mile below Coonoor, blocking the road and delaying the mails, and a large deposit of mud was washed down from the railway cutting above the 21st mile, which caused much delay to traffic. The road was, however, rendered passable with commendable rapidity. At the Kullar river the temporary bridge was washed away in March and several rough-stone causeways, built to keep traffic going till the new bridge was ready, were successively destroyed. After the new bridge was swept away another temporary bridge was at once built, and a temporary suspension bridge of 200 feet span was commenced to accommodate foot-passengers. Coonoor ghât and Kullar bridge.

Light-houses

The undermentioned light-houses were inspected by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—Calingapatam, Santopalli, Vakalapudi and Hope Island.

Works in Wards' estates.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay on Wards' Estates placed under the charge of the Public Works department:—

—	Buildings.				Communications			
	Original works.		Repairs.		Original works		Repairs.	
	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay	Revised grant	Outlay.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Ganjám division—5 estates	2,822	2,859	1,610	1,543	563	593	497	470
Gódávari Western division—2 estates	...		2,300	1,823	.	. .		. .

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Stock-taking was completed during the year. The opening balance was Rs. 1,91,527. The receipts during the year were Rs. 26,016, and the issues Rs. 35,704, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,81,839. 45 consignments were received from England, and there were 57 shipments to Public Works divisions as against 49 and 52 in the previous year.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

At the Presidency workshops the total value of work done in 1892-93 was Rs. 1,15,759 including Rs. 4,196, the cost of materials belonging to other divisions utilized in the workshops, but not passed through the workshop accounts. Deducting this, the value of work done was Rs. 1,131 more than that of the previous year. The value of machinery and plant in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,03,227. After deducting the usual 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding receipts amounting to Rs. 519, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 99,291. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 526 from a grant of Rs. 1,500, while the balance of materials on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 19,612.

Nellore Workshops.

The outturn at the Nellore workshops was Rs. 14,053 against Rs. 17,443 in the preceding year. The shops worked at a loss of Rs. 343.

Bezwada Workshops.

The outturn at the Bezwada workshops was Rs. 1,11,562 against Rs. 1,11,535 for the preceding year. They yielded a net profit of Rs. 359.

Daulaishwaram Workshops.

At the Daulaishwaram shops the value of work done amounted to Rs. 72,896 as against Rs. 78,699 in the preceding year.

Roads.

222·18 miles of metalled and 240·40 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained by the Public Works department during the year.

Government Brick and Tile Manufactory, Madras.

About 6,945,603 bricks, 264,360 flooring tiles, 131,160 roofing tiles, 33,804 Mangalore pattern roofing tiles, besides a large quantity of terracotta, were manufactured and supplied to Government works.

II.—Progress of Works.

I.—IMPERIAL, MILITARY WORKS.

Ganjám.—The only original work in progress was constructing a well for the use of the public, in lieu of that reserved for the regiment at Berhampur. The expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 913 against an estimate of Rs. 928. 19 repair works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1.768 against an allotment of Rs. 1,800. *Gódávari (Eastern)*.—Rs. 200 were spent on minor repair works and Rs. 326 were paid on account of compensation for quarters for Serjeant-Instructors of the East Coast Volunteers. The total grant was Rs. 540. *Vizagapatam.*—3 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,148 against an allotment of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 2,673 against an allotment of Rs. 2,500. *West Coast.*—The new barracks at West Hill, Calicut, were completed and occupied. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 35,243 against an estimate of Rs. 35,000. A supplemental estimate of Rs. 2,500 for wire fencing and improving the sheds for transport animals at Calicut was sanctioned during the year and an outlay of Rs. 760 incurred in the collection of materials. The walls of the Officers' mess and out-houses at Malappuram were raised to their full height

and roofing was in progress; Rs. 6,179 were spent during the year against a grant of Rs. 5,920. On the swimming bath at West Hill, Calicut, an outlay of Rs. 1,993 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 1,992. Against an estimate and grant of Rs. 2,590, Rs. 1,000 were spent on materials for the construction of 4 blocks of corrugated iron latrine for the Madras Infantry at Cannanore. The head-quarters for 8 men of the Army Hospital Native Corps, Calicut, were approaching completion; Rs. 844 were expended against a grant of Rs. 1,650 and estimate Rs. 1,900. 13 minor works also were completed during the year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 26,804 against an allotment of Rs. 26,188. *Coimbatore.*—The new quarters for the Sergeant-Instructor attached to the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps at Podanúr were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,950 against an estimate of Rs. 3,800. 4 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,010. The total outlay under repairs was Rs. 10,992 against an allotment of Rs. 11,030, of which Rs. 2,530 were paid as compensation in lieu of quarters and rents of hired buildings for military subordinates, while Rs. 6,033 were spent on the Lawrence Asylum and buildings in Ootacamund connected with it and Rs. 1,016 on the road leading to the rifle range at Ootacamund from Sígúr road. *North Arcot.*—Repairs to one of the blocks of the European barracks at Ranipet to fit it for the accommodation of the office of the Pension Paymaster were carried out at a cost of Rs. 819. *Negapatam.*—The building occupied by the Sergeant-Instructor of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Negapatam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 215 and municipal tax for the building, Rs. 55, was paid. *Trichinopoly.*—A sum of Rs. 6,775 was spent in repairing several buildings and maintaining the cantonment roads at Trichinopoly.

Ganjám.—The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 339 incurred on alterations for locating combined post and telegraph offices in the old District Munsif's court at Aska (Rs. 109) and adjustments on account of repairs to the post office at Sómpéta executed by the Local Fund department in 1891–92 (Rs. 230). II.—IMPERIAL, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Gódávari (Eastern).—The compound wall to the post office, Kunavaram (Wadigudem), was completed at a cost of Rs. 264. Repairs to the post offices at Wadigudem, Tuni and Bhadráchalam were carried out at a cost of Rs. 191, while the telegraph office and signallers' quarters, Cocanada, and the telegraph office, Rajahmundry, were repaired for an outlay of Rs. 1,730.

Vizagapatam.—An additional room to the Bimlipatam post office was completed at a cost of Rs. 492. Repairs to post offices at Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Korapat and Párvatípuram were carried out at a cost of Rs. 698. The telegraph office at Vizagapatam was repaired for Rs. 235.

Kistna (Eastern).—Repairs to the post office at Bezwada were carried out at a cost of Rs. 110, while Rs. 310 were expended in repairing the telegraph offices at Bezwada and Masulipatam.

Kistna (Western).—The post office at Vinukonda and the telegraph office at Guntúr were repaired during the year.

Nellore.—The post office at Kávali was repaired at a cost of Rs. 23.

Bellary.—The telegraph office at Guntakal was completed for a total outlay of Rs. 14,748 against an estimate of Rs. 15,030. Two minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 371, while Rs. 336 were expended on 5 repair estimates.

Cuddapah.—A telegraph office was attached to the post office at Cuddapah at a cost of Rs. 405. Repairs to the post office at Jammalamadugu and to the west verandah of the post office at Cuddapah were carried out at a cost of Rs. 110.

Kurnool.—Repairs to the post offices at Nandyál and Pyápali were completed at a cost of Rs. 389.

Salem.—Repairs to post offices at Salem, Suramangalam, Yercaud, Jalarpet, Dharmapuri and Vániyambádi were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,193.

North Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 78 was spent on new works and Rs. 973 on repairs to postal buildings.

Coimbatore.—A porch to the post office at Tiruppúr was completed for an expenditure of Rs. 164. Rs. 950 were spent against an allotment of Rs. 1,000 for repairs to postal and Rs. 536 against a grant of Rs. 200 for telegraph buildings.

West Coast.—Rs. 1,900 were expended in repairs to the postal buildings at Chérambádi, Cannanore, Puttúr, Muthancheri, Mangalore, Beypore, Mallápuram, Palghat, Tellicherry, Pandalur and Deväla.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 55 was spent on a vain attempt at constructing a well in the compound of the post office at Tindivanam. Repairs to the post office at Manchakkuppam cost Rs. 88.

Tanjore.—Repairs to post offices at Tanjore and Kumbakónam cost Rs. 297.

Negapatam.—The post office at Membisil and Government telegraph office at Negapatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 31 and Rs. 85, respectively.

Trichinopoly.—Alterations to the old Collector's cutcherry for the postal department were made at a cost of Rs. 1,488. Repairs costing Rs. 315 were executed to the postal buildings at Teppakkulam, Kothavalchávadi and Trichinopoly.

Madura.—The demarcation of lands belonging to postal buildings, improvements to the postmaster's quarters at Periyakulam and conversion of a portion of the taluk cutcherry at Tirumangalam into a post office and postmaster's quarters were completed, and improvements to the post and telegraph office at Ramnad were in progress, the aggregate outlay being Rs. 1,814. Post offices at Védasandúr, Butlagundu and Ramnad were repaired for Rs. 427.

Tinnevelly.—For sinking a well in the compound of the post office at Virudupatti Rs. 237 were paid to the Local Fund Engineer, and Rs. 296 were spent on repairs to the post offices at Tenkási, Palamcottah, Virudupatti and Sáttur.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,406 were expended on several minor works in the post and telegraph offices, Madras.

III.—PROVINCIAL, CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Ganjám.—The following 6 works were completed:—(1) District Munsif's court at Aska, estimate Rs. 12,730; (2) Post office at Udayagiri, estimate Rs. 2,500, expenditure Rs. 3,439; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Russellkonda, estimate Rs. 2,080; (4) District Forest office at Chatrapur, estimate Rs. 2,500; (5) Dead-house at Tekkali, estimate Rs. 730; (6) Masonry drains in the District Jail, Berhampur, estimate Rs. 1,320. The undermentioned 7 works were in progress:—(1) New residence for the Collector at Chatrapur; (2) Combined office for the Stationary and Town Magistrates at Berhampur; (3) Post office at Balliguda; (4) New record-room to the Collector's office at Chatrapur; (5) Compound wall round the burial ground at Gopalpur; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Purushottapur; (7) Compound wall around the sub-jail and Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Sompéta. 10 repair work were in progress and 9 of these were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,232 against a grant of Rs. 2,170.

Gódávari (Eastern).—The following 4 works were completed:—(1) Additions to the Provincial College, Rajahmundry, revised estimate Rs. 13,600, outlay to the end of the year Rs. 15,672; (2) School-house, Bhadráchalam, estimate Rs. 6,000; (3) Improvements to building No. 4 in the District Jail, Rajahmundry, in order to convert it into an office for the Sub-Collector, estimate Rs. 5,020; (4) New verandah to the Sea Custom office, Cocanada, estimate Rs. 1,440. 7 other works were in progress, viz.:—(1) Quarantine ward, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (2) Close prison, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (3) Improvements to Central Jail, Rajahmundry; (4) District Munsif's court, Rajahmundry; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Prattipad; (6) Improvements to sub-jail, Cocanada; (7) Well for the Police force at Kota. Repairs to the taluk cutcherry, Rámachandrapuram, the District Munsif's court, Cocanada, and to the Public Works buildings, &c., Daulaishwaram, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,039.

Gódávari (Western).—The following works were completed:—(1) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and out-houses at Razole, estimate Rs. 10,870; (2) District Munsif's court-house at Amalápuram, estimate Rs. 13,800; (3) Sub-Registrar's

office at Amalápuram, estimate Rs. 4,410. Progress was made in the construction of the undermentioned 3 works:—(1) District Munsif's court-house at Tanuku; (2) First-class taluk cutcherry at Ellore; (3) Police station-house at Tallapudi. Rs. 1,593 were expended on 13 repair works.

Vizagapatam.—The following works were completed:—(1) Special Assistant Agent's office, Korapat, estimate Rs. 10,300; (2) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry with out-houses at Korapat, estimate Rs. 9,580; (3) Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry and sub-jail at Gajapatinagaram, estimate Rs. 8,800; (4) 33 huts for the Reserve Police at Vizagapatam, estimate Rs. 5,720; (5) Deputy Collector's office, Vizianagram, estimate Rs. 5,000. The Middle and Normal school-house at Gunupur was nearly completed and progress was made in executing additions and alterations to the hill jail at Párvatípuram. A sum of Rs. 10,408 was spent during the year under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 10,369, while the expenditure on repairs to public buildings was Rs. 1,987 against a grant of Rs. 2,151.

Kistna (Eastern).—The following works were in progress:—(1) Taluk cutcherry, Nandigáma; (2) Taluk cutcherry, Masulipatam; (3) Record-room in the Collector's cutcherry at Masulipatam; (4) Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Bezwada.

Kistna (Western).—The taluk cutcherry at Sattenappalle was completed, while the following works were in progress:—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Gurazala; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Tenali; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Sattenapalle.

Nellore.—The District Munsif's court at Ongole (estimate Rs. 4,700) was completed and progress was made in the construction of cutcherries for the Deputy Collector at Atmakúr and the Head Assistant Collector at Gudúr. 7 minor works were completed and 3 were under progress, while repairs were executed to 19 buildings.

Bellary.—5 major works were completed, viz. (1) District Munsif's court at Bellary, estimate Rs. 13,510; (2) Subsidiary jail at Hospet and improvements to the taluk office, estimate Rs. 9,775; (3) First-class taluk office at Kudligi, estimate Rs. 26,225; (4) Deputy Tahsildar's office at Kampli, estimate Rs. 11,199; (5) District Surgeon's quarters at Anantapur, estimate Rs. 11,435, total outlay Rs. 12,312. The following 6 major works were in progress:—(1) Constructing a police ward in the compound of the civil hospital, Bellary; (2) Additions and improvements to the combined Superintending and Executive Engineer's offices; (3) Constructing 4 additional cells to the District Jail, Bellary; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Ráyadrug; (5) Improvements and alterations to the Taluk and Deputy Collector's office at Anantapur; (6) Police hospital at Anantapur. 16 minor works were put in hand during the year; 6 remained to be completed. The outlay was Rs. 5,834. 41 repair works were commenced, of which 24 were completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,575.

Cuddapah.—The following works were completed:—(1) Additions and alterations to the District Jail at Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 73,295, outlay Rs. 67,917; (2) Combined office for the Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate at Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 25,400, outlay Rs. 23,973; (3) Two additional rooms to the Executive Engineer's office, Cuddapah, estimate Rs. 3,800; (4) District Munsif's court at Proddatur, estimate Rs. 13,363; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Jammalamadugu, estimate Rs. 2,509; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Sidhout, estimate Rs. 2,880; (7) Sub-Registrar's office at Badvel, estimate Rs. 3,170; (8) Sub-Registrar's office at Madanapalle, estimate Rs. 2,680, outlay Rs. 2,859; (9) Sub-Divisional office at Madanapalle, estimate Rs. 2,915. The following works were in progress:—(1) Sub-Magistrate's office at Píléru; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Kadiri; (3) Taluk office at Ráyachóti. 2 minor works were completed and an outlay of Rs. 1,073 was incurred in constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Píléru. A sum of Rs. 1,668 was spent on repairs to 15 buildings.

Kurnool.—The following larger works were completed:—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Markapur, estimate Rs. 23,398, outlay Rs. 27,047; (2) District Munsif's court at Markapur, estimate Rs. 15,800; (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Giddalur, estimate

Rs. 2,761; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Markapur, estimate Rs. 2,828. Progress was made in the following works :—(1) Improvements to Koilkuntla taluk cutcherry; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Allagadda; (3) Munsif's court at Nandyál. Out-houses and punkahs for the Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Nandyál were provided at a cost of Rs. 1,149.

West Coast.—Progress was made in the following works :—(1) Combined office for the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar at Mangalore; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Kasaragod; (3) District Munsif's court at Karkal; (4) Improvements to the Deputy Collector's office at Puthur; (5) Collector's office, Calicut, estimate Rs. 1,94,620: all the different buildings were completed and made fit for occupation except the currency office, which was being roofed in: Rs. 29,729 were spent against the grant of Rs. 29,000: the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,87,544; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Manantoddy; (7) Constructing a police hospital at Maláppuram. The following more important works were completed :—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Perintamana, estimate Rs. 37,400; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Tirurangadi, estimate Rs. 3,900; (3) Raising the compound wall of the Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, estimate Rs. 3,050; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Kuttiyáti, estimate Rs. 3,450; (5) Sub-Registrar's office at Naduvanaur, estimate Rs. 3,500; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Panur, estimate Rs. 3,500; (7) Circular kitchen to the Central Jail at Cannanore, estimate Rs. 3,115, outlay Rs. 4,563. 13 minor works were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,644. Repairs were executed to 34 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 10,502.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed :—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Kodumudi, estimate Rs. 2,650; (2) Improvements to the Collector's office at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 3,680. This work was reported completed in the previous year, but some additional work was found necessary; (3) Improvements to the huzur treasury at Coimbatore, estimate Rs. 3,020; (4) Sub-Registrar's office at Palladam, estimate Rs. 3,410; (5) Walling the compound around St. Thomas' Church at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 3,400; (6) Sub-Registrar's office at Gopicheltipálaiyam, estimate Rs. 2,680. The following works were in progress :—(1) Government House at Ootacamund, estimate Rs. 7,79,150, outlay during the year Rs. 11,365, expenditure up to 31st March 1893 Rs. 7,51,674; (2) 6 police huts at Wellington; (3) Constructing a police ward in the compound of the civil hospital at Gúdalúr; (4) Additions and alterations to the Mountstuart buildings used as Army Head-quarters office at Ootacamund. A sum of Rs. 9,643 was spent on minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 10,226, while Rs. 21,863 was spent on repairs to civil buildings against an allotment of Rs. 24,510.

Salem.—The following major works were completed during the year :—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Omalúr, estimate Rs. 2,570; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Atúr, estimate Rs. 2,725; (3) Quarters for the clerks and servants of the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Yercaud, estimate Rs. 3,500. The undermentioned works were in progress :—(1) Taluk cutcherry at Tiruchengódu; (2) Taluk cutcherry at Tiruppattúr; (3) 50 close prison cells in the Central Jail at Salem; (4) 15 police huts at Vániyambádi; (5) 23 police huts at Tiruppattúr; (6) Ward for civil debtors in the central jail at Salem. A sum of Rs. 8,928 was spent during the year under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 8,000, while Rs. 2,842 were spent on repairs against an allotment of Rs. 3,000.

North Arcot.—The District Munsif's court at Tirupati was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,032. Taluk cutcherries at Chandragiri and Wandiwash were commenced, as also the following major works :—(1) Civil debtors' ward at the central jail, Vellore; (2) Quarantine ward at the central jail, Vellore; (3) Police lines at Puttúr; (4) Compound wall at Head Assistant Collector's office at Ranipet. 19 minor works were in progress, of which 8 were completed. The aggregate outlay during the year was Rs. 5,408. Under repairs the outlay was Rs. 2,355. 16 works were in progress, of which 7 were completed.

Chingleput.—The following works were completed :—(1) The new bar-room for the District court at Chingleput, outlay Rs. 3,323; (2) The Sub-Registrar's office at Satyavedu, outlay Rs. 2,818; (3) Improvements to the coach-house at

Government House, Guindy, outlay Rs. 2,427. 13 minor new works were under construction, of which 12 were completed. The expenditure was Rs. 4,556. 26 repair works were carried out including repairs connected with Government House, Guindy.

South Arcot.—New rooms for the Deputy Collector, treasury and stationery and stores at the Collector's cutcherry at Manchakkuppam, the extension of the buildings occupied by the Deputy Collector's office at Tirukkóyilúr, and new taluk offices at Tirukkóyilúr and Tindivanam, were completed, as also a first-class police station-house at Panruti. The new District Munsif's court at Tirukkóyilúr continued in progress. Other works progressing were new taluk offices at Chidambaram and Tiruvannámalai and a Sub-Registrar's office at Mannárgudi. 4 minor new works were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 4,537 were spent on 17 repair works.

Tanjore.—Sub-Registrar's offices at Tirukkáttuppalli and Perallam were in process of construction. Improvements to the old taluk cutcherry at Kumbakónam were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,187; the only other completed major work was a new second-class police station at Pápanásam (estimate Rs. 2,580). On minor works the outlay was Rs. 1,491. 5 repair works were in progress.

Negapatam.—A Sub-Registrar's office at Tirutturaippúndi was in progress, Rs. 1,370 being expended on it. A staircase was added to the sub-divisional officer's quarters at Mannárgudi constructed in the previous year. 10 police huts were built at Nídámangalam (estimate Rs. 2,960). 4 minor new works were put in hand, of which 2 were completed; 15 repair works were in progress and 10 completed, the outlay being Rs. 785.

Public Works Stores and Workshops.—Out of the grant of Rs. 500 for minor new works and Rs. 863 for repairs to the Public Works Stores buildings, Rs. 194 and Rs. 763, respectively, were spent. To the Public Works Workshops buildings minor new works to the extent of Rs. 599 and repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,005 were carried out.

Trichinopoly.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Extension of workshop at the central jail at Trichinopoly costing Rs. 4,904; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Musiri, outlay Rs. 3,239. The construction of drains in the central jail at Trichinopoly was still in progress. Considerable progress was made with a first-class taluk cutcherry at Musiri, on which Rs. 12,000 were spent in the year. Materials were in process of collection for a first-class taluk cutcherry at Jayankondasólapuram. The outlay on minor and petty works amounted to Rs. 2,972, while a sum of Rs. 2,681 was spent on repairs to buildings.

Madura.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Mudukulattúr, total cost Rs. 3,841; (2) Improvements to the Sea Custom office at Kulakarai, estimate Rs. 5,067; (3) Improvements to the lightning conductors attached to Tirumal Náyak's Palace, Madura, cost Rs. 3,526; (4) Providing additional accommodation to the Native College at Madura, estimate Rs. 12,470. Nearly all the other improvements and alterations to Tirumal Náyak's Palace, Madura, were completed. Materials were collected for new Sub-Registrars' offices at Védasandúr and Nattam, and for Police huts at Usilampatti. The outlay on minor and petty works amounted to Rs. 8,245. A sum of Rs. 9,731 was laid out on re-roofing the blocks of the district jail with Calicut tiles, on repairs to the Deputy Tahsildar's cutcherry at Mudukulattúr, Police Assistant Superintentent's bungalow at Ramnad and petty repairs to some other buildings.

Tinnevelly.—The following works were completed during the year:—(1) Improving District Munsif's court at Srívaikuntam, estimate Rs. 7,460, cost Rs. 6,766; (2) A subsidiary jail to the taluk cutcherry at Ottappidáram, outlay Rs. 6,608; (3) Sub-Registar's office at Kayattár, cost Rs. 3,326. Substantial progress was made with the Sub-Registrar's office at Srívaikuntam. Materials were collected for the following works:—(1) Improving English record-room of the Collector's office at Kokkarakulam; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Sivagiri. The outlay on petty works was Rs. 3,186 and that on repairs Rs. 5,641.

Presidency.—The following works were in progress or completed under the supervision of the Consulting Architect:—

Description of work.	Estimate.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Completed.		
1. Providing eight roof lights to the record-room of the Revenue Board office ...	3,475	3,350
2. Enclosing a piece of ground around Munro's Statue	4,595	4,722
3. Filling in tank in the compound of Government House, Madras	13,020	12,688
4. Latrine for students at the Medical College	7,125	7,247
5. Providing iron gates for Government House, Madras	4,391	4,367
6. Hygiene laboratory at the Medical College	18,173	18,304
7. Improvements to Resident Surgeon's quarters at the General Hospital ...	12,478	14,182
8. Improvements to coach-house and stables of Government House, Madras ...	2,970	2,588
9. Re-roofing Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras	4,365	4,108
10. Converting the Auxiliary Medical school into quarters for two Apothecaries ...	3,070	2,554
11. Urinal and latrine for the clerks of the Chief Secretariat at Fort St. George ...	4,551	4,515
12 Additions and alterations to Government Press buildings	5,545	4,718
13. Providing additional accommodation at the School of Arts	17,910	18,088
In progress.		
14. New Law Courts, Madras	13,06,640	12,28,296
15. Victoria Technical Institute and Connemara Free Library	3,56,255	2,96,065
16. Additions to the Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College	32,125	27,840
17. Workshops for the College of Engineering at Chepâk	56,126	13,365
18. Third storey at the General Hospital	66,400	63,328
19. Out-office to the hospital at Her Majesty's Penitentiary	5,325	5,040
20. Muhammadan Branch Normal school at Triplicane	6,640	5,186
21. Hobart and Argyle ward at the General Hospital	19,590	16,594
22. Improvements to the Police station, Egmore	2,755	2,185
23. Additions and improvements to out-patient dispensary, General Hospital	22,000	20,546
24. Erecting a verandah on the south side of the office of the Director of Public Instruction at the Old College.	5,446	572
25. New criminal enclosure at the Lunatic Asylum	60,680	56,902
26. Police mortuary and enlarging the Police Station, Wall Tax Road	4,470	3,515
27. Boundary wall for the Lunatic Asylum	15,820	2,916
28. 75 huts and 12 latrines for native keepers, Lunatic Asylum	13,130	824
29. Additions to the Accountant-General's office	6,892	3,186
30. Adding an upper storey to the Doctor's quarters, Government House, Guindy.	4,665	3,594
31. Quarters for native nurses and converting the nurses' quarters into store-rooms at the Lying-in Hospital.	5,460	4,971

Rs. 32,559 were expended under minor original works. Under repairs, Rs. 83,209 were expended for the annual and general repairs of buildings in charge of this division, including Rs. 3,523 for municipal taxes and Rs. 1,495 for the conservancy of the floating and Senate house latrines at Chepâk.

IV.—PROVINCIAL, COMMUNICATIONS.

Ganjám.—The following important works were in progress or completed:—(1) Constructing Mahasinghi bridge; estimate Rs. 41,200, outlay Rs. 2,351 against a grant of Rs. 2,344. Most of the wells were sunk to the required depth and bricks and lime stone collected. (2) Constructing Tekkali-Anantagiri road; estimate Rs. 23,500, outlay Rs. 12,103 against an allotment of Rs. 12,779. (3) Re-making the road from 8th to 18th mile of Battili-Hiramandalam road; estimate Rs. 11,520, outlay Rs. 2,487 against a grant of Rs. 2,475; the work was completed. (4) Metalling the road from Udayagiri to Kalingayá; estimate Rs. 4,250, expenditure Rs. 2,668 against an allotment of Rs. 2,602. (5) Constructing Ichchhápuram-Jarada road; estimate Rs. 30,000, outlay Rs. 8,057 against an allotment of Rs. 9,468. (6) Constructing road from Kalingayá to Tekkali; estimate Rs. 7,230, outlay Rs. 1,782 against a grant of Rs. 2,000. The expenditure under repairs was Rs. 453 against a grant of Rs. 1,500.

Vizagapatam.—The outlay during the year on the Potinghi-Korapat road was Rs. 27,183, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 3,08,256 against an estimate of Rs. 2,80,205. All bridges except Karandi were completed and the work was transferred to the Civil department in December 1882. The annual grant for repairs was Rs. 16,235 against which an outlay Rs. 15,982 was incurred chiefly in maintaining the Potinghi ghât and Potinghi-Korapat roads.

Coimbatore.—The re-constructing of the Farewell bridge at 14th mile of Ootacamund-Kullar road was completed; estimate Rs. 18,100, total outlay Rs. 16,045. The iron girder bridge on the Barliyar river was completed for a total outlay of

Rs. 14,506 against an estimate of Rs. 15,600. Rs. 29,350 were spent on an iron girder bridge on the Kullar river, the estimate being Rs. 28,600; and there was an outlay of Rs. 3,659 on the construction of a new bridge across the Kullar river. Rs. 511 were spent in re-building a bridge over Burnfoot lake sluice on Ootacamund-Coonoor road. The annual maintenance of the Ootacamund-Kullar road, including special repairs, cost Rs. 31,121.

North Arcot.—The only work undertaken was the construction of road dam at the 31st mile on the road from Arni to Wandiwash (estimate Rs. 4,120). The expenditure was Rs. 3,674.

West Coast.—Improvements to the Vayittiri-Gúdalúr road; estimate Rs. 6,59,337, outlay Rs. 6,31,843. The road was completely metalled, consolidated and in capital order throughout. Cooly lines at Pudupádi and out-houses for the inspection sheds at Pudupádi and Támracheri were completed for a total outlay of Rs. 2,446. The whole road from Calicut to Vayittiri and Gúdalúr (61 miles) was maintained during the year in excellent order and kept open for traffic at a cost of Rs. 53,750 against a grant of Rs. 56,300.

South Arcot.—Work necessary for completion of the bridges newly built over the Ponnaiyár and the Gadilam was carried out at an outlay of Rs. 355.

Madura.—2 of the 4 arches of the bridge over the Suruliyár at Uttamapálaiyam were completed; the total outlay was Rs. 30,779 against an estimate of Rs. 36,840. The bridge across the same river at Vírapandi made progress, 2 arches being completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 23,159 against an estimate of Rs. 31,900.

Presidency.—Rs. 13,501 were paid to the Madras Municipality for maintaining the roads, bridges on the Cooum river and the telegraph line.

V.—PROVINCIAL, MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Gódávari (Eastern).—The roads and drainage culverts, &c., in the Sappers cantonment were repaired at a cost of Rs. 362 against a grant of Rs. 300.

Coimbatore.—A sum of Rs. 902 was spent on the following works :—(1) Improvements to Stonehouse hill at Ootacamund (Rs. 888); (2) Fixing stop-cock in 2-inch pipe on Jail Hill, Ootacamund (Rs. 14). Rs. 408 were spent on repairs.

West Coast.—The following works were carried out during the year :—(1) Rough stone revetment to protect the river foreshore opposite the public offices at Ponnáni, estimate Rs. 2,140, outlay Rs. 1,971; (2) Improvements to a well at Devála, estimate Rs. 1,000, outlay Rs. 985.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 104 was spent on account of compensation for lands taken up in the previous year for the drainage channel cut to carry off water from the fields on the north of Tiruppáppuliyúr flood banks into the Gadilam river.

Negapatam.—Improvements to the wharf wall at Tópputturai were in progress, the outlay being Rs. 400. Ramps on either side of the main town drain on the sea beach road at Negapatam were completed at an outlay of Rs. 100.

Presidency.—Rs. 11,758 were expended on the upkeep of Chepâk Park and the Marina, the conservancy of the Cooum river and the maintenance of plots and trees in the old fishing village.

VI.—LOCAL, INCORPORATED.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suradá road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 400.

Gódávari (Eastern).—The widening and gravelling the Gódávari left embankment in the first four miles below the anicut was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,555 against the estimate of Rs. 9,100. The ordinary repairs to Kovur-Manjeru junction canal were carried out at a cost of Rs. 44,888.

Gódávari (Western).—The most important work completed during the year was the construction of an iron girder bridge at the 20th mile of the Khandavalli road (estimate Rs. 6,950). 4 minor works were completed.

Kistna (Eastern).—The outlay during the year on constructing the Jubilee Museum and Technical Institute at Bezwada was Rs. 3,849. The only work remaining to be done was the flooring, and the ornamental finishing off with terracotta work round parapets, &c., and the leaded glass windows. On the bridge

of three arches over Ryve's canal the outlay during the year was Rs. 7,289, and to the end of the year Rs. 17,750 against an estimate of Rs. 17,600.

Cuddapah.—The Gurramkonda-Galivedu road was carried out by famine labour at a cost of Rs. 1,603 against an estimate of Rs. 1,600.

Kurnool.—38 miles of road in charge of the department, for which metal and gravel were collected by famine labour, were handed back to the District Board after the close of famine.

Salem.—The Thalavásal bridge was completed.

North Arcot.—The construction of the causeway across the Pálár river on the road from Ranipet to Arcot was resumed with an allotment of Rs. 31,000 and completed. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892 and named 'The Wenlock Causeway.' To give additional security in times of flood a rough-stone apron was put in below the causeway and the roadway gravelled.

South Arcot.—60 miles of roads along river embankments and tank bunds were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 2,460 against a grant of Rs. 2,689.

Tanjore.—101 miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 5,729.

Negapatam.—A culvert on road No. 63 over Pokkuvoikal was constructed on an estimate of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,500 were contributed by the Local Fund Board. 45½ miles of roads on river embankments were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 3,659.

Trichinopoly.—Road No. 20 from Sirudayúr to the lower anicut *viâ* Sankarayúr and the Iyar Konakarai flood bank were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 70 respectively and breaches on the former were closed at an outlay of Rs. 155.

Tinnevelly.—A sum of Rs. 180, the Local Fund contribution, was spent on metalling the road running along the bund of the Kothenkulam tank.

VII.—LOCAL EXCLUDED.

Gódávari (Eastern).—The repairs to Marine Villa, Cocanada, were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,871, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 518. A new cupola to the Hope Island lighthouse was fitted at a cost of Rs. 822.

Vizagapatam.—A sum of Rs. 57 was spent in demarcating the limits of the Bimlipatam port.

Buckingham Canal.—Repairs to the lighthouse at Pulicat were completed.

West Coast.—The following minor works were completed :—(1) Providing ventilation to the lantern of the lighthouse at Calicut, outlay Rs. 139 ; (2) Revetting an erosion on the north-west side of the foreshore at Cochin (Rs. 567) ; (3) Improvements to the Cruz Milagre dam (Rs. 57). The following works were in progress :—(1) Providing lightning conductor to the lighthouse at Calicut; (2) Constructing quarters for a lightkeeper of the lighthouse at Mangalore ; (3) Improvements to the lighthouse at Cochin. A sum of Rs. 1,451 was spent on repairing the lighthouses at Cannanore and Tellicherry, the flagstaffs at Beypore and Mangalore, and the Port office building at Beypore.

South Arcot.—Quarters for the head signaller and two lightkeepers at the flagstaff at Cuddalore were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 2,413. A bath-room and well for the head signaller's quarters were under construction, and the survey of the ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo were in progress.

Negapatam.—3 huts for the use of lightkeepers at Point Calimere were nearly completed. 4 repair works, including repairs to the value of Rs. 500 to the lighthouse, Negapatam, were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 723.

Tinnevelly.—The corrugated iron goods shed at Tuticorin was practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 8,899. The port lands at Tuticorin were demarcated at an expense of Rs. 353. Repairs to the Light Superintendent's and lightkeeper's quarters on Hare Island and to the lighthouse at Muttam were completed with the exception of fitting up two cast-iron gratings for the lower floor of the latter ; the outlay was Rs. 827.

Madura.—The lightning conductor attached to the light house at Pamban was improved at an outlay of Rs. 23, while improvements and repairs to the Tumkum bungalow at Madura were in progress on estimates amounting to Rs. 4,295.

Presidency.—Rs. 4,316 were expended on original works and repairs to the Senate House.

Kistna (Eastern).—A well was constructed in the compound of the Police station-house at Bezwada at a cost of Rs. 598. VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS, DEPOSITS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Bellary.—A new site was selected for the Municipal high school at Anantapur, but it was subsequently decided to construct the building from Provincial funds.

Coimbatore.—The work of constructing out-houses and improving Sergeant Instructor's quarters, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,081, which was met from Asylum funds.

Salem.—The contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the Appannasamudram anicut across Vasistanadi was fully spent. Rs. 270 was contributed for improvements to Reid Sahib's anicut and the work was in progress.

Presidency.—Rs. 1,959 were expended during the year in carrying out certain works for the Military Female Orphan Asylum buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1892-93.)

General Remarks.

Grants and expenditure.

The final grant for the year from 'Imperial' funds was Rs. 33,89,000 and the expenditure Rs. 33,74,644; from 'Provincial' the grant was Rs. 33,59,000 and the expenditure Rs. 33,29,627. Rs. 18,878 were spent from the 'Local Irrigation Cess fund' against a grant of Rs. 22,000, and Rs. 6,950 were spent from 'Contributions.' The total expenditure in the year under all heads was Rs. 67,30,099 or Rs. 7,36,481 less than the expenditure incurred in the previous year. Deducting loss by exchange and the expenditure in England on stores received for famine relief works, the net outlay in India was Rs. 66,80,258.

Direct receipts.

The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 3,45,198, that is, Rs. 9,975 more than in the previous year and Rs. 9,198 more than the amount anticipated. The increase was chiefly from plantation and other canal produce under 'Agricultural' works.

Total area irrigated.

The total area charged as irrigated for both first and second crops was 6,068,078 acres against 5,516,378 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,396,520 acres were under 'Major Works,' 450,681 acres under 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total irrigation (indirect) revenue exclusive of deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 1,71,86,228 against Rs. 1,50,33,569 in the previous year. Of the increase of Rs. 21·52 lakhs in the net revenue, Rs. 12·08 lakhs represent the saving in remissions over the figures of the previous year. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 15,77,545 or 8·3 per cent. of the gross irrigation revenue. Inclusive of the enhanced share of land revenue and receipts collected in the Public Works department, the total revenue, both direct and indirect, was Rs. 1,89,63,829, of which Rs. 85,51,238 were derived from 'Major Works,' Rs. 25,43,531 from 'Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept,' and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under '49. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works,' the estimates, grants and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1892-93.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works ...	4,70,11,549	10,34,508	12,68,235	12,58,093	10,142	4,35,83,972
Establishment ...	68,43,792	2,29,672	2,83,268	2,83,028	240	60,72,637
Tools and plant ...	23,63,219	35,820	1,08,497	1,11,640	– 3,143	22,24,117
Loss by exchange ...	41,07,316	...	...	...	...	40,97,245
Suspense ...	— 769	...	...	.	...	...
Total ..	6,03,25,107	13,00,000	16,60,000	16,52,761	7,239	5,59,77,971
Deduct receipts on Capital account ..	2,32,364	...	...	9,614	– 9,614	2,48,460
Net Total ...	6,00,92,743	13,00,000	16,60,000	16,43,147	– 2,375	5,57,29,511
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	31,17,137	...	...	19,031	...	28,44,468
Leave and pension allowances ...	12,15,087	...	...	40,261	...	11,02,980
Total ...	43,32,224	...	...	59,292	...	39,47,448
Grand Total ...	6,44,24,967	...	...	17,02,439	...	5,96,76,959

The outlay during the year was Rs. 549 more than in the previous year. The budget grant of Rs. 13,00,000 was increased during the year to Rs. 16,60,000 for the vigorous prosecution of the works of the Periyár project.

Revenue Account.

Charges on Revenue Account.

The charges under '42. Major Works (working expenses)' were as shown below :—

Departmental heads.	Grant. *		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements ...	1,34,587	96,099	95,826	4,261	91,565
Maintenance and repairs ...	5,17,854	5,89,430	7,36,555	1,36,586	5,99,969
Establishment ...	4,57,779	4,62,285	6,68,016	2,06,225	4,61,791
Tools and plant ...	85,780	83,186	84,331	1,743	82,588
Total ...	11,96,000	12,31,000	15,84,728	3,48,815	12,35,913
Indirect Charges.					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	...	...	11,386	...	11,386
Leave and pension allowances ...	...	...	93,586	28,935	64,651
Total ...	...	...	1,04,972	28,935	76,037
Grand Total ...	...	...	16,89,700	3,77,750	13,11,950

The expenditure during the year was more than that of the preceding year by Rs. 65,823. The budget grant of Rs. 11,96,000 was increased to Rs. 12,31,000 during the year to meet the charge to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal on account of the dismantled canal telegraph line.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under 'Major Works' and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1892-93 ...	2,416,510	2,396,519	78,17,974	3·26
1891-92 ...	2,483,080	2,413,591	75,04,292	3·10

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, was as follows :— Financial results.

—	1892-93.	1891-92.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	78,51,215	74,71,207
Add share of enhanced land revenue ...	5,13,016	5,26,115
Deduct revenue over-credited in the accounts of previous years.	.	–18,148
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,87,007	1,74,938
Total ...	85,51,238	81,54,112
Deduct working expenses and collection charges in the Civil department	19,63,062	18,77,985
Total net revenue ...	65,88,176	62,76,127
Deduct old irrigation revenue *minus* old maintenance charges.	25,19,250	25,19,250
Net revenue ...	40,68,926	37,56,877
Deduct interest charges	21,28,698	20,02,402
Surplus revenue ...	19,40,228	17,54,475

The net revenue amounted to 7·47 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and the percentage would have been 11·28 if the Capital outlay were not weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GÓDÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

A revised schedule of the Gódávari delta works which remained to be carried out on 1st April 1890 was submitted in November 1892 and sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1893. Works remaining to be executed.

The following statement exhibits the total of the open capital sanctions and the grant and expenditure of the year :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,06,213	5,009	1,647	77,991
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	34
Net Total ...	1,06,213	5,009	1,647	77,957

The total Capital outlay to end of 1892-93 was Rs. 1,28,04,279. The allotment sanctioned for the completion of the works was not fully utilized, owing chiefly to non-settlement of land compensation by the Revenue department.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant for 1892-93 was Rs. 5,45,506, and the outlay Rs. 5,86,599, including indirect charges (Rs. 39,723).

The area irrigated, which is now considerably greater than the 612,000 acres anticipated as the 'ultimate,' and the revenue derived during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	636,662	631,839	20,27,891
First crop ... 1891-92	642,571	640,781	20,20,345
Second crop ... 1892-93	65,630	65,549	2,74,367
Second crop ... 1891-92	91,600	91,583	2,24,230

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,54,326	1,29,33,419	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ..	1,19,681	20,45,250
Indirect do. .	39,723	8,38,119	Irrigation revenue	23,02,258	5,21,46,821
Collection charges in the Civil department . .	1,17,043	34,50,090	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,62,606	53,02,463
Interest on Capital outlay— Direct charges	4,36,408	1,12,87,367	Total	25,84,545	5,94,94,534
Total ..	11,47,500	2,85,08,995	Deduct revenue over-credited in previous years	...	18,148
Surplus revenue	13,21,545	2,71,26,429	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,15,500	38,40,962
Total ...	24,69,045	5,56,35,424	Net Total ...	24,69,045	5,56,35,424

Navigation receipts and charges.

The principal portion of the direct receipts was derived from navigation, the revenue from which amounted to Rs. 1,02,122 against Rs. 96,287 in the previous year. The charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 87,905 against Rs. 72,943 in the previous year.

Net revenue.

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 10·32 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 9·99 per cent. in the previous year. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

State of the river.

The Gódávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 10th June 1892 and did not fall below it during the year, there being an unusual rise of the river again in March 1893. The number of days the water stood at or 3 feet above anicut crest was 166 against an average of 107 days for the previous 40 years, and at or above 4 feet 102 days against an average of 63 days for the same period. The maximum flood of the year was 13 feet on the anicut against the highest flood of 17 feet on record. The state of the river was favorable for irrigation.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Extension of sanction.

The extension of the Secretary of State's sanction to the estimates of the Kistna delta system authorized in January 1889 expired on the 31st March 1893. The information required for submitting an application to the Government of India for a further extension of sanction was under preparation.

Grant and outlay.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of the year on the Capital Account of the Kistna delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Total outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,39,19,784	3,22,102	3,06,594	1,00,44,233
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	21,218	7,50,871
Total ..	1,49,00,944	...	3,27,812	1,07,95,104

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 8,617, owing to an abnormal fresh in the river which came down about 12th March and remained above the crest of the anicut till 3rd April, which stopped all work on widening the head of the western delta main canal, to the delay in handing over land required for the straight cut at Buddam on the Tungabhadra drain and to the prevalence of cholera.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant for 1892-93 was Rs. 4,19,645, and the net expenditure was Rs. 4,47,897, including indirect charges (Rs. 23,940).

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	476,990	471,114	17,46,520
First crop ... 1891-92	483,408	480,331	17,20,771
Second crop ... 1892-93	288	287	1,011
Second crop ... 1891-92	397	397	1,620

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,28,857	77,75,488	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	52,231	7,40,727
Indirect do. ..	23,940	4,70,572	Irrigation revenue	17,47,531	2,94,59,353
Collection charges in the Civil department	92,024	18,77,332	Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,63,942	37,74,396
Interest on Capital outlay—Direct charges	3,95,637	73,83,433	Total .	19,63,704	3,39,74,476
Total ...	9,40,458	1,75,06,825	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,100	30,28,635
Surplus revenue	9,57,146	1,34,39,016			
Total ...	18,97,604	3,09,45,841	Net Total ...	18,97,604	3,09,45,841

The navigation charges (chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 32,563 against Rs. 70,327 during the previous year; the navigation receipts were Rs. 37,695.

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 8·87 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 9·19 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Kistna river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 7th June 1892; the maximum height of water which passed over the anicut was 15·50 feet on the 1st November 1892. The highest flood recorded is 19·04 feet, the crest level being + 47·25 as raised in 1891. State of river.

PENNÉRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Rs. 56 were paid during the year to a contractor for work done on the Nellore tank supply channel in 1891-92. The total Capital outlay, including indirect charges to the end of the year, was Rs. 18,81,684 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 18,76,910. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

Excluding old maintenance charges, the grant on Revenue Account was Rs. 22,593, while the outlay came to Rs. 22,862, of which Rs. 1,557 related to indirect charges.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93 ...	66,439	65,604	2,45,867
	1891-92 ...	61,667	35,210	1,07,931
Second crop ..	1892-93 .	7,447	7,447	21,681
	1891-92 ...	442	442	1,250

The increase of 37,399 acres in the area irrigated and of Rs. 1,58,367 in the revenue derived during the year is due to the fact that in the previous year there was a considerable falling off in the area irrigated owing to scanty rainfall with a consequent decrease of revenue.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	49,761	10,76,640	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	661	6,359
Indirect do.	3,101	86,238	Irrigation revenue	2,67,548	57,06,618
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,497	1,77,636	Share of enhanced land revenue	19,389	4,21,888
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	65,316	15,64,310			
			Total ...	2,87,598	61,34,865
Total ...	1,26,675	29,04,824			
Surplus revenue	73,923	7,50,759	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	87,000	24,79,282
Total ...	2,00,598	36,55,583	Net Total ...	2,00,598	36,55,583

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3·93 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against a deficit of 4·25 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

Floods.

The highest flood in the Pennéru this year occurred on the 30th October 1892, when the depth over the anicut crest was 10 feet. The highest flood on record is 19 feet 3 inches which occurred on the 30th November 1882.

SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Estimates sanctioned.

Estimates, amounting to Rs. 65,000, for the Allúru main drain and affluents, submitted to the Government of India in May 1892, were sanctioned in February 1893. A redistribution of the existing sanction for direct charges was sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1892.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant and the outlay of, and up to the end of the year :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	31,30,000	19,246	18,716	30,15,079
Indirect do.	7,61,552	...	505	6,77,274
Total ...	38,91,552	...	19,221	36,92,353

The short outlay of Rs. 532 was due to the non-adjustment of land compensation by the Revenue department.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93 ...	71,128	70,106	2,78,084
	1891-92 ...	66,614	38,975	1,36,326
Second crop ...	1892-93 ...	4,912	4,881	14,801
	1891-92 ...	234	234	697

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived during the year is due to the fact that in the previous year, owing to deficient supply from the river, there was a considerable decrease in the area irrigated.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	67,779	4,37,454	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	905	6,113
Indirect do.	3,775	23,725	Irrigation revenue	2,92,885	17,66,836
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,505	35,753	Share of enhanced land revenue	16,209	55,378
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	1,20,229	10,28,792			
Total ...	2,00,288	15,25,724	Total ...	3,09,999	18,28,327
Surplus revenue	− 4,289	−6,52,131	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,14,000	9,54,734
Net Total ...	1,95,999	8,73,593	Net Total ...	1,95,999	8,73,593

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 4,289.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year over the Sangam anicut crest was 5·9 feet on 30th October 1892, the highest recorded being 8·70 feet on 17th October 1889.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase. Owing to receipts on Capital Account to the extent of Rs. 235 by sale of stores, the cost of the purchase of the canal, which stood at Rs. 2,16,40,725 at the end of the previous year, was reduced to Rs. 2,16,40,490 during the year. Reduction of purchase-money.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
	ACRES.	RS.
Kurnool ... 1892-93	14,556	46,626
Kurnool ... 1891-92	56,941	96,636
Cuddapah ... 1892-93	16,210	52,901
Cuddapah ... 1891-92	16,559	51,517
Total ... 1892-93 ...	30,766	99,527
Total ... 1891-92 ..	73,500	1,48,153

There was a decrease of 42,651 acres in the area irrigated during the year, 42,237 acres of the decrease being under dry crops for which canal water was not much in requisition owing to the favorable character of the season.

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,58,105	17,27,221	Receipts in the Public Works department ...	9,742	1,16,458
Indirect do.	4,255	54,451	Revenue collected in the Civil department	1,38,539	9,16,180
Collection charges in the Civil department	6,927	40,809	Total ...	1,48,281	10,32,638
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	8,66,119	90,94,738	Net deficit	8,87,125	98,84,581
Total ...	10,35,406	1,09,17,219	Total ...	10,35,406	1,09,17,219

General Remarks.

State of the river.

On the 30th October 1892 the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 6·1 feet, over the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. There was enough canal water for both first and second crops. The telegraph line between Sunkesala and Kurnool was dismantled in December 1892, Rs. 36,600 being paid to the Telegraph department towards the capital cost of its construction. In May 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the estimate of Rs. 49,000, including indirect charges, for a new supply channel from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the Patha Cuddapah tank, the expenditure on the work being charged to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal under '43. Minor Works and Navigation.' The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 25,359 against a grant of Rs. 25,153.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Works remaining to be executed.

A revised schedule of works required to be carried out to complete the Barur tank project was sanctioned by Government in September 1892.

Grant and outlay.

The following statement shows the open capital sanction, the grant and expenditure of the year :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	7,115	2,653	2,798	6,299
Less receipts on Capital account..	...	...	...	6
Net ...	7,115	2,653	2,798	6,305

The total Capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 4,18,590 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 4,32,681.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1892-93 ...	2,127	2,127	7,519
	1891-92 ..	1,743	1,743	6,374
Second crop ...	1892-93 ...	1,457	1,457	1,742
	1891-92 ...	1,014	1,014	1,107

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,462	21,183	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	157
Indirect do.	186	821	Irrigation revenue	9,261	33,885
Collection charges in the Civil department	363	1,082	Share of enhanced land revenue . .	2	16
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	15,805	1,11,659	Total .	9,263	34,058
Total .	20,816	1,34,745	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,850	11,380
Surplus revenue	– 13,403	–1,12,067	Net Total ...	7,413	12,678
Net Total ...	7,413	12,678			

The working expenses, inclusive of interest charges for the year, exceeded the revenue by Rs. 13,403.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system, all sanctioned works having been finished, and the total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 17,79,153 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,29,692.

Revenue Account.

Receipts in the Public Works department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 2,898 against a budget and revised estimate of Rs. 8,500. The collections consisted of the sale-proceeds of plantations and other canal produce.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	913,452	912,785	27,38,339
	1891-92	911,950	908,616	27,24,427
Second crop ...	1892-93	99,264	99,264	2,25,312
	1891-92	99,474	99,443	2,25,329

The increase of Rs. 13,895 in the revenue derived during the year was due chiefly to savings in remissions.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.	Receipts.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,82,425	92,68,889	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	2,898	1,27,413
Indirect do.	28,036	5,97,490	Irrigation revenue	29,63,651	15,46,67,109
Collection charges in the Civil department	37,097	14,34,467	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,43,302	46,04,698
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	66,242	16,02,734	Total ...	31,09,851	15,93,99,220
Total ...	4,13,800	1,29,03,580	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	20,68,300	12,77,08,843
Surplus revenue	6,27,751	1,87,86,797			
Total ...	10,41,551	3,16,90,377	Net Total . .	10,41,551	3,16,90,377

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 35·28 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 32·98 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The highest flood of the year was on the 24th July 1892, when the water rose on the gauge of the dam at the head of the Cauvery to 12·1 feet, and at the Cauvery and Vennár regulators to 11·1 feet on the front gauge. The highest flood on record was in 1858, when it rose to 13·25 on the gauge at the head of the Cauvery dam.

SRÍVAIKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges was Rs. 14,51,541 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,76,806.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892–93	21,597	15,531	88,144
	1891–92	23,300	22,219	1,26,455
Second crop ...	1892–93	18,351	13,580	47,169
	1891–92	19,366	19,103	59,277

The decrease of Rs. 50,419 in the revenue derived during the year was due to the large remissions granted on account of the unfavorable character of the season.

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.	Receipts.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	29,313	6,35,536	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	889	24,234
Indirect do.	1,702	39,891	Irrigation revenue	1,35,313	34,82,599
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,906	96,906	Share of enhanced land revenue	1,795	35,899
Interest on Capital outlay—direct charges	54,041	10,83,991			
Total ...	87,962	18,56,324	Total ...	1,37,997	35,42,732
Surplus revenue	– 16,465	1,780	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	66,500	16,84,628
Total ...	71,497	18,58,104	Net Total ...	71,497	18,58,104

The working expenses inclusive of interest charges for the year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 16,465.

General Remarks.

Water over-topped the anicut only on 5 days against a total of 66 days in the preceding year. The highest level attained by the river was ·80 feet over the crest on the 12th March, the previous highest known flood being 11·75 feet.

PERIYÁR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement:— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1892–93.	Expenditure during 1892–93.	Total expenditure to end of 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,25,000	13,10,921	13,13,558	50,82,141
Indirect do.	2,14,913	..	34,819	1,31,327
Total ...	56,39,913	...	13,48,377	52,13,468

General Remarks.

No. I Periyár Division.—The season under report opened with a disastrous flood, the heaviest recorded since the commencement of the works which may be said roughly to have caused damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees and to have retarded the works by two months. The last six months of the season, however, were unusually favorable, and the progress made was on the whole greater than in any preceding year. The health of the laborers was better than in the previous year.

No. II Periyár Division.—The sudden transfer from the No. II Periyár division of Rs. 80,000 from the grant for works in January 1893 to the No. I Periyár division where funds were urgently required necessitated the stoppage of the great majority of works in February and March. The general health of the people employed on the works was good.

MAJOR (PROTECTIVE) WORKS.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The budget grant of Rs. 4,50,000 was raised to Rs. 5,13,000 during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 15,000 were surrendered to the Government of India owing to the last three months of the year having proved singularly unfavorable for work. Modification of budget grant.

The following statement shows the total of the sanctioned estimate, the grant and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892–93.	Outlay during 1892–93.	Total outlay to end of 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	39,40,000	4,98,000	4,95,584	29,70,319
Indirect do.	3,76,000	...	12,481	2,74,940
Total ...	43,16,000	...	5,08,065	32,45,259

The amount realized during the year was Rs. 858. Of this, Rs. 517 were the rents of buildings and the balance of Rs. 342 represents the sale-proceeds of the usufruct of mango and tamarind trees and firewood in the bed of the Suradá and Russellkonda reservoirs. Receipts on Capital Account.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The Revenue Account of this project was opened during the year. The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom are shown below :—

—	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
	Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	489	3,019	3,508	5,831
Second crop	...	675	675	..

The area cultivated with second crop was not charged, as the crops were completely lost owing to excessive rainfall.

General Remarks.

The progress of works notwithstanding the bad weather of the last three months of the official year was distinctly good. Water was let down the Rushikulya canal as far as the 10th mile in June. On the 26th August it was let down as far as Errandra, 17½ miles, a channel having been blasted through the rock of the Shergada cutting. The Mahánadi canal was opened to its full length, 19 miles, on 16th September.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1892–93.	Outlay during 1892–93.	Total outlay to end of 1892–93.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,28,23,320	2,54,173	2,53,099	1,13,70,014
Establishment	29,87,968	57,902	58,051	26,56,205
Tools and plant	2,22,182	2,839	1,592	1,96,458
Loss by exchange	2,000	. .	...	...
Total ...	1,60,35,470	3,14,914	3,12,742	1,42,22,667
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	...	2,320
Net Total ...	1,60,33,505	...	...	1,42,20,347
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,82,858	...	1,131	6,03,765
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,55,023	...	8,127	4,13,349
Total ...	12,37,881	...	9,258	10,17,114
Grand Total ...	1,72,77,386	...	3,22,000	1,52,37,461

The budget grant of Rs. 2,20,625 was increased during the year to Rs. 3,14,914 chiefly to provide funds for the prosecution of the Patha Cuddapah tank supply channel and the Sagiléru projects. The outlay incurred on the former work, though included under this head, is noticed under 'Major Works,' Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, in conformity with the orders of the Government of India on the estimate for the work. The total outlay fell short of the increased grant by Rs. 2,172 owing chiefly to bills relating to the works of the Pálár anicut system not having been received for payment in time.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Grant.*		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Gross.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,04,097	82,966	73,016	6,120	66,750
Maintenance and repairs	2,41,166	2,41,634	2,49,613	6,264	2,43,349
Establishment	90,911	86,157	84,861	2,845	82,016
Tools and plant	2,826	1,987	2,132	125	2,007
Refunds of revenue	1,600	1,600	...	...	...
Total ...	4,40,600	4,14,344	4,09,622	15,354	3,94,122
Indirect charges	...	...	18,110	396	17,714
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,27,732	15,750	4,11,836

The total area irrigated for first and second crops was 450,681 acres against 378,998 acres in the previous year. The total revenue derived was Rs. 25,43,531 and deducting the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 4,94,801, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 20,48,730. Deducting the sum of Rs. 10,68,394 due to old irrigation, there was an increase of Rs. 9,80,336. No interest is charged to any of the works under this class, and the return shown against them is irrespective of interest charges. Area irrigated, revenue derived and financial results.

DONDAPAD TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Dondapad tank project was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892–93.	Outlay during 1892–93.	Outlay to end of 1892–93.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	1,07,000	15,000	15,775	15,775
Establishment	21,516	3,450	3,628	3,628
Tools and plant	1,484	75	...	...
Total ...	1,30,000	18,525	19,403	19,403
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,988	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	3,012	..	508	508
Total ...	11,000	...	508	508
Grand Total ...	1,41,000	...	19,911	19,911

The tank bund was fully raised except at the breach for a length of 500 feet. 1,800 cubic yards of stone for revetment were collected. The stone-shed was erected and 44,459 cubic feet of stone and 13,187 cubic feet of sand were collected for constructing the surplus weir and head sluice to east side channel. The earthwork of the surplus channel was nearly completed. Progress of works.

SAGILÉRU 'UPPER PROJECT.'

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Sagiléru 'Upper Project,' which was undertaken to give relief to the distressed population in Badvel taluk of the Cuddapah district, was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

* Exclusive of grant for old maintenance charges.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	2,40,000	35,000	35,089	35,089
Establishment	52,440	8,050	8,068	8,068
Tools and plant	3,560	...	...	...
Total ...	2,96,000	43,050	43,157	43,157
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	7,660	...	...	..
Leave and pension allowances	7,340	...	1,129	1,129
Total ...	15,000	...	1,129	1,129
Grand Total ...	3,11,000	...	44,286	44,286

Progress of works.

Work was started from $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the head of the proposed channel to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Chintalapalle tank. The left side bank from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles was formed up to full height and the right side bund from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles was completed.

CUMBUM TANK SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

In April 1892 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,700, for direct charges was sanctioned by Government for constructing a scouring sluice and bridge across the Cumbum tank surplus. Against a grant of Rs. 1,722, Rs. 565 were spent on this work during the year in the collection of metal by famine labor. The total capital outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 47,677.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	5,382	4,690	689	5,379	24,657
First crop ... 1891-92	5,153	4,210	386	4,596	21,519
Second crop 1892-93	4,501	2,449	2,052	4,501	13,319
Second crop 1891-92	3,214	1,347	...	1,347	1,480

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	6,501	58,370	Receipts in the Public Works department	...	...
Indirect do.	2,893	4,235	Irrigation revenue	37,976	6,05,027
Collection charges in the Civil department	584	7,037	Share of enhanced land revenue.	620	7,156
			Total ...	38,596	6,12,183
Total ...	9,978	69,642	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges		
Surplus revenue ...	1,704	71,106		26,914	4,71,435
Total ...	11,682	1,40,748	Net Total ...	11,682	1,40,748

The actual return was 3·57 per cent. on the capital outlay.

THADAPALLI CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 89,486. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied	Area charged as irrigated. Old irrigation	New irrigation	Total.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	14,236	9,856	4,242	14,098	1,01,069
	1891-92	14,263	10,005	3,970	13,975	99,376
Second crop ...	1892-93	609	172	437	609	2,161
	1891-92	569	170	312	482	2,038

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of the year:— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	3,289	2,83,321	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	48	372
Indirect do.	83	7,260	Irrigation revenue	1,03,230	34,35,176
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,519	35,528	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	2,609	75,032
Total .	4,891	3,26,109	Total ...	1,05,887	35,10,580
Surplus revenue ..	25,534	3,84,814	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	75,462	27,99,657
Total ...	30,425	7,10,923	Net Total ...	30,425	71,093

The actual return was 28·53 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

ARKENKOTA CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The work of providing scouring sluices in the Mangamari surplus weir of the channel was in progress. The outlay fell short of the grant of Rs. 2,105 by Rs. 1,292 owing to disputes between joint contractors for the work. The total capital expenditure to the end of the year including indirect charges amounted to Rs. 1,01,820. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated. Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	Irrigation revenue.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	4,120	2,665	1,442	4,107	27,195
	1891-92	4,108	2,667	1,429	4,096	27,023
Second crop ...	1892-93	60	7	48	55	176
	1891-92	70	6	52	58	235

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges ...	3,608	2,34,834	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	...	1
Indirect do. ...	94	6,146	Irrigation revenue	27,371	7,81,094
Collection charges in the Civil department	434	11,012	Share of enhanced land revenue	255	8,434
Total ...	4,136	2,51,092	Total ...	27,626	7,89,529
Surplus revenue ...	4,538	—31,750	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	18,952	5,69,287
Total ...	8,674	2,20,242	Net Total ..	8,674	2,20,242

The actual return was 4·46 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

KALINGARÁYAN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 55,253.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

——		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	11,278	8,319	2,954	11,273	67,140
	1891-92	11,250	8,338	2,912	11,250	64,518
Second crop ...	1892-93	10,270	8,186	2,084	10,270	36,497
	1891-92	10,505	8,403	2,102	10,505	36,338

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,824	4,71,020	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	381	603
Indirect do.	52	12,338	Irrigation revenue	1,03,637	33,32,596
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,036	17,928	Share of enhanced land revenue.	393	8,236
			Total ...	1,04,411	33,41,435
Total ...	2,912	5,01,286			
Surplus revenue ...	18,198	—1,42,090	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	83,301	29,82,239
Total ...	21,110	3,59,196	Net Total ...	21,110	3,59,196

The actual return was 32·94 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

Estimate for further improvements.

Owing to want of funds no work was done on the estimate of Rs. 8,71,000 sanctioned under 'Major (Productive) Works' by the Secretary of State for further improvements and extension of the channel.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	15,34,990	15,481	11,675	14,64,716
Establishment	4,14,269	3,561	2,685	3,86,728
Tools and plant	34,491	...	...	29,875
Total ..	19,83,750	19,042	14,360	18,81,319
Indirect Charges.				
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	17,147	...	538	17,263
Leave and pension allowances	81,831	...	376	80,249
Total ...	98,978	...	914	97,512
Grand Total ..	20,82,728	...	15,274	19,78,831

The Kukundi channel works in the North Arcot division were completed, but outlay was not fully adjusted. The construction of a weir and provision of new stone revetment to the Tirupakuli tank in the Chingleput division was in progress. Progress of works.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	73,071	50,554	21,444	71,998	1,95,513
First crop ... 1891-92	70,575	33,316	10,483	43,799	1,13,052
Second crop 1892-93	25,628	15,377	10,020	25,397	52,543
Second crop 1891-92	16,035	11,827	...	11,827	18,087

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	76,647	15,09,362	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,217	13,255
Indirect do.	2,019	1,65,119	Irrigation revenue	2,48,056	58,63,385
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,015	60,387	Share of enhanced land revenue	15,684	4,63,564
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	21,519	...
Total ...	86,681	17,34,868	Total ...	2,86,476	63,40,204
Surplus revenue ...	78,695	10,59,366	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	1,21,100	35,45,970
Total ...	1,65,376	27,94,234	Net Total ...	1,65,376	27,94,234

The actual return was 3·98 per cent. on the Capital outlay. Deducting the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the account this year, the actual return was 2·94 per cent.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 3,390 an outlay of Rs. 4,771 was incurred during the year on the improvements to the head works and under-sluices of the system for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,700, for direct charges was sanctioned in February 1892. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 2,25,142.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop .. 1892-93	22,302	17,449	4,490	21,939	70,670
First crop .. 1891-92	21,297	12,395	4,997	17,392	53,895
Second crop... 1892-93	5,969	2,354	3,607	5,961	15,685
Second crop... 1891-92	1,999	1,647	...	1,647	4,016

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	17,500	4,60,461	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	476	1,206
Indirect do.	465	12,067	Irrigation revenue	86,355	19,72,687
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,361	53,885	Share of enhanced land revenue ..	4,923	1,27,275
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	62,796	.
Total expenditure and charges ...	21,326	5,26,413	Total receipts ..	1,54,550	21,01,163
Surplus revenue	46,372	5,52,493	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges .	86,852	10,22,262
Total ...	67,698	10,78,906	Net Total ..	67,698	10,78,906

The actual return was 20·59 per cent. on the capital outlay. Deducting the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year, the actual return was 12·39 per cent.

CHEYYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Against a grant of Rs. 430 on Capital Account, an outlay of Rs. 431 was incurred on survey establishment employed for investigation and preparation of estimates for improving the distribution of the system and the Elattúr anicut channel. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 2,39,106.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	20,666	15,321	5,253	20,574	60,365
First crop ... 1891-92	19,378	12,598	1,596	14,194	38,463
Second crop ... 1892-93	13,812	1,734	12,030	13,764	19,986
Second crop ... 1891-92	11,357	1,723	7,641	9,364	11,692

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,467	5,80,571	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	173	752
Indirect do.	1,428	15,208	Irrigation revenue .. .	80,351	17,65,647
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,925	38,798	Share of enhanced land revenue	3,259	1,02,524
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	53,258	...
Total expenditure and charges .	58,820	6,34,577	Total receipts	1,37,041	18,68,923
Surplus revenue	—152	1,42,127	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	78,373	10,92,219
Total ...	58,668	7,76,704	Net Total	58,668	7,76,704

The working expenses exceeded the revenue, the deficit being 0·06 per cent. on the capital outlay and 7·45 per cent. if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted. The deficit was due to the large outlay incurred under 'Revenue extensions and improvements' in improving the main channel.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	12,822	11,263	1,559	12,822	39,128
	1891-92	12,707	5,505	545	6,050	13,643
Second crop ...	1892-93	3,808	1,147	2,661	3,808	10,078
	1891-92	1,987	1,235	293	1,528	2,631

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,489	2,40,154	Direct receipts in the Public Works department .. .	15	1,001
Indirect do.	117	10,982	Irrigation revenue	49,206	9,40,155
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,698	38,346	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	763	12,312
Total expenditure and charges ...	6,304	2,89,482	Total receipts . .	49,984	9,53,468
Surplus revenue	34,580	4,83,350	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ..	9,100	1,80,636
Total ...	40,884	7,72,832	Net Total ...	40,884	7,72,832

The actual return was 4·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no outlay on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

Direct receipts.

The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 12,105,806 cubic yards, the charge to the Municipality being Rs. 12,105.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop	1892-93	7,560	5,485	1,969	7,454	16,845
	1891-92	7,465	5,279	1,550	6,829	14,275
Second crop	1892-93	1,730	926	801	1,727	2,374
	1891-92	1,382	786	556	1,342	1,837

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	12,424	5,64,792	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	12,332	1,56,984
Indirect do.	465	17,843	Irrigation revenue	19,219	3,95,487
Collection charges in the Civil department	434	11,385	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	466	8,619
			Total receipts ...	32,017	5,61,090
Total expenditure and charges ...	13,323	5,94,020			
Surplus revenue	12,494	—1,38,554	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	6,200	1,05,624
Total ..	25,817	4,55,466	Net Total ...	25,817	4.55,466

The actual return was 0·71 per cent. on the capital outlay.

VALLÚRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 63,805.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	5,038	3,797	836	4,633	6,492
	1891-92	4,940	3,310	687	3,997	4,738
Second crop	1892-93	225	57	153	210	318
	1891-92	90	...	90	90	196

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,527	30,364	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	4	4
Indirect do.	39	794	Irrigation revenue	6,810	1,32,547
Collection charges in the Civil department	163	2,768	Share of enhanced land revenue .	967	15,585
Total expenditure and charges ...	1,729	33,926	Total receipts .	7,781	1,48,136
Surplus revenue	1,531	21,424	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges .	4,521	92,786
Total ...	3,260	55,350	Net Total ...	3,260	55,350

The net return was 2·39 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

TIRUKKÓYILUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The improvements to the Bombay channel, an incomplete work of the previous year, were in progress on an estimate of Rs. 29,600 for works. All masonry works, with the exception of the terminal drop and earthwork up to the 8th mile, were completed. An outlay of Rs. 7,500 was incurred on the works during the year. The total Capital outlay including indirect charges amounted to Rs. 2,45,241. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare with those of the previous year as follows :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	23,114	16,756	5,082	21,838	76,059
First crop ... 1891-92	22,737	16,954	5,460	22,414	74,375
Second crop ... 1892-93	2,620	21	2,516	2,537	7,458
Second crop ... 1891-92	1,997	22	1,915	1,937	5,550

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	10,245	3,37,513	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	834	1,653
Indirect do.	278	8,855	Irrigation revenue	83,517	18,77,881
Collection charges in the Civil department	4,468	31,463	Share of enhanced land revenue	3,038	66,440
Total expenditure and charges ...	14,991	3,77,831	Add revenue of previous year brought into the accounts this year	1,63,638	...
Surplus revenue	75,202	2,53,090	Total receipts . .	2,51,027	19,45,974
			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges ...	1,60,834	13,15,053
Total ...	90,193	6,30,921	Net Total ...	90,193	6,30,921

The actual return was 30·66 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 8·39 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous two years brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Tirukkóyilur anicut 54 days against 56 days in the previous year.

MEHAMATTUR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 71,047.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigaton.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	2,479	320	1,864	2,184	8,423
First crop ... 1891-92	2,614	542	2,072	2,614	8,813
Second crop .. 1892-93	52	...	52	52	188
Second crop .. 1891-92	23	...	23	23	78

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	15,098	1,12,782	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	102	111
Indirect do.	396	2,953	Irrigation revenue	8,611	1,88,121
Collection charges in the Civil department	343	7,816	Share of enhanced land revenue ...	8	1,734
Total expenditure and charges ...	15,837	1,23,551	Total receipts ...	8,721	1,89,966
Surplus revenue	—8,867	32,886	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to ' old irrigation ' less oldmaintenance charges ...	1,751	33,529
Total ...	6,970	1,56,437	Net Total ...	6,970	1,56,437

The working expenses exceeded the revenue by Rs. 8,867.

VRIDDHÁCHALAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, remains as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 49,737.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old Irrigation.	New Irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	5,525	2,196	2,453	4,649	14,923
First crop ... 1891-92	5,850	978	4,872	5,850	19,765
Second crop .. 1892-93	211	...	207	207	635
Second crop .. 1891-92	265	...	265	265	776

The decrease in the revenue derived during the year was due to drought which necessitated remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,033.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	5,550	1,08,234	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	35	65
Indirect do. . . .	146	2,834	Irrigation revenue	15,558	3,82,818
Collection charges in the Civil department	1,310	13,296	Share of enhanced land revenue	311	10,912
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	21,176	...
Total expenditure and charges ...	7,006	1,24,364	Total receipts ...	37,080	3,93,795
Surplus revenue	19,225	1,41,611	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	10,849	1,27,820
Total ...	26,231	2,65,975	Net Total .	26,231	2,65,975

The actual return was 38·65 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 8·75 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

SHATIATOPE ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The execution of the improvements to the Morattu channel, commenced in the preceding year on an estimate of Rs. 20,700, was continued and Rs. 6,000 were spent during the year. The total expenditure to the end of the year including indirect charges was Rs. 1,01,911. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	29,406	8,273	20,417	28,690	93,595
	1891-92	27,656	17,154	10,497	27,651	85,556
Second crop ..	1892-93	2,945	8	2,921	2,929	8,071
	1891-92	1,995	18	1,977	1,995	5,729

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	14,566	4,51,262	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	165	398
Indirect do.	383	11,818	Irrigation revenue	1,01,666	19,39,746
Collection charges in the Civil department	8,667	1,08,215	Share of enhanced land revenue .	13,022	6,58,844
			Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	94,786	...
Total expenditure and charges ...	23,616	5,71,295	Total receipts ...	2,09,639	25,98,988
Surplus revenue	1,49,884	15,93,401	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	36,139	4,34,292
Total ...	1,73,500	21,64,696	Net Total ...	1,73,500	21,64,696

The actual return was 147·07 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 71·36 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

General Remarks.

During the year water passed over the Shatiatope anicut for 63 days against 87 days in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

In February 1893 the total existing sanction on the Capital Account of the system for direct charges was raised from Rs. 4,16,200 to Rs. 4,18,640 to meet the outlay on the proposed store and lascars' sheds at the anicut; but under the orders of the Government of India subsequently received, the construction estimate of the system was closed with effect from the 31st March 1893. There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital Account during the year. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 4,51,336 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 4,59,446.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year:—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892-93	8,971	1,464	6,913	8,377	26,558
	1891-92	8,193	1,993	5,979	7,972	26,448
Second crop ...	1892-93	101	86	15	101	270
	1891-92	91	81	10	91	259

Financial results.

The subjoined statement exhibits the financial results:—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	20,928	4,00,751	Direct receipts in the Public Works department	89	952
Indirect do.	549	15,341	Irrigation revenue	26,828	2,03,066
Collection charges in the Civil department	2,391	8,230	Share of enhanced land revenue	168	1,968
Total expenditure and charges.	23,868	4,24,322	Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	23,816	...
Surplus revenue	24,183	− 2,71,929	Total receipts ...	50,901	2,05,986
			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,850	53,593
Total ...	48,051	1,52,393	Net Total ...	48,051	1,52,393

The actual return was 5·36 per cent. on the Capital outlay and 0·34 per cent., if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be deducted.

LOWER COLEROON ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on Capital Account of this system during the year. The total expenditure including indirect charges remained as at the end of the previous year at Rs. 5,64,401.

In October 1892 estimates, amounting to Rs. 2,35,000 including indirect charges, were sanctioned by Government for improving the drainage of the southern portion of the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district. Estimate for improving drainage.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the preceding year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
			Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ...	1892–93	106,934	44,687	62,247	106,934	3,44,215
	1891–92	105,968	92,161	13,305	105,466	3,63,652
Second crop ..	1892–93	4,283	18	4,265	4,283	11,168
	1891–92	4,721	23	4,696	4,719	12,759

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.	Receipts.	During 1892–93.	To end of 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	27,582	9,43,437	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	1,155	2,491
Indirect do.	3,785	27,772	Irrigation revenue	3,55,383	1,24,01,914
Collection charges in the Civil department	26,595	4,65,380	Share of enhanced land revenue	51,117	19,69,138
Total expenditure and charges.	57,962	14,36,589	Add revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts this year	3,80,555	...
Surplus revenue	4,75,089	78,73,496	Total receipts ...	7,88,210	1,43,73,543
			Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	2,55,159	50,63,458
Total ...	5,33,051	93,10,085	Net Total ...	5,33,051	93,10,085

The actual return was 84·18 per cent. on the capital outlay and 40·70 per cent. if the irrigation revenue of the previous year brought into the accounts of this year be excluded.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water over the Lower Coleroon anicut during the year was 7·9 feet on the north and 7·6 feet on the south branch. The highest flood recorded is 11·5 feet on the north and 12·0 feet on the south branch, and this occurred in 1858.

MARADÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on the Capital Account of this system during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 41,135. Total outlay.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.			Irrigation revenue.
		Old irrigation.	New irrigation.	Total.	
	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
First crop ... 1892-93	17,748	13,920	..	13,920	92,291
First crop ... 1891-92	17,533	16,955	465	17,420	1,17,155
Second crop ... 1892-93	16,291	465	12,936	13,401	60,025
Second crop ... 1891-92	16,315	429	15,784	16,213	68,240

The decrease in the revenue derived during the year was due to drought which necessitated remissions to the extent of Rs. 35,253.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	14,071	3,07,613	Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	203	1,804
Indirect do.	814	8,518	Irrigation revenue	1,52,316	38,22,913
Collection charges in the Civil department	3,126	71,901	Share of enhanced land revenue	240	3,843
Total expenditure and charges.	18,011	3,88,032	Total receipts ...	1,52,759	38,28,560
Surplus revenue	44,711	10,51,804	Deduct portion of revenue assumed to be due to 'old irrigation' less old maintenance charges	90,037	23,88,724
Total ...	62,722	14,39,836	Net Total ...	62,722	14,39,836

The actual return was 108·69 per cent. on the capital outlay.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL (TIDAL).

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

There was no expenditure on the Capital Account of this canal during the year. The outlay to the end of the previous year amounted to Rs. 31,027.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 927 against a grant of Rs. 984.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL (NAVIGATION).

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1892-93.	Outlay during 1892-93.	Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	86,14,000	1,83,308	1,85,559	76,80,930
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	5,409	4,63,920
Total ...	92,91,954	...	1,90,968	81,44,850

Revenue Account.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Expenditure.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.	Receipts.	During 1892-93.	To end of 1892-93.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,14,384	25,70,343	Direct receipts—		
Indirect do.	3,963	79,491	Navigation receipts	99,709	11,18,817
			Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,657	14,45,775
Total expenditure ...	1,18,347	26,50,834			
Deficit ...	18,590	1,03,846	Total ...	1,01,366	25,64,592
			Deduct refunds of revenue ...	1,609	17,604
Net Total ...	99,757	25,46,988	Net Total ...	99,757	25,46,988

The financial result during the year was a loss of Rs. 18,590 against Rs. 74,599 in the previous year.

VÉDÁRANNIYAM CANAL (TIDAL).

Revenue Account.

The canal was cleared of silt where necessary. The banks from the 13th to the 16th mile were repaired and repairs to masonry works were executed. The total outlay was Rs. 7,050 against a grant of Rs. 5,500. The traffic on the canal other than salt was very small. The amount of license fees collected during the year was Rs. 1,068.

GANJÁM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Total outlay.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjám district. The work was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine relief purposes and the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The expenditure of Rs. 294 incurred during the year represents the compensation paid for land taken up in previous years. The total expenditure including indirect charges to the end of the year was Rs. 1,55,466 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,51,145.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :— Grant and outlay.

—	Grant for 1892-93.		Outlay during 1892-93.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary works.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Minor Works, Public Works department—			
Original works—			
Major	2,11,200	2,51,367	2,54,068
Minor	1,22,500	96,747	97,206
Repairs	3,61,000	4,37,584	4,25,520
Establishment	1,60,981	1,82,210	1,78,913
Tools and plant	10,420	13,853	13,965
Total ...	8,66,101	9,81,761	9,69,672
Minor works, Revenue department—			
Original works	...	2,200	11,147
Repairs	4,00,000	3,90,724	4,12,600
Establishment	...	6,642	10,113
Tools and plant	...	434	660
Total ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,34,520
Total, Ordinary works ...	12,66,101	13,81,761	14,04,192

—	Grant for 1892–93.		Outlay during 1892–93.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Investigation of Kistna upland project—			
Original works	3,000	6,160	5,965
Establishment	1,000	1,500	1,431
Tools and plant	200	200	200
Total ...	4,200	7,860	7,596
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,381	10,381	10,381
Repairs	1,42,850	1,42,850	1,42,850
Establishment	2,09,070	2,09,060	2,09,060
Tools and plant	1,868	1,868	1,868
Total ...	3,64,169	3,64,159	3,64,159
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	26,000	17,285	17,186
Establishment	64,550	47,225	46,938
Tools and plant	450	850	1,944
Total ...	91,000	65,360	66,068
Execution—			
Original works	1,05,385	1,39,303	1,28,412
Repairs	1,97,000	2,05,405	1,83,512
Establishment	69,549	79,284	71,742
Tools and plant	4,536	5,169	4,679
Total ...	3,76,470	4,29,161	3,88,345
Total, Tank Restoration Scheme ...	4,67,470	4,94,521	4,54,413
Grand Total ...	21,01,940	22,48,301	22,30,360

The outlay fell short of the revised estimate by Rs. 17,941 owing chiefly to difficulty in procuring labor for repairs to tank restoration works in the Kistna Western division consequent on the sudden outbreak of cholera at the end of the year, and to the failure on the part of the contractor in executing repairs to ordinary works in the Kurnool division.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Investigating establishment.

The Tank Restoration Scheme Parties, with the exception of Nos. IV and V Parties which were transferred from Salem and North Arcot, respectively, to Pattukkóttai taluk in the Tanjore district in November 1892, continued to work in the districts in which they had been engaged during the previous year. The tanks in the Pattukkóttai taluk required immediate attention to settle the new rates of assessment.

Extent of investigation operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 28,195 square miles, of which 25,128 square miles had been completely investigated. These figures were during the year increased by 3,802 and 1,746, bringing the totals up to 31,997 square miles of area entered upon and 26,874 square miles completed.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates for Government works sanctioned during the year was Rs. 3,51,920 against Rs. 5,54,042 in the previous year. Estimates, amounting to Rs. 8,794, were also prepared for works in the Yelagiri mitta, Salem district, and sent to the Collector of that district for execution. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 66,067, or 18·3 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the commencement of operations to the end of the year was Rs. 37,55,121, against which the total expenditure incurred on 'Works' was Rs. 26,34,760, or Rs. 32,72,126 including establishment and tools and plant charges. During the year the expenditure on 'Works' was Rs. 3,13,607, or Rs. 3,90,441 including establishment and tools and plant charges.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay:— Grants and outlay.

—	Grant for 1892-93.					Expenditure during 1892-93.					Outlay to end of 1892-93.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establish-ment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
Investigation.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	2,238	...	1,278	...	3,516	2,233	...	1,236	...	3,469	...
Gódávari, Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	940	...
Gódávari, Western	150	...	...	...	150	121	...	...	...	121	...
Kistna do.	1,993	...	3,945	...	5,938	2,085	...	3,490	...	5,575	...
Salem	1,636	...	12,984	300	14,920	1,747	...	13,329	13	15,099	...
Coimbatore	1,629	...	...	...	1,629	1,640	...	102	...	1,640	...
Chingleput	122	...	101	...	223	122	...	. .	...	224	...
North Arcot	...	...	2,154	...	2,154	...	...	2,213	...	2,213	...
Madura	2,745	...	6,937	100	9,782	2,872	...	7,978	42	10,892	...
Tinnevelly	3,303	...	3,712	...	7,015	3,539	...	3,584	70	7,193	...
Central office	1,780	...	9,816	150	11,776	1,847	...	9,148	...	10,995	...
Negapatam	1,689	...	6,268	300	8,257	980	...	5,858	879	7,717	.
Total ...	17,285	...	47,225	850	65,360	17,186	...	46,938	1,944	66,068	11,07,372
Execution.											
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Vizagapatam do.	5,500	3,500	2,070	135	11,205	4,436	3,552	1,837	120	9,945	35,192
Gódávari, Eastern	4,000	4,000	1,840	120	9,960	4,009	3,655	1,763	115	9,542	30,486
Gódávari, Western	3,130	4,700	1,801	117	9,748	2,286	4,229	1,498	98	8,111	42,618
Kistna, do.	3,137	7,208	2,380	125	12,880	3,691	3,679	1,675	111	9,176	12,538
Anantapur	1,921	...	442	29	2,392	1,921	...	442	29	2,392	5,104
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	16	1	86	22,017
Kurnool	3,000	5,000	1,840	120	9,960	3,353	4,695	1,851	121	10,020	2,51,929
Bellary	1,599	380	455	30	2,464	1,475	289	406	26	2,196	23,445
Salem	15,000	17,300	7,429	484	40,213	13,351	13,891	6,566	409	33,917	1,20,221
Coimbatore	1,300	1,600	667	43	3,610	1,161	1,431	596	39	3,227	3,55,518
North Arcot	24,207	39,000	14,538	948	78,693	23,858	37,479	14,107	920	76,364	3,78,578
Chingleput	27,000	54,948	18,848	1,229	1,02,025	19,074	42,993	14,275	931	77,273	8,54,066
South Arcot	6,460	18,769	5,803	378	31,410	6,383	18,754	5,782	377	31,296	1,01,391
Madura	31,210	30,000	14,085	919	76,244	31,197	29,885	14,049	915	76,046	9,23,496
Tinnevelly	11,809	19,000	7,086	462	38,357	12,217	18,911	7,159	467	38,754	1,12,005
Total ...	1,39,303	2,05,405	79,284	5,169	4,29,161	1,28,412	1,83,512	71,742	4,679	3,88,345	32,70,029
Grand Total ...	1,56,588	2,05,405	1,26,509	6,019	4,94,521	1,45,598	1,83,512	1,18,680	6,623	4,54,413	43,77,401

Investigation projects.

The special establishment organized in December 1890 for investigating irrigation projects in the upland taluks of the Kistna district completed during the year the investigation of the Macherla and Ipur tanks; estimates amounting to Rs. 41,900 and Rs. 32,000 for these projects were prepared for submission to Government. The investigation of the Mellavagu and Agnigundala and two other tanks therewith connected was in progress. In December 1892 a special party was organized for employment on the investigation of the Vansadhára project in the Ganjám district and the irrigation of Palkonda taluk, Vizagapatam district. The investigation of tha Vansadhára project was in progress.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 8,010.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area charged as irrigated for first and second crops under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept was 3,220,877 acres against 2,720,872 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived from these works was Rs. 78,28,923 exclusive of deductions and remissions of Rs. 13,43,948. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other Minor Works, Public Works Department, and Minor Works, Revenue Department, compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1 Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	226,812	213,847	7,76,969	7,41,812
2 { Other Minor Works, Public Works Department	1,266,471	1,056,843	32,95,101	25,48,886
2 { Minor Works, Revenue Department	1,727,594	1,450,182	37,56,853	29,20,372
Total ...	3,220,877	2,720,872	78,28,923	62,11,070

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works Department was Rs. 78,36,933, and the total charges incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 23,00,926, leaving Rs. 55,36,007 as the net revenue.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the irrigation revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

—	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1302 (1892-93).			Outlay during the official year 1892-93.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, P.W.D.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.								
Ganjám.								
Lángulya left bank, two channels	13,881	909	28,965	...	...	...	...	...
Vansadhára right bank, six channels	39,841	1,349	78,188	...	...	...	...	...
Garibula Gedda	1,527	108	2,074	...	...	..	...	...
Vizagapatam.								
Sárada, six anicuts	11,807	9,327	28,045	..	1,373	316	21	1,710
Varaha, four anicuts	6,263	5,461	20,249	7,112	755	1,809	118	9,794
Salem.								
Pennagundapuram tank ...	417	414	1,395	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.								
Amarávati, twenty-two channels.	24,144	19,096	1,31,014	77	10,433	2,418	158	13,086
Chingleput.								
Madurántakam tank	6,021	1,237	12,359	968	1,785	633	41	3,427
South Arcot.								
Myorenadi, Kattumailur anicut.	412	39	1,872	...	514	118	8	640
Gadilam, Tiruvadi, Vánamádévi and Tiruvéndipuram anicuts.	10,113	2,993	51,339	2,921	3,571	1,493	97	8,082
Kullar, Vikravándi anicut ..	1,366	93	4,190	329	1,296	374	24	2,023
Tinnevelly.								
Tambraparni, six anicuts ...	36,473	33,521	4,17,279	2,347	12,165	3,338	218	18,068
Total ...	152,265	74,547	7,76,969	13,754	31,892	10,493	685	56,830

—	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1302 (1892-93).			Outlay during the official year 1892-93.				
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	First crop.	Second crop.						
Other Minor Works, P.W.D.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	73,331	1,380	99,790	6,760	7,521	3,143	2,557	19,981
Vizagapatam	27,591	27,037	80,953	17,897	7,454	6,302	330	31,983
Gódávari	42 462	1,778	80,387	10,235	21,511	7,899	1,448	44,093
Kistna	17,009	...	42,080	14,422	12,807	9,545	502	37,276
Nellore	84,368	11,332	3,15,388	62,696	22,936	19,601	1,276	1,06,579
Anantapur	49,254	22,998	2,27,544	10,970	7,273	4,314	274	22,831
Bellary	30,958	7,887	1,86,975	45,837	34,190	18,858	1,229	1,00,114
Cuddapah	56,942	33,138	2,79,751	24,413	22,705	10,695	697	58,510
Kurnool	21,406	7,984	89,177	7,166	48,659	12,743	831	69,399
West Coast	..	..		...	1,295	298	19	1,652
Coimbatore	30,350	13,437	1,49,748	5,391	16,018	4,946	320	26,675
Salem	29,957	29,257	1,36,822	29,779	27,729	26,393	845	84,746
North Arcot	53,771	24,384	2,16,302	40,187	82,721	30,159	1,819	1,54,886
Chingleput	187,751	31,064	4,26,907	60,055	98,242	36,391	2,366	1,97,054
South Arcot	65,345	10,551	2,33,724	19,396	44,387	14,671	955	79,409
Tanjore	14,307	1,260	21,944	3,320	2,119	6,889	946	13,274
Trichinopoly	85,110	36,803	2,97,875	25,505	23,097	11,207	726	60,535
Madura	52,564	23,752	2,04,414	70,734	45,550	34,039	1,741	1,52,064
Tinnevelly	34,154	25,799	2,05,320	30,983	47,926	20,941	1,200	1,07,070
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme	...	...	...	1,847	...	9,148	...	10,995
No. II Periyár	...	...	...	1,490	...	343	22	1,855
Total ...	956,630	309,841	32,95,101	1,89,083	5,77,140	2,88,525	20,103	13,74,811
Minor Works, Revenue Department.								
Ganjám	79,630	3,966	88,252	...	14,274	...	...	14,274
Vizagapatam	50,807	48,851	1,30,453	561	12,000	129	8	12,698
Gódávari	57,374	290	81,401	..	8,904	...	...	8,904
Kistna	28,369	977	94,661	...	12,511	...	...	12,511
Nellore	32,306	8,079	1,10,884	...	16,881	...	...	16,881
Anantapur	76,957	31,091	2,81,718	190	14,536	527	34	15,287
Bellary	24,196	7,783	76,277	...	2,513	—406	—26	2,081
Cuddapah	157,428	62,888	5,36,087	...	36,234	1,319	86	37,639
Kurnool	30,201	7,927	1,05,424	...	15,204	2,529	165	17,898
West Coast	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Coimbatore	12,317	4,566	41,744	...	2,155	...	...	2,155
Salem	77,241	72,772	2,58,923	...	19,409	383	26	19,818
North Arcot	167,303	83,041	6,29,942	1,343	68,356	534	35	70,268
Chingleput	102,433	15,251	1,89,084	8,173	50,562	4,592	299	63,626
Madras	...	...	...	...	360	...	.	360
South Arcot	168,993	31,166	5,62,022	343	37,394	358	23	38,118
Tanjore	25,783	1,821	38,673	..	9,952	...	...	9,952
Trichinopoly	45,739	11,645	88,121	487	17,263	137	9	17,896
Madura	83,269	17,900	2,07,148	...	32,388	...	...	32,388
Tinnevelly	56,471	37,763	2,35,939	50	41,664	11	1	41,726
Total ...	1,276,817	450,777	37,56,853	11,147	4,12,600	10,113	660	4,34,520
Grand Total ...	2,385,712	835,165	78,28,923	5,13,984	10,21,632	3,09,137	21,448	*18,66,201

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments as compared with the grants :— Grants and outlay.

* This amount includes the expenditure incurred on Tank Restoration Works.

—	Grants for 1892–93.		Outlay during 1892–93.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original works—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Major	73,213	73,059	76,913
Minor	11,650	12,535	11,821
Total ...	84,863	85,594	88,734
Repairs	2,24,000	2,19,818	2,27,727
Establishment	73,339	71,584	71,492
Tools and plant	4,633	4,508	4,450
Total ...	3,86,835	3,81,504	3,92,403

Establishment. The charge for establishment amounted to Rs. 71,492.

Receipts collected in the Public Works Department. The receipts realised by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 32,127 against budget and revised estimates of Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively.

LOCAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Grant and outlay. In Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem districts, an irrigation cess is collected from the ryots holding land under some of the principal channels in those districts, the money so collected being expended by the Revenue Department. The objects to which it has hitherto been devoted have chiefly been the construction of banks of sand, grass, &c., thrown across the river-beds at the bunds of channels when the supply in the rivers is low, the clearance of channels and the payment of an establishment for the regulation and distribution of water. In some instances the expenditure on these and similar items left considerable balances, and it was decided by Government in the Revenue Department in February 1888, on the representation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, that there was no objection to such balances being used for the construction of much-needed sluices by the Public Works Department. Accordingly, since 1888–89, expenditure has been incurred under this head. The grants and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Divisions.	Original grant, 1892–93.	Final grant, 1892–93.	Outlay, 1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	26,000	17,000	13,769
Salem	5,000	5,000	4,963
Coimbatore	...	...	146
Total ...	31,000	22,000	18,878

ESTATE WORKS EXECUTED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Grant and outlay. The outlay incurred on irrigation works carried out by the Public Works Department in the estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was Rs. 19,969 against a revised grant of Rs. 19,340. Rs. 18,294 were expended in Ganjám and the rest in Gódávari.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1892–93.)

Length of Railways in the Madras Presidency. The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines—'open,' 'under construction' and 'under survey'—during the past year in the Madras Presidency, excepting railways at present in abeyance :—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under con-struction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	...	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
Mysore Gold Field Railway ...	...	10¼	...	Do.	Do.	Under construction by the Mysore Government but to be worked by the Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway ... ... Villupuram-Guntakal ... ... Nellore Branch	* 1,042	...	..	Metre.	Do. ...	State Imperial, worked by South Indian Railway Company (Limited).
Dhmaravaram-Mysore Frontier ...	...	† 56	...	Do.	Do. ...	Under construction as far as Hindupur by the South Indian Railway Company (Ld.).
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	135	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	279	..	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	State Imperial.
Bezwada Extension Railway ...	21½	..	...	Standard	Madras Government.	Worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Nílgiri Railway	...	16¾	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Under construction by the Nílgiri Railway Company.
Máyavaram-Muttupet	...	54	...	Do.	Do. ...	Provincial, under construction by South Indian Railway Company.
East Coast Railway ‡	93	423	...	Standard	Do. ...	Imperial, the portion of line open for traffic is worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company; the remainder is under construction by the State.
Palghát-Kurrapatnam	...	...	60¾	Do.	Travancore	Provincial, under survey by Madras Railway.

East Coast Railway.—The sanctioned length of railway under construction is 516 miles. On 20th February 1893 the section between the existing railway system at Bezwada and the bank of the Gódávari opposite Rajahmundry, 93 miles in length, though in an unfinished state, was opened for goods and passenger traffic. It was for the time worked under a contract with the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company, which was in a position to work it in direct continuation of its existing service. The section from the Gódávari to Cocanada and from Samalkot to Vizianagram, 171 miles in length, will probably be opened for passengers and goods in August 1893. The southern section (300 miles) was about three-fourths finished and the northern (200) about half-way towards completion. Considerable damage was done by the floods of October and November 1892 to the newly-formed banks and a few culverts were carried away. The abnormally heavy rainfall, however, showed what alterations in existing waterways were needed, and they were accordingly rectified where necessary. Lines in progress.

Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway.—Great difficulty was again met with in obtaining labor. Fair progress was, however, made on earthwork. Up to the end of March 1893, 303 lakhs of cubic feet out of an estimate of 386 lakhs had been completed, of which 209 lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up during the year. The manufacture of bricks and concrete material went on steadily although much

* 63 miles from Dharmavaram to Guntakal were transferred to Southern Mahratta Railway on 1st January 1893.
† This line has also been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway from 1st April 1893.
‡ This line has been placed under the control of the Director-General of Railways from 1st June 1893.

delayed and hampered by the difficulty in procuring fuel. Out of a total of 337 bridges, 109 had been started and were in varying stages of completion. At the end of March 1893, 404,000 cubic feet had been built out of an estimate of 738,400 cubic feet, and of this 393,000 cubic feet were set up in the year. The major bridges were in an advanced state. About 15 miles of permanent-way were laid and the station buildings and staff quarters were commenced.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway.—The line was actually opened for public traffic on the 23rd April 1893. The works were practically complete; the only important item still in hand were the pitching of the bank through the Hindupur tank and the completion of the watering arrangements.

Nílgiri Railway.—During 1892–93 active progress was made throughout the entire length. The supply of hill coolies was quite inadequate and the men from the plains objected to work in the higher portion on account of the cold and in the lower on account of the notorious unhealthiness of the Kullár valley at the foot of the hills; but notwithstanding this, one-third of the earthwork was completed by the end of the year 1892. 5 out of the 8 major bridges were in progress and 20 of the minor bridges were completed. Most of the girders, signals, tanks, &c., as well as permanent-way had been received. Orders were issued for the Abt rack and fastenings, as also for rolling-stock. One mile of permanent-way was laid as far as the Bhaváni bridge and the junction arrangements at Méttupálaiyam were advanced.

Lines under survey or projected.

East Coast Railway.—The project for bridging the Gódávari near Rajahmundry was completed during the year. The proposal is to train the river from a width of 8,000 to a width of 5,000 feet and to bridge it with 19 spans of 250 feet on 80 feet wells. As the execution of this project is deferred until more money becomes available, a ferry was being established across the river capable of carrying full wagons in order to facilitate the through booking of goods between the East Coast Railway and Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway. The question of the bridging of the Mahánadi was investigated during the year and there appeared reason to hope that it might be economical and practicable to bridge it in three parts in the immediate neighbourhood of Cuttack instead of making a detour round the head of the delta, involving an extra 10 miles of railway, for the sake of crossing it in one at Naraj. A re-alignment was investigated between Khurda and Cuttack, which gave promise of another saving of about 5 miles of railway.

Nílgiri Railway.—Sanction of Government was given for a survey for the extension of the Nílgiri Railway to Ootacamund.

Palghát-Kurrapatnam Survey.—The survey for a branch line from Palghát through Trichur to Kurrapatnam at the head of the Cochin backwater, a distance of 60¾ miles, was completed in December 1891, two alignments being examined in the ghât portion. Government, however, considered the cost of both alignments prohibitive and the question was still in abeyance for want of funds to prosecute fresh surveys.

Shoranur to Trichur Survey.—The Madras Railway Company applied to Government for permission to undertake a survey from Shoranur station on the south-west line to the point on the Trichur road where the Pattámbi-Trichur survey of 1879 commenced. The length of this survey will be about 20 miles and its estimated cost is Rs. 2,500.

West Coast Railway.—In view of the desirability of connecting the West Coast with the interior by a line joining the Mysore State Railway or Southern Mahratta Railway a reconnaissance of several routes has been undertaken by the Mysore Government. Negotiations were proceeding between the Government of India and Messrs. Kirby and Longsdale who proposed to form a company for the construction of a railway from Mangalore to Erode *viá* Hassan and Mysore and from Hassan to Arsikere on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Lines in abeyance.—The projects for the following lines are still in abeyance:—Porto Novo-Salem, Palghát-Dindigul, Madras-Bezwada, Cuddalore-Pondicherry, Peralam-Kárikál, Tinnevelly-Quilon, Madura-Pámban, Bezwada-Masulipatam.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage. The open length of this railway is 839·22 miles, the portion of the line between Madras and Arkonam, viz., 42½ miles, being double.

New works. The following were the principal new works:—The Pápaghni bridge was completed and opened for traffic on 1st July 1892. The overstrained girders of the Rallavanka bridge on the North-west line, which consists of 9 spans of 64 feet, and those of the Thútha bridge, twelve 64-feet openings on the South-west line, were replaced by others of a stronger type. The strengthening of the weak girders of 28 spans of the Cheyyár bridge, North-west line, was commenced. The proposal to support the present weak type of girders of the bridge (three 64-feet spans) at $^{3}\frac{9}{5}{}^{5}$ miles, South-west line, by screw piles at the centre of the spans was carried out. The works necessary for the junction of the South Indian Railway at Kátpádi were completed and those in connection with the junction of the Nílgiri Railway Company at Méttupálaiyam were in progress. Plans and estimates were under preparation for the junction with the Mysore Gold Fields Railway at Kolar Road station. Distant signals were being provided at nearly every station, 131 having been erected up to the close of the year. Additions were made to the traffic bungalows at Calicut and accommodation was provided for the subordinate staff at meeting stations and for other employés who are required to live in station compounds in consequence of night traffic. The overbridge at Tiruvallúr station was completed. Temporary stations were replaced by permanent ones at Mankarai, Edakkolam, Devankundi and Gangayapalle, and trial stations were opened at Kullipálaiyam and Lattari on the South-west line and at Ponpadi and Kalamala on the North-west line.

Permanent-way. With the exception of roughness in places on the North-west line, notably in miles 21, 99 to 101, 144, 145, 203 and 207, the permanent-way was in first-class order throughout.

Accidents. 21 persons were killed and 61 injured in 1892 against 18 killed and 45 injured in the previous year. The total number of accidents was 176 or 40 less than in 1891. There were only 2 collisions against 5 in the previous year, and the number of derailments—31—was fewer by 3. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of cattle run over, viz., 92 against 116. No individual accident calls for special notice. The Bangalore Branch line breached in two places on the 13th August owing to abnormally heavy rain, but the permanent-way was restored by the 19th idem.

Employés. As in the previous year the employés numbered 14,152, of whom 215 were Europeans, 1,077 East Indians, and 12,860 natives.

Police. 302 private police were maintained by the company at a cost of Rs. 39,296. This force was supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government.

Volunteers. During the year, the total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps decreased by 30, but the number of efficients increased by 51. The strength of the regiment on 31st March 1893 was 934, of whom only 30 were non-efficients. The musketry of the battalion improved greatly, the figure of merit for the season under notice being 39·52, or an increase of 12·38 on last year's results.

Medical department. The medical staff of the company consisted of a medical officer and 18 apothecaries maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,924 per mensem.

Schools. Railway schools for European and Eurasian children were maintained at 9 of the most important stations, 1 extra school having been established at Cuddapah in October 1892. The net cost of the schools to the company was Rs. 9,436, or Rs. 23·13 per head on the register. The average daily attendance was 296·87.

Stores and materials. During the calendar year, 4,219 tons of stores and materials valued at £61,478 were shipped to India in 35 consignments, besides which 1,016½ tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1–17–3 per ton. At the close of 1892 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 29,25,393 against a balance at the close of 1891 of Rs. 29,86,176. The receipts and issues during the year were, respectively, Rs. 21,98,672 and Rs. 22,59,455.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	153	34	119
Coaching vehicles	792	59	733
Goods do.	2,880	64	2,816

75 engines passed through the shops for repairs, 4 being converted into P.B. class engines. During the year 2 Governor's saloons, 3 composite carriages, 80 covered goods wagons and 15 ballast wagons were renewed.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 11,69,03,761. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 29,25,393, viz. :—

	RS.
Stores	28,53,645
Other items stores outstanding	71,748

The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 6,58,407 incurred on the following works :—

Name of works.		Amount.
		RS.
New bridge over the Pápaghni river		1,28,863
Assistant Traffic Manager's bungalow at Arkonam		7,799
Loading bank and goods godown at Guntakal		6,043
Alterations and additions to Kátpádi station		22,068
Two additional lay-byes at Mulanur		6,672
Alteration of sidings and lengthening platform at Arkonam		15,562
Sidings at Olavakkódu		7,367
Extension of engine shed at Rénigunta		6,794
Distant signals for South-west and North-west lines		38,182
Alterations and additions of sidings at Salem		6,217
Double bungalow for engine-drivers at Gooty		5,913
Alterations and additions of sidings at Pódanúr		9,104
Buildings consequent on the introduction of block system between Arkonam and Madras		10,638
Extension of goods shed and loading bank at Bangalore City		10,162
Watering arrangements at Kátpádi		10,639
Extension of block system and introduction of starting semaphore signals on the South-west and North-west lines		5,185
Substituting stronger girders for Thútha bridge		33,357
Transhipping shed at Raichur		26,444
Alteration of level-crossings at Perambúr		18,410
Through siding at Kalláyi		7,865
Open shed over loading bank at Raichur		5,305
Works, engineering, of less than Rs. 5,000 each		2,09,089
Commission on placing debentures		21,000
Expenditure transferred in connection with revenue new minor works		7,981
		6,26,659
	RS.	
100 wooden covered goods wagon	571	
3,230 screw couplings	8,460	
1 composite carriage	618	
Do. do.	4,452	
1,200 centre chains	1,758	
4 tank wagons for carrying kerosine oil	6,196	
6 covered goods wagons	7,414	
6 brake vans	2,279	
		31,748
Total ...		6,58,407

The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows :—

	RS.
Capital outlay to end of 1892	11,98,29,154
Guaranteed interest for year at $\frac{1}{16}$ per rupee *plus* interest on overdrawn capital charged in India	58,10,956
Excess of interest charges over net earnings	15,18,823

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891 :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1891 ...	839·30	2,522,227	93,44,688	54,38,159	39,06,529	58·19	214	3·28
1892 ...	839·26	2,519,724	96,24,670	53,32,537	42,92,133	55·40	221	3·59

With a decrease of 2,503 miles or 0·10 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of Rs. 2,79,982 or 2·99 per cent. and the working expenses a decrease of Rs. 1,05,622 or 1·94 per cent.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891:— Gross earnings.

—	1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	36,14,372	37,54,832	+ 1,40,460
Goods	55,38,684	56,90,713	+ 1,52,029
Electric telegraph	20,056	18,479	— 1,577
Sundries	1,71,576	1,60,646	— 10,930
Total ...	93,44,688	96,24,670	+ 2,79,982

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom compare as under:— Coaching traffic.

—	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1891	17,534	1,62,585	70,342	2,06,990	8,465,339	27,43,620	8,553,215	31,13,195
1892	17,789	1,58,923	69,260	2,10,203	8,966,014	28,66,036	9,053,063	32,53,162
Increase	255	...	...	3,213	500,675	1,22,416	499,848	1,21,967
Decrease	...	3,662	1,082	...	...	...	...	...

The decrease in the earnings of first-class traffic was mainly due to reduced receipts from 'troops and police.' In second-class traffic the improvement occurred principally in single journey passengers during the second half of 1892. The number of third-class passengers carried exceeded that of any previous year. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 1·78 pies against 1·86 pies in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·96 against Rs. 3·02 in 1891.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891:— Goods traffic.

—	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	820,020	50,73,163	745,836	51,32,000	— 74,184	+ 58,837
Military stores	1,640	82,683	2,064	92,977	+ 424	+ 10,294
Railway materials for construction.	23,448	36,919	49,442	44,345	+ 25,994	+ 7,426
Coal for the public and construction.	33,475	1,55,549	51,506	2,43,909	+ 18,031	+ 88,360
Coal for revenue only	10,017	15,273	20,109	21,402	+ 10,092	+ 6,129
Revenue stores other than coal ...	289,310	1,26,375	249,900	1,03,632	— 39,410	— 22,743
Live-stock	1,326	34,920	1,417	38,732	+ 91	+ 3,812
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	13,802	...	13,716	...	— 86
Total ...	1,179,236	55,38,684	1,120,274	56,90,713	— 58,962	+ 1,52,029

The increased receipts under 'general merchandise' were chiefly owing to the introduction from 1st January 1892 of terminal charges at the rate of 4 pies per

maund at each end for local and at the Madras end for foreign traffic. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 229,618 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 13,20,407 against 287,148 tons carried and Rs. 14,15,899 earned during the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8·24 pies against 7·24 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 4·53 against Rs. 4·17 in 1891.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance	13,06,188	13·98	14,52,779	15·09	+ 1,46,591	+ 11 22
Locomotive	21,14,364	22 63	18,61,234	19 34	— 2,53,130	— 11 97
Carriage and wagon	4,97,690	5 32	5,16,752	5·37	+ 19,062	+ 3 83
Traffic	8,54,582	9·14	8,43,745	8 77	— 10,837	— 1 26
General	5,67,456	6 07	5,40,155	5 61	— 27,301	— 4 81
Special and miscellaneous ...	97,879	1 05	1,17,872	1 22	+ 19,993	+ 20 42
Total	54,38,159	58 19	53,32,537	55 40	— 1,05,622	— 1 94

The increase under 'maintenance' was Rs. 2,39,582, but this was reduced by an extra credit of Rs. 92,991 for returned stores, the net result being an increase of Rs. 1,46,591, mainly due to the increased maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and loss by exchange. The decrease under 'locomotive' occurred chiefly in the charge for 8 new engines in the first half of 1891, the cost of which was Rs. 2,31,352 less a credit of Rs. 15,897 for sale of old engines.

Train service.

3·05 per cent. of the trains were late against 2·81 per cent. in 1891. An additional passenger train was run from Madras to Tiruvallúr and a return train from Tiruvallúr to Madras from 1st February 1892. The goods train from Cuddapah to Arkonam was converted into a mixed train in order to form a through connection with the 2-25 train from Raichur from 1st February 1892. 2 additional local trains ran from Ráyapuram to Connur and 2 return trains from Connur to Ráyapuram from 1st February to 31st March 1892. From 1st April 1892 1 train from Ráyapuram to Connur and a return train from Connur to Ráyapuram and a train from Ráyapuram to Perambúr and from Perambúr to Ráyapuram.

Rates and fares.

There were no important changes in rates and fares during the year.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway, which is a single line on the metre gauge, was 654 miles. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length and the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, including the Nellore branch (Pákála to Nellore), 451 miles in length, were also worked by the Company. Of this the Dharmavaram to Guntakal section, a distance of 63 miles, was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on 1st January 1893.

New works.

The following are the principal new works:—The construction of a 20-feet girder bridge at the 190th mile was completed and a 10-feet span girder bridge in the Yerpedu tank was in progress. 40·49 miles of the permanent-way were relaid with 50 lb. steel rails on cast iron pot sleepers during the year. Estimates were sanctioned for ·88 miles of extension of through sidings to meet traffic requirements at Mailam, Kuttálam, Tiruvadamarudúr, Kumbakónam, Búdalúr, Sáttúr and Kadambúr. The erection of home signals and shifting of distant signals to a greater distance from facing points was in progress. The enlargement of the Villupuram station to accommodate the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway traffic was nearing completion; the additional staff quarters for locomotive staff were completed in January 1893 as far as sanctioned and an apothecary's quarters and dispensary were in progress. The re-arrangement of the Máyavaram station consequent on the construction of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway was in progress.

At Tanjore junction a steam pump for the locomotive well was being set up, and a refreshment room was being built. Additional staff quarters and carriage accommodation at Trichinopoly junction were in hand. At Madura station additional staff accommodation and a recreation room were in progress. At Tuticorin the Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow was completed. The enlargement of Tiruválúr junction station to provide for the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic was in progress, while at Negapatam station additional locomotive workshop accommodation and a permanent shed for rolling-stock were being constructed.

On the Villupuram-Dharmavaram section the construction estimate lapsed on the 31st March 1893, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,40,434, was sanctioned to bring the railway up to the proper standard of efficiency. The principal items were the completion of the Venkatesapuram and Mugaiyúr stations, additional quarters and offices at Pákála and the completion of the rolling-stock. *Villupuram-Dharmavaram section.*

The South Indian Railway was purchased by the Secretary of State on 31st December 1890. This line, together with the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway which includes the Nellore branch, was handed over to the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) for the purpose of working, managing and maintaining the open line, and for completing and working when finished, the unfinished portion of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway in the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of State and the new company on the 24th November 1890. A fresh contract was made between the South Indian Railway Company (Limited) and the Pondicherry Railway Company (Limited) on 30th December 1890 for the working, management and maintenance of the Pondicherry Railway by the former company for a period of 3 years from 1st January 1891, terminable by either party on their giving 12 months' previous notice, expiring on the 31st day of December in any year. The terms set forth therein are nearly identical with those contained in the old working agreement made with South Indian Railway on 25th March 1879. *Working agreements.*

The total number of accidents was 418 against 473 in the previous year. 246 of these were case of running over cattle. The number of derailments increased from 53 to 96, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by decreases under 'defects in rolling-stock' and 'running over cattle.' The numbers of persons killed and injured were, respectively, 15 and 49 against 14 and 50 in 1891. While No. 6 mail train was running between Tanjore and Búdalúr roof of a third-class carriage caught fire and 8 passengers jumped out in a panic; of these 4 were severely injured—2 of whom eventually died—and the other 4 were slightly hurt. A material train running from the 41st mile to Penukonda on the Dharmavaram-Hindúpur State Railway was derailed on the 28th September 1892 and the second fireman was killed on the spot, his body being jammed between the tender and a rock; the injury to the engine and derailed vehicles was very slight and the permanent-way sustained no damage. *Accidents.*

The number of employés on 31st December 1892 on the open line, including the Nellore branch and Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, was 13,145, of whom 112 were Europeans, 673 Eurasians and 12,360 natives. There was an increase of 1,013 in the number of persons employed, which was due to the opening of the new sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway. *Employés.*

214 police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,958. Under the contract of 1890 they were supplied by Government, 70 per cent. of the cost being included in the railway working expenses. *Police.*

During the year the total strength of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps increased by 34 and the number of efficients by 72; the enrolled strength was thus 772, of whom 681 were efficients. A team was sent to Bangalore to represent the Corps at the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting and won the Non-commissioned Officers' Cup valued at Rs. 300 with a score of 215 points. A second company was formed, consisting of 3 officers and 79 non-commissioned officers and men at Trichinopoly under the command of Captain F. G. Oliver. *Volunteers.*

The medical staff of the company consisted of a Superintending Physician and 24 apothecaries at the commencement of the official year. But on account of the completion of construction works of Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, the year *Medical department.*

closed with 20 apothecaries on the staff. The open system of the South Indian Railway is for medical purposes, divided into 16 charges, each under an apothecary, an extra subordinate being reserved for relief duty on the open line. At the chief station of each apothecary's charge, *i.e.*, at the local head-quarters, is a hospital. The cost of working the department for the open portion of the line was, exclusive of the cost of medicines, Rs. 2,273⅔ per mensem.

Stores and materials.

At the close of 1892 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 36,60,047, showing a reduction of Rs. 5,97,187 on the previous year which was due to the issue of the Villupuram-Guntakal construction material. During the calendar year 1892, 7,684 tons of stores and materials valued at £85,223 were shipped to India in 47 consignments, besides which 1,195 tons of coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1–14–2 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were Rs. 35,71,853 and Rs. 41,69,030, respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1892 was as follows :—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	184	28	156
Coaching vehicles	758	146	612
Goods vehicles	3,249	333	2,916

During the year 124 engines passed through the shops. 176 vehicles were constructed for the Villupuram-Guntakal section and a certain amount of rolling-stock was hired out to the Dharmavaram-Hindúpur Railway. 10 of the new engines arrived, 5 of which were erected. Orders were given for 150 third-class carriages, of which 100 were to be on 40-feet bogie frames fitted with the automatic vacuum brake.

Capital transactions.

The total Capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 7,45,74,660. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 37,09,101, including stores to the value of Rs. 36,60,047. The expenditure of the year on final heads on the combined undertaking was Rs. 18,40,396 made up of the following items ;—

	RS.
Engineering works, Villupuram-Guntakal section	14,31,636
Rolling-stock	2,12,577
Engineering works on old undertaking and Nellore branch	1,96,183

The outlay on rolling-stock was chiefly on that provided for the Villupuram-Guntakal section. The engineering outlay is detailed below ;—

—	Villupuram-Guntakal section.	Old undertaking and Nellore branch.
	RS.	RS.
Preliminary expenses	34,948	1,110
Land	1,232	5,280
Formation	1,14,207	3,204
Bridge-work	4,17,011	1,404
Fencing	54,100	1,109
Electric telegraph	11,923	14,085
Ballast and permanent-way	2,44,275	1,57,719
Stations and buildings	4,31,259	1,376
General charges	1,10,915	1,297
Receipts on capital account to end of December 1891 adjusted by credit to above heads in 1892 ...	18,505	9,599
Less credits	6,739	...
Total ...	14,31,636	1,96,183

The following are the most important works and charges included in the foregoing expenditure of Rs. 1,96,183 on the old undertaking :—

	RS.
Providing a fourth-class station at Padálam ...	9,244
Lengthening through siding and raising the platform at Mailam ...	2,324
Enlarging Villupuram station to provide accommodation for Villupuram-Guntakal Railway traffic ...	5,258
Two blocks of quarters for Europeans and two for Natives at Villupuram ...	19,440
Dispensary and apothecary's quarters at Villupuram ...	2,645
Enlarging station at Máyavaram to provide accommodation for Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic ...	9,115
Providing a steam-pump and shed at Tanjore ...	3,536
Further workshop accommodation at Negapatam ...	35,877
Enlarging station at Tiruválúr to provide accommodation for Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway traffic ...	24,594
Lengthening through siding end platform at Búdalúr ...	3,142
Carriage shelter and three cross-over roads at Trichinopoly junction ...	5,598
Constructing Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow at Trichinopoly junction ...	4,796
Providing dispensary and apothecary's quarters at Trichinopoly junction ...	3,446
Providing additional water column, drip well and drain at Manappárai ...	2,831
Lengthening through siding and widening the platform at Manappárai ...	2,098
Constructing Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow at Tuticorin ...	2,512
Providing home signals at 36 stations ...	11,985
Total ...	1,48,441

The total capital outlay including suspense at the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows :—

	RS.
Capital outlay to end of 1892 ...	7,82,83,761
Interest for the year 1892—	
(a) In terms of the company's contract for division of surplus profits ...	24,42,553
(b) As actually incurred by Government ...	39,51,093
(c) Company's share of surplus profits ...	76,586
Excess of interest charges over net earnings—	
(a) As actually incurred by Government ...	11,74,088
Excess of net earnings over interest charges—	
(a) In terms of the company's contract for division of surplus profits ...	2,03,311

The mean mileage worked, including that of branches and of the Villupuram-Guntakal and the Pondicherry Railways, was 1,087·29 miles against 883·11 in 1891. The increase was due to the opening of the remaining sections of Villupuram-Guntakal Railway during the first half of 1892. The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891 :— General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1891 ...	883·11	2,907,210	70,36,757	46,07,132	24,29,625	65·47	153	3·16
1892 ...	1,087·29	3,277,620	77,14,996	48,61,405	28,53,591	63·01	135	3·66
Difference.	+ 204·18	+ 370,410	+ 6,78,239	+ 2,54,273	+ 4,23,966	— 2·46	— 18	+ 0·50

With an increase of 12·74 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of 9·64 per cent. and the working expenses an increase of 5·52 per cent.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891 :— Gross earnings.

——	1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching ...	37,34,924	40,70,125	+ 3,35,201
Goods ...	32,03,563	33,29,239	+ 1,25,676
Electric telegraph ...	23,509	24,122	+ 613
Sundries ...	74,761	1,43,069	+ 68,308
Old Company's Fire Insurance Fund ...	...	1,48,441	+ 1,48,441
Total ...	70,36,757	77,14,996	+ 6,78,239

Coaching traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as under :—

—	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1891	16,956	55,117	146,435	1,26,451	9,468,071	33,38,902	9,631,462	35,20,470
1892	20,754	63,000	162,274	1,39,764	10,317,070	36,69,710	10,500,098	38,72,474
Increase	3,798	7,883	15,839	13,313	848,999	3,30,808	868,636	3,52,004

There was thus an increase in the number of passengers carried and earnings thereon under all classes almost entirely due to the greater length of line open for traffic and to the establishment thereby of through communication between the southern and northern districts. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·06 pies, being exactly the same as in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·80 against Rs. 2·84 in 1891.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891 :—

—	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	865,708	28,78,361	800,887	30,52,579	— 64,821	+ 1,74,218
Military stores	244	8,576	174	4,584	— 70	— 3,992
Railway materials for construction	244,845	1,35,795	360,693	91,666	+ 115,848	— 44,129
Coal for public and construction ...	1,141	3,002	5,915	6,096	+ 4,774	+ 3,094
Coal for revenue only	21,853	39,059	25,928	43,833	+ 4,075	+ 4,774
Revenue stores other than coal ...	488,927	1,31,202	630,435	1,19,557	+ 141,508	— 11,645
Live-stock	230	3,158	149	3,907	— 81	+ 749
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	6,040	...	7,017	...	+ 977
Total ...	1,622,948	32,05,193	1,824,181	33,29,239	+ 201,233	+ 1,24,046
Less outstandings irrecoverable ...	...	1,630	...	...	...	— 1,630
Net total ...	1,622,948	32,03,563	1,824,181	33,29,239	+ 201,233	+ 1,25,676

The merchandise general traffic showed a falling off in weight, but the earnings therefrom showed a large increase due to the longer lead of goods carried. The total quantity of grain carried over the railway was 240,423 tons yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,89,567 as against 241,122 tons carried and Rs. 8,64,388 earned during the previous year. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 7·36 pies against 7·53 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 1·83 against Rs. 2·03 in 1891.

Working expenses.

The following table compares the working expenses of the railway during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

—	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance	15,63,789	22·22	13,54,670	17·56	— 2,09,119	— 13·37
Locomotive	16,67,037	23·69	18,09,661	23·46	+ 1,42,624	+ 8·56
Carriage and wagon	2,85,870	4·06	3,94,650	5·11	+ 1,08,780	+ 38·05
Traffic	5,38,496	7·65	6,58,671	8·54	+ 1,20,175	+ 22·31
General	5,05,853	7·19	5,90,513	7·65	+ 84,660	+ 16·74
Special and miscellaneous ...	46,087	0·66	53,240	0·69	+ 7,153	+ 15·52
Total ...	46,07,132	65·47	48,61,405	63·01	+ 2,54,273	+ 5·52

The decrease under 'maintenance' was chiefly attributable to the shorter length of 50-lb. road laid, viz., 25·66 miles against 65·80 in the corresponding period of 1891. The increase under 'locomotive' was mainly due to the cost of 5 new locomotives obtained from England and that under 'carriage and wagon' to heavier repairs and renewals to stock and also to the replacement of the old type of couplings by Jones' flexible buffer couplings. The increased expenditure under 'traffic' and 'general' charges is attributed to the longer mileage worked and the greater number of stations.

5·61 per cent. of the trains were late against 7·77 per cent. in 1891. Punctuality.

No important changes were made in the fares and rates in 1892. Rates and fares.

(d) *Bezwada Extension Railway.*

The Bezwada Extension Railway from the frontier of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions to Bezwada is 21½ miles in length. It is worked by His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway Company as part of its system. Open mileage.

The company provides rolling-stock at a charge of 5 per cent. on the half-yearly gross earnings. The actual expenditure incurred on maintenance is met by the Government of India. The amount paid to the company for working is the same percentage of the gross earnings of the State line as that of working expenses to the gross earnings of the amalgamated undertaking in each half-year. Working agreement.

No important work of any kind was undertaken during the year. New works.

There were no accidents of a serious nature. Accidents.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1892 was Rs. 14,17,674. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 6,597. The total capital outlay including suspense to the end of 1892 and the interest charges thereon were as follows:— Capital transactions.

	RS.
Capital outlay to end of 1892	14,17,674
Interest for 1892 reckoned at 4 per cent. on the capital outlay to end of 1891 and 2 per cent. on capital outlay during 1892	56,575
Excess of net earnings over interest charges of 1892	— 28,228

The following table shows the general results of the year's working as compared with those of 1891:— General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week excluding steam boat.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1891	21·47	20,586	87,368	58,667	28,701	67·15	78	2·03
1892	21·47	19,386	98,779	70,432	28,347	71·30	88	2·00
Difference ...	*Nil.*	— 1,200	+ 11,411	+ 11,765	— 354	+ 4·15	+ 10	— 0·03

With a decrease of 5·82 per cent. in the train mileage, the gross earnings showed an increase of 13·06 per cent., and the working expenses an increase of 20·05 per cent. The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads as compared with 1891:—

—	1891.	1892.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	23,831	24,556	+ 725
Goods	62,648	73,472	+ 10,824
Electric telegraph	807	589	— 218
Sundries	82	162	+ 80
Total ...	87,368	98,779	+ 11,411

Coaching traffic.

The number of passengers of various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows:—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1891	265	384	1,222	568	125,576	21,557	127,063	22,509
1892	330	494	1,246	554	129,548	22,187	131,124	23,235
Difference ...	+ 65	+ 110	+ 24	— 14	+ 3,972	+ 630	+ 4,061	+ 726

The increase in the third-class traffic was mainly due to the bookings from Bezwada to Kondapalle and *vice versâ*. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 2·07 pies against 2·06 pies in the previous year. The earnings per passenger train mile amounted to Rs. 2·85 against Rs. 2·69 in 1891.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted and the earnings therefrom as compared with 1891:—

—	1891.		1892.		Difference.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	31,259	42,904	36,817	46,467	+ 5,558	+ 3,563
Railway materials for construction ..	311	209	76	48	— 235	— 161
Coal for public and construction ..	22,221	15,228	34,909	24,029	+ 12,688	+ 8,801
Coal for revenue only	76	26	811	371	+ 735	+ 345
Revenue stores other than coal ...	21,151	3,756	7,894	1,957	— 13,257	— 1,799
Live-stock	10	37	9	14	— 1	— 23
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	488	...	586	...	+ 98
Total ..	75,028	62,648	80,516	73,472	+ 5,488	+ 10,824

The increase under 'general merchandise' chiefly occurred in 'grain,' 'metals' and 'stone and lime.' The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile amounted to 8·67 pies against 8·55 pies in 1891. The earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 6·78 against Rs. 5·31 in 1891.

Rates and fares.

There were no important changes in the rates and fares during the year.

IMPERIAL POST. (1892–93.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

The year closed with a total of 1,835 post offices, 1,709 letter-boxes, 1,057 postmen and 919 village postmen against 1,814 post offices, 1,660 letter-boxes, 1,038 postmen and 911 village postmen on the 31st March 1892, showing an increase of 21 post offices, 49 letter-boxes, 19 postmen and 8 village postmen. 37 post offices and 113 letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 16 post offices and 64 letter-boxes were closed.

Mail lines.

The distance over which the mails were carried by various means of conveyance at the close of the year under review was 15,778 $\frac{13}{16}$ miles against 15,474$\frac{1}{16}$ miles on 31st March 1892. While there was no change in the mileage of the boat (15) and steamer lines (1,207), the length of the railway and mail cart lines increased, respectively, from 2,878$\frac{3}{4}$ and 76$\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 3,152$\frac{1}{2}$ and 138$\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The runners' lines decreased in length from 11,296$\frac{13}{16}$ to 11,265$\frac{9}{16}$ miles, owing to the opening of 273$\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railway and the extension in the length of the mail cart lines. The first section of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Rajahmundry was opened during the year, and as a consequence postal articles for the latter station and its neighbourhood are now delivered one day earlier than before.

Extent of the correspondence for the year.

The following statistics of the correspondence for the year show that the rate of increase was greatest in the various classes of value-payable articles with the exception of value-payable parcels, and in insured letters;—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1891-92.	Number given out for delivery in 1892-93.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	29,532,958	30,778,878	1,245,920	.	4·22	.
Do. unpaid	2,688,400	2,631,694	. .	56,706	...	2·11
Do. registered	1,473,264	1,537,614	64,350	...	4·36	...
Do. value-payable, registered	27,170	31,694	4,524	...	16 65	.
Do. insured	31,720	35,464	3,744	...	11·80	...
Do. service privileged	1,581,398	1,660,802	79,404	...	5 02	...
Post-cards, single	18,076,552	19,309,576	1,233,024	...	6·82	.
Do. reply	766,870	812,630	45,760	...	5 97	.
Newspapers	4,148,326	4,486,092	337,766	...	8·14	.
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ..	2,340,650	2,561,260	220,610	...	9·42	..
Do. do. registered	32,656	35,542	2,886	...	8·84	,
Book packets, value-payable, registered ...	16,354	19,396	3,042	...	18 60	.
Do. do. unregistered ...	111,150	146,172	35,022	. .	31 50	.
Parcels, paid	133,796	122,460	...	11,336	.	8 47
Do. unpaid	50,622	47,138	...	3,484	. .	6 88
Do. insured	42,770	37,804	...	4,966	.	11 61
Do. value-payable	100,802	106,418	5,616	..	5·57	
Total ...	61,155,458	64,360,634	3,281,668	76,492	...	
Net increase ...	...	. .	3,205,176	...	5·24	.
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1892-93.	...	64,360,634	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered.	...	1,608,854	...	...	2 49	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1891-92.	..	61,155,458	. .	...	2·5 nearly	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered.	...	1,500,148	...	...	2·45	...

The following is a statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid during the past two years :— Money orders.

—	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.		Average value of each money order issued	Average value of each money order paid.
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		
		RS.	RS.		RS.		
1891-92	1,014,606	2,07,88,995	2,75,387	1,084,298	2,42,42,259	20	22
1892-93	1,097,744	2,24,31,451	2,96,837	1,151,387	2,57,49,475	20	22
Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93, increase.	83,138	16,42,456	21,449	67,089	15,01,215	...	.
Percentage of increase ...	8·19	7 90	7·78	6·19	6·22	...	...

While the issues have increased by one-third during the past five years, the number and value of money orders paid have risen by 50 per cent. The average value of the orders has remained remarkably steady, the fluctuations ranging only between 20 and 23. The money order business transacted in sub-offices is about double that of the head offices. The business in telegraphic money order made a considerable advance; foreign money orders, though more numerous, covered a smaller amount of money than in 1891-92. The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 3,901 and their value Rs. 36,022 against 3,769 of the value of Rs. 34,572 sold in the year 1891-92.

The following is a statement of the business in value-payable articles of all kinds during the past two years :— Value-payable articles.

—	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		RS.	RS.
1891-92	152,628	13,16,350	27,089
1892-93	166,084	14,72,901	29,989
Difference between 1891-92 and 1892-93 ...	13,456	1,56,551	2,900
Percentage of increase ...	8·81	11·89	10·70

There was an increase under all heads and notably in the case of unregistered packets. The number of parcels despatched under the value-payable railway receipt system rose from 13,803 to 15,700 and their value from Rs. 3,15,943 to Rs. 3,56,273.

Insurance.

The following is a statement of insured articles posted during the past two years :—

—	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
1891–92	29,914	83,13,840	33,157	83,38,765	63,071	1,66,52,605	44,696
1892–93	29,469	81,85,968	35,562	94,93,385	65,031	1,76,79,353	47,071

The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 2,547 against Rs. 580 in the previous year. Payments were made on account of 13 articles in all.

Savings' bank.

The following table shows the working of the Savings' bank department in 1892–93 and the preceding year :—

—	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March 1893.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
1891–92	121,706	39,69,899	83,169	35,47,567	74,600	63,72,366
1892–93	133,819	42,13,565	90,596	40,06,391	83,536	68,03,857
Increase of 1892–93 over 1891–92 ..	...	...	...	.	8,936	4,31,490
Percentage of increase ..	...	...	...	...	11·98	6·77

Complaints by the public against the post office.

The number of complaints made by the public increased from 1,176 in 1891–92 to 1,313 in 1892–93. 629 of these were ascertained on enquiry to be groundless.

Offences by postal officials.

There were 87 cases of offences punishable by law committed by officials in this circle during the year against 55 in the previous year. In 54 of these cases 47 postal officials were punished judicially and in the remaining 33 cases 37 other employés of the post office were punished by dismissal.

Mail robberies.

The number of highway robberies of the mail committed during the year 1892–93 was 9 against 2 in the previous year. 3 of these occurred in the Kistna district, 3 in Tinnevelly and 2 in Salem, and the remaining and most serious one in the Native State of Travancore. Property worth some Rs. 1,500 was lost in all, and convictions were only secured in one case during the year.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

The number of combined offices rose from 152 to 174, and the number of messages from 563,153 to 641,541. The net revenue from these offices was Rs. 2,09,079 in 1892–93 against Rs. 1,94,459 in the previous year.

DISTRICT POST. (1892–93.)

The total expenditure actually incurred during the year on account of the District Post was Rs. 79,254. The income derived amounted to Rs. 66,366; there was thus a deficit of Rs. 12,888 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 16,198 in the previous year; this result is attributable to the transfer to Imperial Post with effect from the 1st January 1892 of certain highly remunerative establishments costing Rs. 14,442 per annum. 10 new post offices and 39 new letter-boxes were opened during the year, while 7 additional village postmen were entertained. On

the other hand, 31 old letter-boxes were closed and the services of 4 postmen were dispensed with. At the close of the year, the length of District Post lines opened was 924 miles against 865 in the previous year, while the service comprised 43 post offices and 586 letter-boxes served by 754 village postmen and 173 runners and 2 other servants at a monthly cost of Rs. 6,455. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,169,504 and that of those received for delivery 2,613,304, while 166,716 articles were returned undelivered; the corresponding figures for 1891–92 were 1,311,906, 2,800,024 and 156,690.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1892–93.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1892–93 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1892–93 ...	6,359	249	...	6,608	18,426	1,052	...	19,478
Compare 1891–92.	5,703	656	...	6,359	16,381	2,045	...	18,426

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over the previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							RS.
Government offices ...	175	22	...	197	817,032	44,195	11,42,239
Railway and canal offices.	12	...	2	10			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	118	24	17	125			
Total ...	305	46	19	332			
Compare 1891–92 ..	262	43	...	305	772,837	97,431	10,90,683

Government offices were opened at Aruppukóttai, Chitaldrug, Devanagiri, Ganjám New Port, Guntakal, Kadúr, Krishnagiri, Madanapalle, Mulki, Pallávaram, Palmanér, Punganúru, Puttúr, Shenkottai, Sivakási, Srívilliputtúr, Tarikeri, Takkalai, Tinnevelly Railway Station, Udipi and Waltair. The only offices closed were those at Kurnool and Sankesala on the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1892-93.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE following statement exhibits the gross revenue and expenditure of this Presidency for each of the past ten years. It includes the service receipts and charges of the Civil, Military and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local funds and the sums issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts, but excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign Transactions. Further the expenditure of the last eight years does not include loss by exchange amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, Rs. 50,82,032, Rs. 54,03,023, Rs. 82,92,900, Rs. 45,41,353, Rs. 68,56,498 and Rs. 1,29,17,664, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment to the accounts of the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The figures for 1892–93 are still subject to alteration, as the revenue and finance accounts of that year have not yet been closed :—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883-84	10,11,53,063	8,30,15,559	1,81,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	9,85,37,381	8,87,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	10,62,38,441	9,50,77,083	1,11,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	10,93,52,501	10,13,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	11,12,45,956	9,75,83,591	1,36,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	11,43,62,755	9,20,97,887	2,22,64,868	...	13,07,206	...
1889-90	11,97,56,546	10,04,32,740	1,93,23,806	...	15,56,134	...
1890-91	12,67,28,410	11,21,26,308	1,46,02,102	...	...	9,48,210
1891-92	12,53,38,536	12,54,30,552	...	92,016	...	34,08,721
1892-93	13,57,67,742	12,15,79,602	1,41,88,140	...	...	8,89,394

Although there was considerable scarcity in part of the Presidency in the year under report, it was not so severely felt as the distress which prevailed in 1891–92, when Government had in many cases to remit revenue or to suspend collections, the effect of which was shown in the great decrease of revenue in that year. In 1892–93 most of the arrears were collected, and the improvement under the principal heads of Civil revenue alone amounted in the aggregate to very nearly 91¾ lakhs of rupees, the remaining heads of receipts in the civil department contributing an increase of a lakh. The expenditure of the year, on the other hand, fell considerably below that of its predecessor, chiefly in the outlay on Railways, Civil Works by Public Works Officers and Irrigation and Navigation. A little more than 35 lakhs of the decrease was due to the transfer to the Southern Mahratta Railway of the actual outlay on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal Section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway up to 31st December 1892.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at a little over 275¼ lakhs of rupees on the 31st March 1892, were reduced to 266 lakhs on the 31st March 1893, being distributed as follow :—

—	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	20,28,684	52,69,048	+ 32,40,364
District treasuries	1,71,69,966	1,34,56,907	− 37,13,059
Bank of Madras	26,27,511	22,73,630	− 3,53,881
Branches of the bank	57,09,557	56,04,687	− 1,04,870
Total ..	2,75,35,718	2,66,04,272	− 9,31,446

The magnitude of the balance in the reserve treasury on the last day of the year was due chiefly to the opening of temporary currency agencies in several districts; all surplus balances were transferred to these agencies and through them by a simultaneous transfer in Madras, to the reserve treasury there, and as the treasury balance could always be replenished at the shortest notice by a converse process it was possible to maintain the reserve at its maximum and the district balances at their minimum levels.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements under 'debt and foreign transactions':— Debt and foreign transactions.

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	—	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	44¾	54	Interest on Government securities	33	33½
Other deposits	6¼	4¼	Loans	22¾	21½
Receipts of Home Government	4½	1¼	Remittances to other provinces	264	279½
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	190¾	178¾	Exchange transactions ..	68½	129¼
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	¼	4¼	London bills paid	19½	...
Maisur assigned tract ...	2½	3¼	Advances repayable	2¾	...
London bills outstanding ...	...	¾			
Cash and departmental balances lowered	81	14½			
Advances cheques and bills ...	...	2½			
Net unadjusted credits ...	81½	58½			
Total ...	411½	322	Total ...	410½	463¾
Add surplus revenue	...	141¾	Add deficit	1	...
Grand Total ..	411½	463¾	Grand Total ..	411½	463¾

The following statement shows the different ways in which remittances were made to and from other provinces in 1891-92 and 1892-93. 15 lakhs of silver accumulated in the Dharwar treasury in the Bombay Presidency were remitted to this Presidency in 1892-93, viz., 12 lakhs to Cuddapah and 3 to Bellary against 2 remitted to the latter the year before. This large accumulation was due to the payment into the Dharwar treasury of the traffic earnings of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The surplus of Madras during the year under report was drawn away chiefly by council bills and wire transfers to Bombay. Transfers through currency were comparatively small. Remittances to other provinces.

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	—	1891-92.	1892-93.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	38	34	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	10¼	11½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	129½	191	Specie	2	15
Transfers to currency ...	105	25	Small silver coin	11	2½
Small silver coin	½	1½	Currency notes	13¼	12
Copper coin	1	½	Transfers from currency ...	140	156
Council bill payments ...	169¼	226½	Copper coin	3	2
			Total received ...	179½	199
Total sent ...	443¼	478½	Net sent from Madras ...	263¾	279½

Supply of different kinds of money:— Currency notes.

In 1892–93 currency notes aggregating in value a little over 19¾ lakhs were sent from Madras to District treasuries against 26 and 22½ lakhs sent in 1890–91 and 1891–92, respectively, while those returned to Madras from District treasuries amounted to 55½ lakhs against 43½ and 81½ lakhs in the two previous years.

Small silver coin.

The following statement shows in thousands of rupees the small silver balances at the close of the last two years:—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
31st March 1892	9,32	60	6,37	16,29
31st March 1893	6,51	* 3,51	9	10,11
Difference ...	− 2,81	+ 2,91	− 6,28	− 6,18

Small silver to the value of rupees 1 lakh was received from Dharwar, but the amount was credited to the currency chest at Cuddapah and not to the small coin depôt. In 1891–92 small silver for Rs. 11 lakhs was received from Calcutta and credited in the small coin depôt accounts. Rs. 95,000 worth of small silver was sent to Coorg against Rs. 60,000 in the year before. The amount which passed into local circulation was thus 623 thousands as compared with 353 and 552 thousands in 1890–91 and 1891–92, respectively.

Copper coin.

The quantity of copper coin which remained at the close of the last two years is shown below in thousands of rupees:—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent coin.	Total.
31st March 1892	3,37	1,44	6	4,87
31st March 1893	3,15	2,50	11	5,76
Difference ...	− 22	+ 106	+ 5	+ 89

Rs. 77,000 worth of copper coin was received from Calcutta and Rs. 75,000 from Bombay. In 1891–92 all receipts came from Calcutta and aggregated in value Rs. 3,02,000. Copper coins to the value of Rs. 33,500 were sent to Coorg, against Rs. 46,500 in 1891–92, in which year Rs. 45,000 also were sent to Bombay. The local circulation was thus decreased by 30 thousands whereas in 1890–91 and 1891–92 it was increased by 92 and 279 thousands, respectively.

Mode of keeping accounts.

No important changes of classification of revenue and expenditure were made during the year.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local fund services in 1891–92 and 1892–93:—

* Includes Rs. 3,16,000 in the currency chests.

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of accounts.	Imperial. 1891-92.	Imperial. 1892-93.	Provincial. 1891-92.	Provincial. 1892-93.	Local. 1891-92.	Local. 1892-93.	Total. 1891-92.	Total. 1892-93.	Actuals of 1892-93 compared with 1891-92.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Principal Heads of Revenue.									
I. Land revenue	2,82,66,558	3,45,91,522	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949	10,08,900	10,30,698	4,42,26,338	5,15,64,169	+73,37,831
III. Salt	1,76,11,259	1,70,43,275	1,18,110	1,68,977	...	...	1,77,29,369	1,72,12,252	− 5,17,117
IV. Stamps	16,86,893	18,41,151	50,60,681	55,23,454	...	...	67,47,574	73,64,605	+ 6,17,031
V. Excise	91,04,727	90,83,646	30,34,909	30,27,882	...	...	1,21,39,636	1,21,11,528	− 28,108
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	.	...	..	74,92,582	91,42,921	74,92,582	91,42,921	+16,50,339
VII. Customs	16,04,573	16,09,581	35,032	53,968	...	...	16,39,605	16,63,549	+ 23,944
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	10,44,569	11,05,230	8,68,090	9,26,604	. .	...	19,12,659	20,31,834	+ 1,19,175
IX. Forest	...	7,88,639	16,94,215	7,88,640	...	...	16,94,215	15,77,279	− 1,16,936
X. Registration	6,17,243	6,59,265	6,17,243	6,59,265	...	...	12,34,486	13,18,530	+ 84,044
XI. Tributes	34,49,430	34,49,519	.	.	..	...	34,49,430	34,49,519	+ 89
XII. Interest	2,73,692	3,03,728	43,516	84,738	1,02,297	1,00,525	4,19,505	4,88,991	+ 69,486
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.									
XIII. Post office	...	...	1	669	...	...	1	669	+ 668
XIV. Telegraph	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
XV. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and justice { A. Courts of Law ..	...	...	6,56,823	6,63,051	...	...	6,56,823	6,63,051	+ 6,228
B. Jails ...	...	...	2,58,153	3,57,514	...	...	2,58,153	3,57,514	+ 99,361
XVII. Police	...	...	4,27,263	4,72,622	...	...	4,27,263	4,72,622	+ 45,359
XVIII. Marine	...	...	3,777	234	...	...	3,777	234	− 3,543
XIX. Education	...	...	1,33,389	1,57,941	1,88,739	2,06,287	3,22,128	3,64,228	+ 42,100
XX. Medical	...	...	80,524	84,840	16,188	27,160	96,712	1,12,000	+ 15,288
XXI. Scientific and other minor department.	...	...	1,89,476	1,88,366	...	...	1,89,476	1,88,366	− 1,110
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	2,31,513	1,77,175	33,422	31,753	525	631	2,65,460	2,09,559	− 55,901
XXIII. Stationery and printing	13,799	11,046	90,813	1,07,301	...	...	1,04,612	1,18,347	+ 13,735
XXV. Miscellaneous	73,026	35,891	1,50,411	1,47,664	5,68,934	5,95,822	7,92,371	7,79,377	− 12,994
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	76,85,440	79,75,917	...	...	...	...	76,85,440	79,75,917	+ 2,90,477
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,85,513	3,14,284	...	...	...	...	2,85,513	3,14,284	+ 28,771
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	1,60,632	1,60,448	...	...	1,60,632	1,60,448	− 184
XXXI. Military works ..	20,499	31,195	...	...	...	...	20,499	31,195	+ 10,696
Civil works by military officers ...	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	742	+ 742
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads—									
In charge of public works officers ...	...	...	1,43,476	1,16,038	5,253	5,827	1,48,729	1,21,865	− 26,864
In charge of civil officers	...	...	18,772	19,412	9,92,844	9,39,500	10,11,616	9,58,912	− 52,704
Receipts by Military Departments.									
XXXIII. Army	12,66,303	12,69,284	...	...	...	...	12,66,303	12,69,284	+ 2,981
Contributions. { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995	5,76,910	8,64,995	+ 2,88,085
Contributions. { Local to Provincial ..	...	...	3,51,689	5,52,846	...	...	3,51,689	5,52,846	+ 2,01,157
Contributions. { Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	99,205	4,273	99,205	4,273	− 94,932
Civil	6,29,32,713	6,95,94,438	2,88,17,189	2,99,59,690	1,10,47,124	1,29,12,812	10,27,97,026	11,24,66,940	+96,69,914
Non-civil ...	1,03,02,324	1,06,96,652	3,04,108	2,76,486	5,253	5,827	1,06,11,685	1,09,78,965	+ 3,67,280
Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	10,04,591	6,90,438	10,04,591	6,90,438	− 3,14,153
Postal department ...	1,01,72,168	1,08,17,927	...	...	...	...	1,01,72,168	1,08,17,927	+ 6,45,759
Telegraph department ..	7,53,066	8,13,472	...	...	...	...	7,53,066	8,13,472	+ 60,406
Total ...	8,41,60,271	9,19,22,489	2,91,21,297	3,02,36,176	1,20,56,968	1,36,09,077	12,53,38,536	13,57,67,742	+ 1,04,29,206

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,24,425	2,03,604	1,30,019	1,25,290	27,469	27,584	3,81,913	3,56,478	— 25,435
2. Assignments and compensation	12,19,143	11,63,621			.	..	12,19,143	11,63,621	— 55,522
3. Land revenue	..	..	48,70,116	50,76,163	41,42,586	41,78,031	90,12,702	92,54,194	+ 2,41,492
5. Salt	18,23,821	14,04,443	83,367	5,13,456	..	..	19,07,188	19,17,899	+ 10,711
6. Stamps	42,687	79,494	1,28,061	2,38,481	...	...	1,70,748	3,17,975	+ 1,47,227
7. Excise	4,20,599	4,30,601	1,40,200	1,43,534	..	...	5,60,799	5,74,135	+ 13,336
9. Customs		.	1,58,106	1,67,043	...	...	1,58,106	1,67,043	+ 8,937
10. Assessed taxes	8,145	8,706	8,144	8,706	...	...	16,289	17,412	+ 1,123
11. Forest	.	6,32.543	13,13,315	6,32,543	...	...	13,13,315	12,65,086	— 48,229
12. Registration	3,55,173	3,69,793	3,55,173	3,69,793	...	...	7,10,346	7,39,586	+ 29,240
13. Interest on ordinary debt	358	75	68,894	1,42,304	...	...	69,247	1,42,379	+ 73,132
14. Do. on other obligations	24,894	25,330	..		6,290	7,895	31,184	33,225	+ 2,041
15. Post office		...	90,399	79,254	..	..	90,399	79,254	— 11,145
18. General administration	2,75,774	2,68,438	10,06,818	10,00,748	2,75,312	2,85,447	15,57,904	15,54,633	— 3,271
19. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	43,04,464	41,84,403	...	...	43,04,464	44,84,403	+ 1,79,939
19. B. Do. Jails	...	...	9,76,417	10,30,610	...	...	9,76,417	10,30,610	+ 54,193
20. Police	15,424	...	41,60,531	42,20,930	...	...	41,75,955	42,20,930	+ 44,975
21. Marine	...	...	1,50,456	1,08,618	...	...	1,50,456	1,08,618	— 41,838
22. Education		.	14,54,097	15,64,294	10,29,101	10,45,276	24,83,198	26,09,570	+ 1,26,372
23. Ecclesiastical	3,58,758	3,67,927		..	.	.	3,58,758	3,67,927	+ 9,169
24. Medical	..	...	11,57,484	12,20,020	13,00,608	12,67,862	24,58,092	24,87,882	+ 29,790
25. Political	2,113	2,273	76,434	91,494	...	...	78,547	93,767	+ 15,220
26. Scientific, &c., departments	3,51,692	44,550	3,50,918	3,71,153	...	...	7,02,610	4,15,703	— 2,86,907
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	8,39,907	7,99,832	...	...	...	...	8,39,907	7,99,832	— 40,075
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	436	712	...	...	...	...	436	712	+ 276
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	97,994	70,652	13,17,401	13,58,151	6,006	11,332	14,21,401	14,40,135	+ 18,734
30. Stationery and printing	1,79,883	2,58,341	7,52,744	7,46,438	...	...	9,32,627	10,04,779	+ 72,152
32. Miscellaneous	38,104	26,578	1,51,929	1,41,465	2,71,403	2,96,539	4,61,436	4,64,582	+ 3,146
33. Famine relief	.	...	1,56,629	2,41,895	..	..	1,56,629	2,41,895	+ 85,266
34. Construction of protective railways ...	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	...	..	...	...	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	— 6,83,030
35. Do. do. irrigation ...	6,15,688	4,45,743	..	.	...	...	6,15,688	4,45,743	— 1,69,945
37. Construction of railways, &c.	...	...	4,26,622	9,19,025	...	...	4,26,622	9,19,025	+ 4,92,403
Expenditure on Productive Public Works.									
38. State railways (working expenses) ...	82,88,844	40,71,210	...	...	...	...	82,88,844	40,71,210	— 42,17,634
39. Guaranteed and subsidized railways (interest and profit)	1,70,978	2,17,878	...	...	...	...	1,70,978	2,17,878	+ 46,900
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	...	...	36,099	..	...	...	36,099	...	— 36,099
42. Irrigation and navigation (working and maintenance)	11,75,888	12,37,060	...	...	...	...	11,75,888	12,37,060	+ 61,172
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	39,98,997	33,31,884	23,438	18,878	40,22,435	33,50,762	— 6,71,673
44. Military works	7,60,576	7,73,625	...	...	.	...	7,60,576	7,73,625	+ 13,049
Civil works by military officers	1,012	561	..	...	...	..	1,012	561	— 451
45. Civil works—									
Public works officers	39,013	37,046	27,16,758	21,53,086	1,50,743	1,88,629	29,06,514	23,78,761	— 5,27,753
Civil officers	...	...	4,21,502	3,74,858	43,59,541	44,38,983	47,81,043	48,13,841	+ 32,798
Army Services.									
46. Army	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	...	...	...	...	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	— 66,203
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation	16,17,952	16,43,147	...	...	...	...	16,17,952	16,43,147	+ 25,195
Contributions { Provincial to Local ...	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995	+ 2,88,085
Contributions { Local to Provincial ..	...	...	...	...	3,51,689	5,52,846	3,51,689	5,52,846	+ 2,01,157
Contributions { Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	..	99,205	4,273	99,205	4,273	— 94,932
Civil ...	62,79,325	61,57,513	2,43,60,528	2,53,16,639	1,18,69,210	1,21,16,068	4,25,09,063	4,35,90,220	+ 10,81,157
Non-civil ...	6,11,25,292	5,61,32,378	71,78,476	64,03,995	1,74,181	2,07,507	6,84,77,949	6,27,43,880	— 57,34,069
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	..	...	...	10,23,412	8,12,069	10,23,412	8,12,069	— 2,11,343
Charges of the Postal department ...	1,27,13,534	1,39,01,332	...	...	...	...	1,27,13,534	1,39,01,332	+ 11,87,798
Do. Telegraph department ...	7,06,594	5,32,101	...	...	...	...	7,06,594	5,32,101	— 1,74,493
Total Expenditure ...	8,08,24,745	7,67,23,324	3,15,39,004	3,17,20,634	1,30,66,803	1,31,35,644	12,54,30,552	12,15,79,602	— 38,50,950
Surplus or Deficit. { Imperial	+ 33,35, 526	+1,51,99,165	...	...	...	...	+ 33,35,526	+1,51,99,165	+1,18,63,639
Surplus or Deficit. { Provincial	...	...	— 24,17,707	— 14,84,458	.	..	— 24,17,707	— 14,84,458	+ 9,33,249
Surplus or Deficit. { Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	— 9,91,014	+ 5,95,064	— 9,91,014	+ 5,95,064	+ 15,86,078
Surplus or Deficit. { Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 18,821	— 1,21,631	— 18,821	— 1,21,631	— 1,02,810
Total Surplus or Deficit ...	+ 33,35,526	+1,51,99,165	— 24,17,707	— 14,84,458	— 10,09,835	+ 4,73,433	— 92,016	+1.41,88,140	+1,42,80,156
Grand Total ...	8,41,60,271	9,19,22,489	2,91,21,297	3,02,36,176	1,20,56,968	1,36,09,077	12,53,38,536	13,57,67,742	+1,04,29,206

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

In the subjoined statement the civil receipts and charges of the Imperial section have been amalgamated with those of the Provincial section. Taken thus, the total receipts of the year were higher than those of the previous year by Rs. 78,35,119 and the charges by Rs. 59,743.

Difference between 1892-93 and 1891-92.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1891-92.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1892-93.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1891-92.	Charges—(Actuals). 1892-93.	Difference, between 1892-93 and 1891-92.
RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
+ 73,16,033	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471	... ... Land revenue	48,70,116	50,76,163	+ 2,06,047
− 5,17,117	1,77,29,369	1,72,12,252	... ... Salt	19,07,188	19,17,899	+ 10,711
+ 6,17,031	67,47,574	73,64,605	... ... Stamps	1,70,748	3,17,975	+ 1,47,227
− 28,108	1,21,39,636	1,21,11,528	... ... Excise	5,60,799	5,74,135	+ 13,336
+ 23,944	16,39,605	16,63,549	.. ... Customs	1,58,106	1,67,043	+ 8,937
+ 1,17,028	17,36,180	18,53,208	... ... Assessed taxes	16,289	17,412	+ 1,123
− 1,16,936	16,94,215	15,77,279	... ... Forest	13,13,315	12,65,086	− 48,229
+ 84,044	12,34,486	13,18,530	... ... Registration	7,10,346	7,39,586	+ 29,240
+ 74,95,919	8,61,38,503	9,36,34,422	... ... Total	97,06,907	1,00,75,299	+ 3,68,392
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	69,247	1,42,304	+ 73,057
+ 71,258	3,17,208	388,466	... Interest on other obligations ...	24,894	25,330	+ 436
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,54,444	3,28,894	− 25,550
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	12,19,143	11,63,621	− 55,522
+ 89	34,49,430	34,49,519	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
+ 668	1	669	... ... Post office	90,399	79,254	− 11,145
...	...	...	... General administration ...	12,82,592	12,69,186	− 13,406
+ 6,228	6,56,823	6,63,051	... Law and justice—A. Courts of Law.	43,04,464	44,84,403	+ 1,79,939
+ 99,361	2,58,153	3,57,514	... Do. B. Jails ...	9,76,417	10,30,610	+ 54,193
+ 45,359	4,27,263	4,72,622	... ... Police	41,75,955	42,20,930	+ 44,975
− 3,543	3,777	234	... ... Marine	1,50,456	1,08,618	− 41,838
+ 24,553	1,33,389	1,57,942	... ... Education	14,54,097	15,64,294	+ 1,10,197
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,58,758	3,67,927	+ 9,169
+ 4,316	80,524	84,840	... ... Medical	11,57,484	12,20,020	+ 62,536
...	...	...	... ... Political	78,547	93,767	+ 15,220
− 1,110	1,89,476	1,88,366	. Scientific and other minor departments.	7,02,610	4,15,703	− 2,86,907
...	...	...	.Territorial and political pensions.	8,39,907	7,99,832	− 40,075
...	...	...	... Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	436	712	+ 276
− 56,007	2,64,935	2,08,928	Superannuation allowances and pensions.	14,15,395	14,28,803	+ 13,408
+ 13,735	1,04,612	1,18,347	... Stationery and printing ...	9,32,627	10,04,779	+ 72,152
− 39,882	2,23,437	1,83,555	.. ... Miscellaneous	1,90,033	1,68,043	− 21,990
...	...	...	... ... Famine relief	1,56,629	2,41,895	+ 85,266
...	...	...	... Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	36,099	...	− 36,099
...	...	...	... Construction of railways ...	4,26,622	9,19,025	+ 4,92,403
− 184	1,60,632	1,60,448	... Irrigation and navigation ...	39,98,997	33,31,884	− 6,67,113
+ 640	18,772	19,412	... Civil works by civil officers ...	4,21,502	3,74,858	− 46,644
− 27,438	1,43,476	1,16,038	... Do. by public works officers.	27,16,758	21,53,086	− 5,63,672
+ 2,01,157	3,51,689	5,52,846	... ... Contributions	5,76,910	8,64,995	+ 2,88,085
+ 3,39,200	67,83,597	71,22,797	... Total, other heads ...	2,81,11,422	2,78,02,773	− 3,08,649
+ 78,62,741	9,26,17,992	10,04,80,733	... ... Total, Civil	3,06,39,853	3,14,74,077	+ 8,34,224
− 27,622	3,04,108	2,76,486	... ... Total, Non-civil	71,78,476	64,03,995	− 7,74,481
+ 78,35,119	9,29,22,100	10,07,57,219	... Total, Imperial and Provincial...	3,78,18,329	3,78,78,072	+ 59,743

The following statement shows the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the more important heads of revenue :— Incidence of taxation.

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population. Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1892-93	1 6 8	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 5 2	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 7 6	2 8 2
1891-92	1 3 5	0 0 9	0 3 0	0 5 1	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 7 4	2 4 8

The incidence of land revenue taxation was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 9) and highest in Kistna (Rs. 2-13-1).

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts from this source may be classified as follows :—

Minor heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or −.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary revenue	4,31,25,007	5,04,45,891	+ 73,20,884
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	10,398	20,891	+ 10,493
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	82,033	66,689	− 15,344
Total ...	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471	+ 73,16,033

Owing to the severe scarcity which prevailed in the year 1891–92, Government had in many cases either to suspend the collection of revenue or to sanction its remission. But during the year under report the season improved considerably especially towards its close, and most of the old arrears were brought to account. The current demand was in the meanwhile promptly collected as it fell due. The land revenue charges are shown below :—

Minor heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS	RS.
Charges of district administration	38,98,638	40,63,376	+ 1,64,738
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	4,474	2,975	− 1,499
Survey and settlement	8,98,706	9,24,297	+ 25,591
Land records and agriculture	59,218	70,534	+ 11,316
Inam Commissioner	9,080	14,981	+ 5,901
Total ...	48,70,116	50,76,163	+ 2,06,047

The large increase under the first minor head was due (1) to the large number of officers absent on privilege leave, (2) to the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates and the payment of salaries to existing deputy tahsildars at increased rates with effect from 1st October 1892, and (3) to the introduction on 1st April 1892 of 'copy' stamped papers into revenue offices and the consequent payment of copying and comparing fees from the Government Treasury. The increase under Survey and Settlement is due to the larger number of instruments supplied to the Survey department. The appointment of a Deputy Director for the Land Records Branch explains the increase under Land Records and Agriculture, and under Inam Commissioner the larger quantity of work turned out during the year led to the increase in expenditure.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

The guarding of the Yanam frontier, which was previously in the hands of the Police, was transferred to the Salt and Abkári department from 1st April 1892 and with a view partly to add to the smartness and efficiency of the force and partly to remove an undesirable impression that the liability to wear uniform was a brand to inferior service, the sanction of Government was obtained to putting the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners also into a distinctive uniform. As the duties of the Sub-Inspector class have been materially changed since the amalgamation of the Abkári with the Salt department and Sub-Inspectors have been charged with the prevention and detection of crime, duties which were formerly left to petty officers and peons, the necessity for arming them became apparent, as they were frequently subjected to serious attacks in the discharge of their duty. The sanction of Government was accordingly obtained to arm Sub-Inspectors with the swords hitherto worn by petty officers, the latter being armed with sword-bayonets. The production of Government salt at the lowest possible cost is the most essential condition to the success of the policy recently inaugurated by Government of working Government extensions alongside of excise factories, with a view to the accumulation of reserves to be drawn upon in the case of a rise in the price of

excise salt, and as it was necessary towards the end, not only that Government should deal directly with the salt worker without the intervention of the capitalist middleman, but also that the former should be prevented from falling into the hands of the latter, the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of a lease to all new holders of Government salt pans, containing the condition that the lease be determinable on the lessee permitting another person to manufacture salt in his pans without the consent of Government.

The Manambádi factory was added to the list of excise factories, but owing to the lateness of the sanction, it was not worked during the year. Excise system.

The season was not, on the whole, very favorable for salt manufacture. The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store amounted to 9,244,450 maunds inclusive of the spontaneous salt collected in Pandraka against 9,733,358 maunds in the year before. The decrease in the outturn was made up of an increase of 85,526 maunds in Government salt and a decrease of 574,434 in excise manufacture. The increase under Government salt was due chiefly to the excellent results obtained at Ganjám and to the opening of the Kandadu and Lakshmi pans, while the absence of manufacture at the Manginapudi and Tuticorin factories and the unfavorable season for salt manufacture in the Nellore, Chingleput, Negapatam and Tinnevelly sub-divisions led to the decrease under excise salt. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency at the end of the year showed an increase of 6⅓ lakhs and those of excise salt of more than 9¼ lakhs of maunds, making a total increase of over 15½ lakhs. The following statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads in the past two years :— Manufacture.

Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,185,395	8,157,454	— 27,941
Issued for fish-curing	175,099	160,466	— 14,633
Sold to the French Government	58,363	57,107	— 1,256
Issued for export	51,992	87,978	+ 35,986
Miscellaneous	191,415	156,080	— 35,335
Total ...	8,662,264	8,619,085	— 43,179

The difference between the issues of the two years is not much, and numerous petty causes are assigned for the small variations ; but the restriction of sales in the Ganjám factory, owing to an apprehended depletion of stocks, the decrease in the demand from Orissa and the low state of stocks in the Negapatam sub-division may be specially mentioned.

The receipts on account of Madras salt aggregated Rs. 1,69,94,842. The figures of the past two years are detailed below :— Madras.

Items.	Receipts in 1892-93.			Total receipts in 1891-92.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	23,75,013	2,03,261	25,78,274	26,26,861
Issue to French Government ...	...	9,840	9,840	10,731
Fish-curing	..	1,22,033	1,22,033	1,15,505
Customs duty	8,256	...	8,256	7,139
Excise duty...	1,41,07,662	...	1,41,07,662	1,48,03,596
	1,64,90,931	3,35,134	1,68,26,065	1,75,63,832
Miscellaneous receipts .	...	1,68,777	1,68,777	1,17,850
. Total ...	1,64,90,931	5,03,911	1,69,94,842	1,76,81,682

The decrease under duty and cost price of Government salt sold for home and inland consumption was due to the restriction of sales at Ganjám in the earlier part of the year and to the decrease in the demand from Orissa consequent upon the development of local sales in the factories on the Chilka lake. The decrease under excise duty was as already observed, due to a decrease in the cash sales and

in the sums realized on account of previous credits. The increase in the value of salt sold for fish-curing was due to an enhancement of As. 4 in the price of salt issued to fish-curers in all the yards of the Malabar district and in the Deria Bahádurghur yard of the South Canara district to meet the increased establishment charges incurred with a view to their efficient supervision. The increase under miscellaneous receipts was due to the cess levied in excise factories being raised so as to cover the large outstanding balances of the previous year and the expenditure on licensee's works incurred by the department during the year. Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,12,88,336 were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment inclusive of the supplies for fish-curing and to the French Government and Rs. 55,29,468 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The value of the quantity issued on credit was Rs. 62,80,248, of which Rs. 30,47,990 were collected within the year and Rs. 32,32,258 were outstanding at its close. Rs. 24,81,478 were realized on account of salt issued in the preceding year. The total charges of the department excluding those debitable to excise and those due to the transfer of the salt administration of Orissa to this Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,66,346 against Rs. 17,74,185 in 1891-92.

Orissa. The receipts and charges relating to Orissa amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,17,410 and Rs. 1,51,553, respectively, against Rs. 47,687 and Rs. 1,33,003 booked in the previous year. Most of the increase was due to the development of local manufacture.

(3) STAMPS.

The stamp revenue of the year was the highest ever reached and amounted to Rs. 73,64,605 or Rs. 6,17,031 more than the amount collected in 1891-92, which was itself higher than the collection in any previous year. Apart from the general development of trade and increased litigation, the introduction from 1st April 1892 of 'copy' stamped papers into all revenue offices outside Madras and the establishment of additional Munsifs and Sub-Courts in some districts and of the City Civil Court in the town of Madras helped to swell the revenue from this source. The charges also rose considerably, owing to the debit to this head for the first time of the cost of stamped paper issued in Madras, which amounted to Rs. 1,28,914. The total expenditure under this major head was Rs. 3,17,975 against Rs. 1,70,748 in the year before.

(4) EXCISE.

Abkári. These receipts fell from Rs. 1,17,49,923 in 1891-92 to Rs. 1,17,08,478 in 1892-93. The falling off of Rs. 41,445 as compared with the previous year is found chiefly in excise duty on country spirits and in rentals and was due to the unfavorable character of the season. The charges rose from Rs. 5,60,176 to Rs. 5,73,679 due chiefly to the expansion of departmental operations.

Opium. Opium receipts, which now comprise transit duty on excise opium, amounted to Rs. 4,03,050 or Rs. 13,337 more than in the year before. The charges which are mostly on account of registration amounted to Rs. 456 against Rs. 623 in 1891-92.

(5) CUSTOMS.

Sea Customs. The receipts under sea customs, exclusive of the import duty on salt, amounted to Rs. 15,69,603 against Rs. 15,76,927 in the previous year. An improvement of Rs. 26,124 under exports and of Rs. 14,635 under other items was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 48,083 under imports, due to a decline in the imports of kerosine oil and Colombo arrack. The charges were Rs. 1,54,632 against Rs. 1,47,364 in 1891-92, the increase being due to the payment of arrears on account of fees to clerks for overtime work in the outports.

Land customs. The receipts under land customs increased from Rs. 62,679 to Rs. 93,946, and the charges from Rs. 10,742 to Rs. 12,411.

(6) ASSESSED TAXES.

Income-tax. This head comprises the receipts and charges of the income-tax, which amounted to Rs. 18,53,208 and Rs. 17,412, respectively, against Rs. 17,36,180 and Rs. 16,289 in 1891-92. The improvement in the receipts may be attributed to the care with which the assessment was carried out.

(7) FOREST.

The receipts and charges under Forests were as follows :—

—	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1891-92	16,94,215	13,13,315
1892-93	15,77,279	12,65,086

There was a general slackness in the demand for Government produce, while the scarcity which prevailed in the previous year and the unfavorable character of the season in some districts retarded private enterprise. The falling off in the revenue caused a fall in the expenditure also and owing to the want of adequate establishments to supervise the works there was short expenditure under 'communications and buildings' and 'demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.'

(8) REGISTRATION.

The receipts and charges of Registration were Rs. 13,18,530 and Rs. 7,39,586, respectively, against Rs. 12,34,486 and Rs. 7,10,346 in the previous year. The receipts from registration in the last three years were increased by the fees received on account of the numerous searches instituted in connection with the advances under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The charges also increased with the opening of additional sub-registry offices.

(9) OTHER HEADS.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised in this class are compared below :—

—	1891-92	1892-93.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	67,83,597	71,22,797	+ 3,39,200
Charges	2,81,11,422	2,78,02,773	— 3,08,649

The following figures show the variations in the receipts :—

Increase.	RS.	*Decrease.*	RS.
Interest	71,258	Marine	3,543
Tributes	89	Scientific and other minor departments	1,110
Post office	668	Superannuation allowances, &c.	56,007
Law and Justice, Courts of Law	6,228	Miscellaneous	39,882
Do. Jails	99,361	Irrigation and navigation	184
Police	45,359	Civil works by public works officers	27,438
Education	24,553		
Medical	4,316	Total	1,28,164
Stationery and printing	13,735	Add net increase	3,39,200
Civil works by civil officers	640		
Contributions	2,01,157		
Total	4,67,364	Total	4,67,364

Most of the increase under Interest relates to the interest realized on the advances under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. There was also an increase in the interest realized on arrears of revenue and on the sums advanced to the Harbour Trust Board for harbour works construction. An increase in magisterial fines and pleadership examination fees led to the increase under Law and Justice, Courts of Law. The improvement under Jails was due to the growth of manufactures, for which an increased outlay will be found on the expenditure side. The increase under Police was due to the recovery of about Rs. 32,000 on account of $\frac{7}{10}$ths of the cost of the Police employed on the South Indian Railway from 1st January 1891 to 31st December 1892, and to the return into the arsenal of a large number of unserviceable arms and accoutrements. The growth of fees from increased attendance in schools and colleges and from the institution of special classes in the Law College for candidates preparing for the pleadership tests is almost entirely responsible for the increase under Education. The increase under Medical was in hospital and lunatic asylum receipts. The increase under Stationery and Printing was due to an increase in the sale of Indian Law Reports and in the quantity of private work turned

out. The increase under Contributions represents the repayment of sums received from Provincial funds in previous years in order to cover deficits in Local funds. The District Boards of Chingleput, Kurnool and Nîlgiris, together repaid Rs. 1,27,000 and the Village Service fund of the Kurnool district Rs. 38,000. There was also an increase in the amount received as contributions on account of the charges for controlling establishments in the Secretariat and the Accountant-General's office and for district audit clerks, whose salaries had been increased. The credit under Marine in 1891–92 represents the recoveries from the Harbour Trust Board on account of work done by the Agent for Government Consignments in that and the two preceding years. There was no such credit in 1892–93. Under receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, &c., the actuals of 1892–93 include only about Rs. 19,000 on account of contributions for the leave allowances and pensions of officers lent to the South Indian Railway Company against about Rs. 58,000 in 1891–92, in which year they were received in arrears from January 1891. The subscriptions to the Military and the Medical Retiring funds show an annual decline. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the adjustment of Rs. 38,000 made in 1891–92 in connection with the refund from Imperial to Provincial of the expenditure on earthwork in the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway. The decrease under Civil Works by Public Works Officers occurred chiefly under rents and sales of buildings and sales of tools and plant. In the following table the variation between the figures of the two years is shown under each item of expenditure :—

Increase.	RS.	*Decrease.*	RS.
Interest on ordinary debt	73,057	Refunds	25,550
Interest on other obligations	436	Assignments and compensations	55,522
Law and Justice, Courts of Law	1,79,939	Post office	11,145
Do. Jails	54,193	General administration	13,406
Police	44,975	Marine	41,838
Education	1,10,197	Scientific, &c., departments	2,86,907
Ecclesiastical	9,169	Territorial and political pensions	40,075
Medical	62,536	Miscellaneous	21,990
Political	15,220	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	36,099
Civil furlough and absentee allowance	276	Irrigation and navigation	6,67,113
Superannuations	13,408	Civil works by civil officers	46,644
Stationery and printing	72,152	Do. by public works officers	5,63,672
Famine relief	85,266		
Construction of railways	4,92,403		
Contributions	2,88,085		
	15,01,312		
Net decrease	3,08,649		
	18,09,961	Total	18,09,961

The large advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts led to the large increase under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The actuals under Law and Justice, Courts of Law, exceeded those of the year before chiefly in the item of fees paid to pleaders for conducting criminal cases and in the expenses entailed by the re-organization and the increase in the number of munsifs, the absence of officers on privilege leave, and the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates. As explained on the receipt side the increase under Jails was under manufactures. The appointment of a third Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the re-organization in part of the superior officers' grades and of the force explains the increase under Police. The increase under Education was due partly (1) to the institution in the Law College of special classes for the Pleadership examinations, (2) to the constitution of the Calicut College as a second-grade training college, (3) to the annual increments to the salaries of masters and to the unusually heavy remuneration paid to the Board of Examiners in the Civil Engineering College, and (4) to the taking over by Government of all charges connected with Technical education and to increased expenditure on girls' schools. Fluctuations in Ecclesiastical charges depend upon the number of chaplains absent on leave out of India. The increase under Medical was due (1) to the smaller number of covenanted medical officers, who were absent on leave out of India, (2) to increased expenditure in connection with the Medical College and schools arising from the grant of privilege leave to officers and to an increase in the number of stipendiary students, and (3) to increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries resulting from the revision of establishments, the increased quantity of medicines supplied by the military department and the increased charges for diet, &c., consequent on the increase in the number of patients treated in the

Presidency hospitals. Rs. 9,829 of the excess under Political represents the charges incurred in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras. The rest of the increase was mostly in the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Resident, Travancore and Cochin, in connection with the visit of the Rájá of Cochin to Benares. The excess of new pensions over lapses caused the increase under Superannuations. Owing to the failure of contractors to deliver articles within the year the amount expended in the purchase of stationery for central stores in 1891–92 was comparatively small and this swelled the payments in 1892–93 and caused the increase under Stationery and Printing. The increased expenditure under Famine Relief in 1891–92 was due to the outlay incurred on special public works as well as to the gratuitous relief dispensed during the scarcity which prevailed in that year. The progress made in the construction of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway accounts for the increase under Construction of Railways. The large contributions from Provincial to Local Funds to cover deficits on account of outlay for famine relief purposes caused the increase under Contributions. Refunds are a fluctuating class of payment. The actuals of 1891–92 under Assignments and Compensations included large arrears of pension paid to Inámdárs drawing more than Rs. 5,000 per annum in the Malabar district, while in 1892–93 a number of small pensions was unclaimed and a pensioner drawing Rs. 500 per mensem in the Kistna district died. The short expenditure under Post office resulted from the conversion of a few more District Post establishments into Imperial ones. The actuals of 1891–92 under General Administration included additional expenditure entailed by the absence of officers on privilege leave. The Marine charges in 1891–92 were swelled by the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Pámban Pilotage Fund towards the purchase of the Dredger *Wenlock* and Rs. 23,000 for the purchase of a steam tug for the port of Cocanada. In 1892–93 a sum of Rs. 88,489 was spent in the construction of new vessels to replace the SS. 'Margaret Northkote' and 'Pearl.' Under Scientific and other Minor departments, the expenditure of 1891–92 was swelled by the census charges. The payments on account of Territorial and Political pensions decrease with death lapses and the grant of commutations. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due partly to the saving under remittance charges consequent on the opening of temporary currency chests in most districts, and to the expenditure of only a trifle on account of special commissions of enquiry, while in 1891–92 no less than Rs. 13,209 was expended on account of the commission which sat in connection with the Malabar Marriage Bill. No expenditure was incurred on railway surveys in 1892–93, hence the decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. The decrease under Irrigation and Navigation resulted from short expenditure on the Buckingham canal, minor works, revenue department, tank restoration and river embankment works. There was a reduction in the grants made to municipalities for projects connected with drainage and water-supply which accounts for the decrease under Civil Works by Civil Officers. The outlay on Civil Works by Public Works Officers followed the grant sanctioned for the year which was Rs. 5,83,000 less than that for 1891–92.

IMPERIAL SERVICES —(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements exhibit the receipts and expenditure connected with Imperial Public works during the past two years:— Receipts.

Nature of receipts.	Actuals. 1891-92.	Actuals. 1892-93.	Difference + or −.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Irrigation and navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,85,513	3,14,284	+ 28,771
2. Military—			
Military works	20,499	31,195	+ 10,696
Civil works	...	742	+ 742
3. Railways	76,85,440	79,75,917	+ 2,90,477
Total ...	79,91,452	83,22,138	+ 3,30,686

The increase under Irrigation and Navigation was due chiefly to increased collections from the Gódávari Delta and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal systems. The increase under Military Works includes a sum of Rs. 8,000 realized by the sale of a building as an armoury to the Volunteer Corps at Bangalore and Rs. 2,000

realized in excess of 1891–92 by the sale of old materials. Owing principally to the opening of new lines, the gross earnings of the South Indian Railway show a progressive increase :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference + or – .
	1891–92.	1892–93.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—			
South Indian Railway	71,71,798	30,44,005	– 41,27,793
East Coast Railway	1,30,19,209	1,23,36,179	– 6,83,030
Dharmavaram-Hindúpur Railway	11,17,046	10,27,205	– 89,841
State outlay on guaranteed Railways	1,36,818	1,34,301	– 2,517
Subsidized companies (Nílgiri Railway)	34,160	83,577	+ 49,417
2. Irrigation and navigation—			
Famine relief irrigation works	6,15,688	4,45,743	– 1,69,945
Capital expenditure on irrigation work not charged against revenue	16,17,952	16,43,147	+ 25,195
Major works—working expenses	11,75,888	12,37,060	+ 61,172
3. Military { Military works	7,60,576	7,73,625	+ 13,049
{ Civil works	1,012	561	– 451
4. Civil works	39,013	37,046	– 1,967
Total ...	2,56,89,160	2,07,62,449	– 49,26,711

The large decrease under Railways was due principally to the transfer from the South Indian to the Southern Mahratta Railway of Rs. 35,16,115, being the actual outlay up to 31st December 1892 on the Dharmavaram-Guntakal section of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway and to the gradual fall in the charges of construction of the East Coast Railway as the work neared completion. The number of relief works being less than in 1891–92, there was a decrease under Famine Relief Irrigation works. The increased outlay under the next two succeeding heads of Irrigation works was due to the execution of a more comprehensive scheme of works, for which funds were allotted, chiefly on the Periyár Project works. Larger works which were in progress during the year account for the increase under Military works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) MILITARY.

The following statement contrasts the receipts of the Military department in 1891–92 and 1892–93 :—

Heads of account.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Difference + or – .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
III. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	68,987	46,407	– 22,580
IV. Commissariat establishment, supplies and services .	3,71,682	4,18,957	+ 47,275
V. Remount and veterinary establishment, supplies and services	32,886	55,537	+ 22,651
VI. Clothing establishment, supplies and services ...	2,26,263	2,11,825	– 14,438
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	9,958	8,282	– 1,676
IX. Medical establishment, supplies and services	1,58,297	1,39,288	– 19,099
X. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage ...	2,35,561	2,16,119	– 19,442
XII. Education	652	767	+ 115
XIII. Sea transport charges	13,467	10,814	– 2,653
XIV. Miscellaneous services	28,017	30,840	+ 2,823
XVI. Rewards for military services	276	451	+ 175
XVIII. Military pensions to Natives	3,583	2,367	– 1,216
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	1,16,674	1,27,630	+ 10,956
Total Receipts ...	12,66,303	12,69,284	+ 2,981

The increase under Commissariat was chiefly due to the sale of large quantities of rations to regiments proceeding to Burma, to the large supply of stores to other departments and to the adjustment on account of provisions and stores supplied in 1891–92 : while that under Remount and Veterinary was due to the large number of cast horses sold and to the greater number of chargers selected by officers. The promotion of married officers and the higher rate of exchange led to the increase under Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances. The decrease under Regimental Pay was due to a fall under hutting allowance, the lines of native corps having been purchased by Government, while that under Clothing was chiefly due to no clothing having been supplied to the Hyderabad Contingent. The local purchase of certain English stores such as quinine, &c., led to the decrease

under Medical. Under Ordnance, Stores and Camp Equipage the receipts in 1891–92 were swelled by the arming of the 4th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent with the new pattern of Martini-Henry Rifles and the decrease would have been much greater, but for the large receipts in 1892–93 by the sale of large quantities of metal and unserviceable stores from the Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory and the supply of European stores to the Police and other departments in Burma and Madras. The Military expenditure is detailed below :—

Heads of account.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Difference + or —.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	12,70,738	12,36,838	- 33,900
2. Administrative staff	4,81,923	4,86,697	+ 4,774
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,38,90,639	1,43,86,102	+ 4,95,463
4. Commissariat establishment, supplies and services	88,99,360	95,95,585	+ 6,96,225
5. Remount and veterinary establishment, supplies and services	6,34,226	5,34,480	- 99,746
6. Clothing establishment, supplies and services	5,60,199	5,19,969	- 40,230
7. Barrack establishment, supplies and services	5,79,609	5,44,280	- 35,329
8. Administration of martial law	83,140	90,574	+ 7,434
9. Medical establishment, services and supplies	15,47,707	15,47,117	- 590
10. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage	12,36,221	13,93,247	+ 1,57,026
11. Ecclesiastical	54,824	57,901	+ 3,077
12. Education	1,36,890	1,44,886	+ 7,996
13. Sea transport charges	2,26,393	2,02,384	- 24,009
14. Miscellaneous services	20,86,932	9,14,372	- 11,72,560
15. Volunteer corps	4,84,360	5,07,710	+ 23,350
16. Rewards for military services	13,958	17,529	+ 3,571
17. Military pensions to Europeans	4,87,667	4,46,530	- 41,137
18. Military pensions to Natives	24,83,734	25,02,467	+ 18,733
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowance	1,28,271	96,994	- 31,277
20. Departmental pensions	1,49,341	1,44,267	- 5,074
Total ...	3,54,36,132	3,53,69,929	- 66,203

The increase under Regimental Pay was chiefly due to the increase in the strength of gunners in garrison companies of artillery, to the fall in the rate of exchange, to the pay of certain Royal Engineer officers attached to the Military Works department having been debited to the Military department, and to the payment of bounty money authorized by the Government of India. Most of the increase under Commissariat was consequent on the Chin-Lushai expedition. The increase under Administration of Martial Law was partly due to heavy expenditure on account of regimental, garrison and station prisons, while the expenditure in 1891–92 was low owing to the pay of Colonel Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General having been drawn outside the Madras Presidency, and to the appointment of a junior officer to act for Colonel Mathews on furlough. Under Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage the growth of manufacturing operations in the Madras Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory mainly caused the increase. The large purchase of books, &c., for army schools is responsible for the increase under Education ; and the appointment of additional sergeant instructors to certain corps and extra grants for volunteer camps of exercise caused the increase under Volunteer corps. The increase under Military Pensions to Natives was due to the dearness of grain. The decrease under Army and Garrison Staff was chiefly due to short expenditure on account of telegrams in the Adjutant-General's department and to no officer having been appointed to act for Colonel E. W. Begbie, Deputy Adjutant-General, while on furlough. The decrease under Remount and Veterinary was due to the appointment of Superintendent of the Reserve Depôt, Hósúr, having been held for a portion of the year by a junior officer, to the smaller number of Veterinary-Captains employed and to a reduction in the number of horses purchased and maintained. The decrease under Clothing was due to the non-payment of compensation in lieu of bounty clothing and khákí drill to native regiments that proceeded to Burma, to the pay of Colonel LaTouche, late Superintendent, Army Clothing, not having been adjusted in this circle as he proceeded to Bombay on retirement and to the deduction of home advances drawn by Colonel Shelley his successor. The decrease under Barrack was caused by reductions in the conservancy establishment of certain European regiments and a diminution in the expenditure on account of barrack bedding. The expenditure under Sea Transport Charges is entirely dependent on the movement of troops, and the decrease under this head was due to the smaller number of officers and men

that proceeded from port to port in India during the year, while the fall under Miscellaneous was due to a diminution in the expenditure on account of field operations. The decrease under Military Pensions to Europeans was due to the transfer of pensioners to other circles as well as to the smaller sums paid on commutations, while the decrease under Widows' Pensions was caused by payment of pensions in Indian currency instead of in sterling as in 1891-92.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given below :—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,316	+19,88,547	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214
1889-90	79,49,208	1,16,49,906	+37,00,689	6,92,933	10,26,275	+ 3,33,342
1890-91	86,52,122	1,25,22,041	+38,69,919	6,97,426	11,86,318	+ 4,88,892
1891-92	1,01,72,168	1,27,13,534	+25,41,366	7,53,066	7,06,594	− 46,472
1892-93	1,08,17,927	1,39,01,332	+30,83,405	8,13,472	5,32,101	− 2,81,371

The outgoings of the Postal department in 1892-93 considerably exceeded those of the year before, the excess being principally due to large sums withdrawn from district savings' banks. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below :—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890-91	16,13,042	3,34,776	24,776
1891-92	16,84,735	3,51,606	25,863
1892-93	17,86,174	3,71,311	27,457

There was a fall in the expenditure of the Telegraph department due chiefly to the smaller outlay on construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

This heading comprises (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for Provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated with the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account of this Presidency, and are distinct from the rest of the Incorporated Local funds dealt with in section IV of this chapter, which are not at the absolute disposal of the Provincial Government.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges comprised in this section in detail of major heads for the last five years. Although the variations between the figures of the two years without distinction of Imperial and Provincial have been discussed in section II, the figures given in this statement under some major heads present striking differences brought about by nothing more than the changes made in the quinquennial Provincial contract which came into operation with the commencement of the year under report, viz. :—(1) The receipts and expenditure of forests, which had previously been entirely Provincial, were equally divided between Imperial and Provincial; (2) the cost of stamped paper issued in Madras not before charged as Provincial expenditure was divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth and three-fourths ; (3) the salt expenditure in Madras which was wholly Imperial, with the exception of licensee's works, was provincialized to the same extent as excise expenditure, viz., three-fourths Imperial and one-fourth Provincial; (4) the whole of the expenditure under the major head of Police was provincialized instead of retaining as Imperial a

portion of the railway police charges and the cost of guards for customs and salt; and (5) Interprovincial adjustments were done away with by an addition to the fixed assignment for restoring equilibrium between the receipts and charges of Provincial services. The net result of the year's transactions was a deficit of Rs. 15,14,292, showing a net improvement of Rs. 9,51,526 over that of the year before in which the revenues were considerably affected by the severe scarcity which prevailed in several districts.

Major heads of account.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93 compared with 1891-92.
Income, Provincial Proper.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	1,59,16,165	1,63,50,696	1,40,46,115	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949	+ 9,91,069
III. Salt	1,36,533	1,82,534	2,09,561	1,18,110	1,68,977	+ 50,867
IV. Stamps	46,01,962	48,76,259	48,42,659	50,60,681	55,23,454	+ 4,62,773
V. Excise	26,18,705	28,50,513	29,99,366	30,34,909	30,27,882	− 7,027
VII. Customs	28,908	29,798	33,130	35,032	53,968	+ 18,936
VIII. Assessed taxes	7,56,043	8,25,020	8,21,311	8,68,090	9,26,604	+ 58,514
IX. Forest	15,15,006	15,57,627	17,95,408	16,94,215	7,88,640	− 9,05,575
X. Registration	4,79,164	5,13,731	5,41,998	6,17,243	6,59,265	+ 42,022
XII. Interest	35,168	32,697	43,199	43,516	84,738	+ 41,222
XIII. Post office	8	21	16	1	669	+ 668
XVI. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law.	4,95,163	5,50,093	5,65,409	6,56,823	6,63,051	+ 6,228
XVI. B. Do. —Jails ..	1,65,894	1,44,789	2,03,118	2,58,153	3,57,514	+ 99,361
XVII. Police	91,899	86,204	85,610	89,761	1,39,267	+ 49,506
XVIII. Marine	200	33	441	3,777	234	− 3,543
XIX. Education	1,65,458	1,47,191	1,35,189	1,33,389	1,57,941	+ 24,552
XX. Medical	1,12,579	69,658	72,683	80,524	84,840	+ 4,316
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,14,942	1,72,124	1,73,834	1,87,773	1,87,699	− 74
XXII. Superannuation	56,492	27,264	33,737	33,422	31,752	− 1,670
XXIII. Stationery and printing .	95,250	88,100	84,751	90,813	1,07,301	+ 16,488
XXV. Miscellaneous . .	1,43,162	1,39,523	1,47,548	1,50,412	1,47,664	− 2,748
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	1,10,908	1,23,696	1,39,359	1,60,632	1,60,448	− 184
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers	21,982	7,978	31,012	18,772	19,412	+ 640
Public works officers .	98,230	1,02,633	97,723	1,43,476	1,16,038	− 27,438
Contributions from Local.	2,21,124	2,29,870	1,90,875	3,51,643	5,52,846	+ 2,01,203
Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,72,94,052	2,87,82,047	2,99,02,153	+ 11,20,106
Provincial Deficit ...	..	...	14,23,946	24,65,818	15,14,292	− 9,51,526
Income, Grand Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.						
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,08,485	1,21,146	1,06,625	1,30,018	1,25,290	− 4,728
3. Land revenue	46,09,095	46,57,664	45,68,179	48,47,296	50,43,367	+ 1,96,071
5. Salt	..	...	46,875	83,367	5,13,456	+ 4,30,089
6. Stamps	1,19,347	1,23,644	1,22,810	1,28,061	2,38,481	+ 1,10,420
7. Excise	82,237	95,739	1,17,758	1,40,200	1,43,534	+ 3,334
9. Customs	1,63,160	1,62,340	1,56,441	1,58,106	1,67,043	+ 8,937
10. Assessed taxes	7,977	8,094	8,102	8,144	8,706	+ 562
11. Forest	12,15,541	11,51,015	12,39,207	13,13,315	6,32,543	− 6,80,772
12. Registration	3,27,574	3,29,330	3,38,480	3,55,174	3,69,793	+ 14,619
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	28,408	30,779	36,312	68,894	1,42,304	+ 73,410
15. Post office	1,05,906	1,05,620	95,792	90,399	79,254	− 11,145
18. General administration ...	9,59,485	9,80,347	9,86,310	10,06,818	10,00,748	− 6,070
19. A. Law and justice—Courts of Law.	40,81,418	41,28,079	41,85,020	43,04,464	44,84,403	+ 1,79,939
19. B. Do. Jails ..	8,29,480	7,99,739	8,39,200	9,76,417	10,30,611	+ 54,194
20. Police	35,38,837	36,11,363	37,62,776	39,13,628	39,67,855	+ 54,227
21. Marine	11,063	83,334	36,372	1,50,456	1,08,618	− 41,838
22. Education	11,80,310	12,42,891	14,01,904	14,54,097	15,64,294	+ 1,10,197
24. Medical	10,81,229	10,76,914	10,72,759	11,57,484	12,20,020	+ 62,536
25. Political	71,528	75,452	84,275	76,434	91,494	+ 15,060
26. Scientific, &c , departments.	3,55,336	3,05,479	3,55,539	3,31,972	3,52,948	+ 20,976
29. Superannuation	11,53,723	12,33,553	13,38,865	13,17,401	13,58,151	+ 40,750
30. Stationery and printing ...	8,12,680	7,34,828	7,41,882	7,50,274	7,46,329	− 3,945
32. Miscellaneous	1,74,869	1,44,804	1,29,179	1,51,929	1,41,465	− 10,464
33. Famine relief	2,587	4,41,142	24,130	1,56,629	2,41,895	+ 85,266
37. Construction of railways ...	...	...	2,86,117	4,26,622	9,19,024	+ 4,92,402
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure . ..	...	99,760	1,74,819	36,099	..	− 36,099
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	32,94,403	32,42,699	35,46,344	39,98,997	33,31,884	− 6,67,113
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	1,74,051	1,28,590	1,41,204	4,21,502	3,74,858	− 46,644
Public works officers ...	20,77,463	22,70,211	24,80,200	27,16,758	21,53,086	− 5,63,672
Contributions to Local ...	2,64,495	2,81,378	2,94,522	5,76,910	8,64,991	+ 2,88,081
Total Provincial Charges ...	2,68,30,687	2,76,65,934	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580
Provincial Surpluses ...	11,50,258	14,42,118	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,79,80,945	2,91,08,052	2,87,17,998	3,12,47,865	3,14,16,445	+ 1,68,580

The following statement shows how the Provincial share of land revenue, as entered in this report, has been calculated for the past two years :—

——	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	4,32,17,438	5,05,33,471
Provincial share as divided proportionately	1,08,04,360	1,26,33,368
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the contract	33,01,000	32,54,000
Interprovincial adjustments	1,01,354	...
Grant for tank restoration	5,00,000	...
For increase of revenue due to tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	81,148	...
Charges on account of registration of statistics (Government of India Financial No. 5608, dated 2nd December 1890)	9,700	...
Political charges provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 15th September 1887)	75,000	...
Maintenance of Bangalore prisoners transferred to Madras jails since 1st April 1887 for 1891-92	1,705	...
Cost of seeds supplied to soldiers' gardens (Government of India Financial No. 3212, dated 4th July 1890)	2,400	...
One-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited customs	97,512	...
Maintenance of Burmese convicts transferred to Madras Jails prior to April 1887 (Government of India Financial No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888) ...	12,849	...
On account of district manuals (Government of India Financial No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887)	1,000	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Pondicherry frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkâri departments (Government of India Financial No. 3472, dated 8th July 1889)	2,265	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Kârikâl frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkâri departments (Government of India Financial No. 4071, dated 25th August 1890)	1,488	...
On account of transfer of the guarding of the Mahé frontier from the Police to the Salt and Abkâri departments (Government of India Financial No. 3924, dated 17th September 1891)	500	...
Pay and allowance of the members of His Excellency the Governor's Band (Government of India Financial No. 6584, dated 31st December 1889) .	3,600	...
Additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector (Government of India Financial No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888)	4,280	...
Archæological survey provincialized (Government of India Financial No. 851, dated 3rd March 1891)	21,000	...
Amount spent from Provincial revenues in 1884-85 and 1885-86 on earthwork of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway (Government of India Financial No. 4335, dated 19th October 1891)	37,636	...
Establishment for testing the obscuration of imported spirits (Government of India Financial No. 909, dated 4th March 1891)	1,223	...
Construction of a bridge over the Vêdâranniyam canal (Government of India Financial No. 322, dated 15th March 1892)	1,400	...
Forest survey charges overcharged to Provincial in 1891-92 (Comptroller-General No. 2028, dated 21st March 1893)	...	58,099
Total additions ...	42,57,060	33,12,099
Deduct—		
Interest on special assignment for tank restoration works (Government of India Financial No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888)	35,048	...
On account of the recent re-organization of the Board of Revenue (Government of India Financial No. 1876, dated 11th April 1888)	27,700	...
Three-fourths of excess under judicial stamps due to the New Succession Certificate Act (Government of India Financial No. 2353, dated 10th May 1889)	47,792	...
Difference between three-fourths of the actual and the approximate increase of revenue due to tank restoration works adjusted in 1891-92 (Government of India Financial No. 4148, dated 5th August 1887)	...	3,518
Total deductions ...	1,10,540	3,518
Net additions or deductions ...	+ 41,46,520	33,08,581
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,49,50,880	1,59,41,949

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the transactions of the Cattle Pound fund and of Agricultural services which are shown for the past five years in the following statement :—

Major head of account.	Cattle Pound Fund.					Agricultural Services.					Total.				
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XVII. Police	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,73,604	2,65,289	55,346	69,032	85,651	63,898	68,067	2,91,726	3,04,016	3,33,972	3,37,502	3,33,356
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments.	...	...	...	...	...	751	247	948	1,703	667	751	247	948	1,703	667
XXXII. Civil works by civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
Total, Receipts ...	2,36,380	2,34,984	2,48,321	2,73,649	2,65,289	56,097	69,279	86,599	65,601	68,734	2,92,477	3,04,263	3,34,920	3,39,250	3,34,023
Expenditure.															
3. Land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,819	32,796	16,056	18,571	10,991	22,819	32,796
20. Police	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,46,268	2,52,043	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,761	2,25,742	2,31,873	2,46,268	2,52,043
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,945	18,205	45,434	44,145	28,326	18,945	18,205
45. Civil works by Civil officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	22,371	216	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	22,371	216	...	...	4
Other transfers	583	476	418	895	1,142	1,209	11,509	6,757	2,211	...	1,792	11,985	7,175	3,106	1,142
Total, Expenditure ...	2,40,715	2,26,434	2,32,291	2,47,163	2,53,189	62,699	74,225	46,074	43,975	51,001	3,03,414	3,00,659	2,78,365	2,91,138	3,04,190
Surplus ...	...	8,550	16,030	26,486	12,100	...	...	40,525	21,626	17,733	...	3,604	56,555	48,112	29,833
Deficit ...	4,335	...	...	...	...	6,602	4,946	...	...	...	10,937	...	...	...	...
Opening balance ...	40,116	35,781	44,331	60,361	86,847	57,143	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,07,746	97,259	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,593
Closing do. ...	35,781	44,331	60,361	86,847	98,947	50,541	45,595	86,120	1,07,746	1,25,479	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,593	2,24,426

The falling off in the receipts of Cattle Pounds is attributed to the opening of forest reserves to cattle in the early part of the year and to the abundance of pasture in the latter part when the season improved. The increase in the charges was chiefly caused by an increase in the expenditure on the construction and repair of pounds. The number of pounds increased from 8,858 to 8,969 during the year. Until 1888–89, Government appropriated half the surplus of the Cattle Pound fund for agricultural purposes, the remaining half being paid to local and municipal bodies for general purposes. But in 1888–89, the allotment on the latter account was reduced to three-tenths of the surplus by a corresponding addition to Agricultural services and from 1889–90, the whole has been appropriated to the latter object, the amount being credited direct without previous credit and debit to the Pound fund. If the amount allotted to local bodies and that appropriated to Agricultural services each year represented the surplus that actually accrued within the year, the expenditure under Pound fund would, of course, exactly balance the receipts; but the adjustment is made in each quarter of the surplus that accrues in the quarter previous, so that the adjustment made each year represents the surplus of the first three quarters of that year and of the last quarter of the year before. Thus the statement appended to this report must always show a nominal surplus or deficit on the transactions of each year. The increase in the charges under Agricultural services was due chiefly to the appointment of a Deputy Director for the Land Records Branch of the Board's Office. The following statement brings out in one view the position of Provincial finances during the past five years :—

—	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	52,93,498	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929	39,96,111
Surplus or deficit	+ 11,50,258	+ 14,42,119	— 14,23,946	— 24,65.818	— 15,14,292
Closing balance of Provincial services proper . .	64,43,756	78,85,875	64,61,929	39,96,111	24,81,819
Add balances of Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	86,322	89,926	1,46,481	1,94,593	2,24,426
Total balances, Provincial services ...	65,30,078	79,75,801	66,08,410	41,90,704	27,06,245

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration and is divided into two portions, viz., (1) Local funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the local Government, (2) Excluded Local funds or those not incorporated in the public accounts.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT HELD AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

Canal and Ferry funds having been amalgamated with Local funds under Act V of 1884, this class now comprises (1) Local funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service funds, (3) Irrigation Cess funds, and (4) the Bhadráchalam Road fund. The transactions relating to these funds, as recorded in the Civil and Public Works accounts under service receipts and charges, are detailed in the following statement :—

	Local Funds Act V of 1884.		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		Bhadráchalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Income.												
I. Land revenue	1,04,877	1,18,751	9,04,023	9,11,947	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,08,900	10,30,698
VI. Provincial rates	45,23,122	51,22,564	29,02,830	39,54,192	...	...	58,338	61,664	8,293	4,503	71,92,583	91,42,923
XII. Interest	69,111	66,168	32,876	34,045	2	...	307	311	...	...	1,02,296	1,00,524
XIX. Education	1,88,739	2,06,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,739	2,06,287
XX. Medical	16,188	27,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,188	27,160
XXII. Superannuation	525	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	631
XXV. Miscellaneous	5,54,837	5,90,932	13,884	4,741	...	...	...	...	214	148	5,68,935	5,95,821
XXXII. Civil Works—												
By civil officers	9,61,467	9,38,180	169	66	30,590	...	...	...	618	1,253	9,92,811	9,39,499
By public works officers.	5,253	5,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,253	5,827
Contribution from Provincial to Local . .	4,80,125	8,34,661	91,487	19,736	...	...	5,298	10,598	...	...	5,76,910	8,64,995
Transfers between Local and Local	83,869	4,273	...	...	15,335	...	...	...	. .	...	99,204	4,273
Total ...	69,88,113	79,15,434	39,45,269	49,24,727	45,927	.	63,943	72,573	9,125	5,904	1,10,52,377	1,28,18,638
Expenditure.												
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	8,636	10,582	11,656	13,734	7,135	...	43	3,269	...	...	27,470	27,585
3. Land revenue	...	...	41,24,915	41,59,199	...	...	13,540	14,163	4,130	4,669	41,42,585	41,78,031
14. Interest on other obligations ...	6,290	7,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,290	7,895
18. General administration ...	2,75,311	2,85,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,311	2,85,447
22. Education	10,29,102	10,45,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,29,102	10,45,276
24. Medical	13,00,608	12,67,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,00,608	12,67,862
29 Superannuation	6,006	11,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	6,006	11,333
32. Miscellaneous	2,71,403	2,96,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,403	2,96,539
45. Civil Works—												
By civil officers	42,93,791	43,86,082	20,290	18,004	2,447	.	40,642	32,850	2,372	2,047	43,59,542	44,38,983
By public works officers ...	1,50,743	1,88,563	...	...	...	...	23,438	18,944	...	...	1,74,181	2,07,507
Contribution from Local to Provincial	3,41,433	4,96,118	10,004	56,517	4	...	233	203	9	8	3,51,688	5,52,846
Transfers between Local and Local	17,951	4,176	...	93	81,254	...	...	4	...	...	99,205	4,273
Total ...	77,01,279	79,99,873	41,66,865	42,47,547	90,840	. .	77,896	69,133	6,511	6,724	1,20,43,391	1,23,23,577
Surplus ...		.	.	6,77,180	...	...	...	3,140	2,614	...		5,95,061
Deficit ...	7,13,166	84,439	2,21,596	...	44,913	...	13,953	...	...	820	9,91,014	..
Opening balance ...	29,10,430	21,97,264	34,23,651	32,02,055	44,913	...	1,00,320	86,367	2,031	4,645	64,81,345	54,90,331
Closing do. ...	21,97,264	21,12,825	32,02,055	38,79,235	...	...	86,367	89,507	4,645	3,825	54,90,331	60,85,392

Local funds under Act V of 1884 showed a deficit of only Rs. 84,439 against Rs. 7,13,166 in the previous year, when the collections were considerably affected by the famine. Compared with 1891–92 the receipts and charges of 1892–93 increased by Rs. 9,27,321 and Rs. 2,98,594, respectively. The variations in the receipts are shown below :—

Receipts.

Increase.	RS.	*Decrease.*	RS.
Land revenue	13,874	Interest	2,943
Provincial rates	5,99,142	Civil works by civil officers	23,287
Education	17,548	Transfers	79,596
Medical	10,972		
Superannuations	106		1,05,826
Miscellaneous	36,095	Add net increase ...	9,27,321
Civil works by public works officers ...	574		
Contributions from Provincial	3,54,536		
Total ...	10,33,147	Total ...	10,33,147

The improvement in the season and the collection of arrears are chiefly responsible for the increase under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates. Owing to the opening of additional schools, the income from fees shows a progressive increase, and large contributions were received from private individuals towards the Jubilee fund in the Kistna district. The increase under Medical was due chiefly to the larger contributions made by private individuals in the districts of North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. Under Miscellaneous there was a considerable improvement in the receipts from sale of avenue clippings, manure and sweepings and from fees, fines and forfeitures. The increase in the amounts sanctioned as grants from Provincial funds to district boards for famine relief purposes considerably raised the contributions from Provincial. The falling off under Interest is the result of the selling out of a portion of the Government securities held in the Tanjore district on account of the Railway Guarantee fund. The receipts on account of Civil Works by Civil Officers in 1891–92 included arrears, but those in the year under report fell chiefly owing to the lack of competition among bidders for the farm of ferries and tolls. The amalgamation of the transactions of the Canal and Ferry fund with those of Local funds under Act V of 1884 accounts for the decrease under Transfers. The increase of Rs. 2,98,594 in the charges is made up as shown below :—

Charges.

Increase.	RS.	*Decrease.*	RS.
Refund	1,916	Medical	32,746
Interest	1,605	Transfers	13,775
General administration	10,136		
Education	16,174		46,521
Superannuation	5,327	Add increase ...	2,98,594
Miscellaneous	25,136		
Civil works by civil officers	92.291		
Do. by public works officers ...	37,820		
Contributions	1,54,680		
Total ...	3,45,115	Total ...	3,45,115

Refunds are necessarily fluctuating charges. The increase under Interest represents chiefly the arrears left unpaid by the District Board, Tinnevelly, in the year before. The charges under General Administration increase with the establishment of additional panchayats and unions. Most of the increase under Education was in the item of grants-in-aid and payments by results. Superannuation charges fell from Rs. 9,000 in 1890–91 to Rs. 6,000 in 1891–92 and rose to Rs. 11,000 in 1892–93. The increasing charges on account of choultries swell the expenditure under Miscellaneous. A portion of the increase under Civil Works by Civil Officers is attributable to the famine, but there is a progressive increase in the outlay from Local Funds for works. The increase under Civil Works by Public Works Officers is attributed to heavier expenditure on repairs to roads in 1892–93 than in the year before. The District Boards of Chingleput, Kurnool and Nílgiris together repaid Rs. 1,27,000 on account of temporary aid received from Provincial funds in the previous year to cover deficits. The further increase

under Contributions was due to an increase in the charges for district audit clerks and for the controlling establishment in the offices of the Chief Secretary and the Accountant-General, whose pay had been revised. The large amounts spent on sanitation during the severe scarcity in 1891–92 account for the increase in that year and the decrease in the year under report under Medical. The decrease under Transfers has been explained on the receipt side. Government securities to the value of Rs. 70,000 held by the District Board of Tanjore in connection with the Railway Guarantee fund were sold during the year and Rs. 11,700 invested in Government paper on other accounts. The funded capital of District Boards, which amounted to Rs. 16,05,105 * on 1st April 1892, was thus reduced to Rs. 15,46,805 on 31st March 1893. The receipts of Village Service funds amounted to Rs. 49,24,727 and exceeded those of the year before by Rs. 9,79,458, and the charges to Rs. 42,47,547 or Rs. 80,682 more than in 1891–92. The net transactions of the year show a surplus of Rs. 6,77,180 against a deficit of Rs. 2,21,596 the year before. This result was due to the receipts having been largely in excess of the charges in the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, where the season improved considerably. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to the revision of village establishments and to the repayment from the Village Service funds of the Kurnool district of the contribution of Rs. 38,271 from Provincial in 1891–92. The Village Service funds of the Madura district, which closed with a deficit of Rs. 53,216 in 1891–92, displayed a further deficit of Rs. 19,634 on the 31st March 1893. The investments in Government paper remained the same, viz., Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem and Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. The Canal and Ferry fund has been amalgamated with Local funds under Act V of 1884. The receipts of Irrigation Cess funds exceeded those of the year before by Rs. 8,630, but the increase is nominal, as the receipts include a contribution from Provincial of Rs. 10,586 to cover a deficit in the Bellary district. The charges fell by Rs. 8,463 owing to the smaller outlay on Civil works. The amount invested in securities in Trichinopoly remained unaltered at Rs. 7,600. The transactions of the Bhadráchalam Road fund do not call for special remarks.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement contains the receipts and charges with opening and closing balances for 1891–92 and 1892–93 of the funds included in this sub-section :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1891.	1891–92.		Closing balance on 31st March 1892.	1892–93.		Closing balance on 31st March 1893.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Port and marine funds . ..	3,48,486	7,93,249	8,10,222	3,31,513	5,27,575	6,15,187	2,43,901
Cantonment funds	2,376	18,000	17,762	2,614	22,572	20,790	4,396
University Fee fund.	39,554	1,93,342	1,95,428	37,468	1,40,291	1,76,092	1,667
Total ...	3,90,416	10,04,591	10,23,412	3,71,595	6,90,438	8,12,069	2,49,964

The receipts and charges of 1891–92 under Port and Marine funds were swelled by the debit to the Pámban Pilotage fund of the initial cost of the steam Dredger *Wenlock*. To meet the debit on this account, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,00,000 and the Tinnevelly Port fund lent Rs. 70,000 by selling out its Government paper for Rs. 65,000. As compared with the previous year, there was a fall in the port dues collected in the Madras port, but the collections under Act III of 1885 increased, owing to the extension of the Act to the port of Mangalore. An investment of Rs. 30,000 was made from the surplus of the District Port funds during the year raising the total investment to Rs. 4,05,000, while from the Madras Port fund Rs. 20,000 invested during the year in paper and

* Not Rs. 15,84,105 as stated in last year's report.

Rs. 65,000 in cash were transferred to the Harbour Trust Board. Rs. 83,900 were also invested in Government paper on account of the Madras Pilotage fund. There was an improvement in the balances of Cantonment funds due partly to the effect of the imposition of taxation and partly to the transfer during the year to the Civil books of the transactions relating to the Cantonment of Vizianagram. The transactions of the University Fee fund depend chiefly upon the number of examinees. The receipts and charges of the year under report fell as compared with those of the year before and much of the falling off may be due to the recent change made in the value of the Matriculation examination as a passport to service under Government. The invested capital was raised to Rs. 2,45,000 by the investment during the year of a further sum of Rs. 30,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans outstanding at the close of the official year :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1892-93.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1892-93.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	Per cent.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-73	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	..	14,30,000		14,30,000	57,233	.
Ootacamund do. ..	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	3,437	...	3,437	803	2,634	146	...
Do. do. .	For the Kandal drainage scheme	17,500	4½	17,500	.	17,500	572	16,928	744	..
Do do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4½	43,000	.	43,000	1,719	41,281	1,514	..
Coonoor do. ..	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	1,452	..	1,452	339	1,113	61	...
Do. do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4½	9,500		9,500	348	9,152	404	...
Do. do. .	For town drainage scheme, 1892	2,000	4½	.	2,000	2,000		2,000	18	..
Cochin do. ..	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889	14,000	4½	8,411		8,411	665	7,746	398	..
Calicut do. ..	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the Railway extension to Calicut, 1891	30,000	4½	29,000	..	29,000	2,000	27,000	1,349	628
Kumbakónam do. ..	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4½	20,000	40,000	60,000	..	60,000	900	...
Máyavaram do. .	For the construction of a school building	3,500	4½	3,325		3,325	175	3,150	178	...
Do. do. ...	For the construction of two market buildings	5,000	4½	3,000		3,000		3,000	159	..
Cuddapah do. .	For water supply, 1892	9,695	4½		9,695	9,695		9,695	.	
Tanjore do.	Do. do. .	1,90,000	4½		1,63,600	1,63,600	.	1,63,600	.	
Wellington Cantonment Committee.	Do. do.	12,000	4½		2,000	2,000	.	2,000	18	
Port Trust (Madras Harbour works)	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works .	...	4½	49,54,241	1,50,000	51,04,241	1,00,000	50,04,241	1,87,039	...
Saidapet Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Korttalaiyár, 1873-76	1,99,790	4½	85,150	.	85,150	11,552	73,598	3,703	...
Calicut do. ..	For completing the Tamracheri ghât road and approach in Wynaad, 1874	89,000	4½	9,331	..	9,331	4,666	4,665	420	...
Tellicherry do. ..	For completing the Periya ghât road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875 ..	60,000	4½	21,311	...	21,311	3,000	18,311	892	..
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	For liquidation of debts, repairs and improvements, 1873-77 ..	3,00,000	6	72,946	...	72,946	...	72,946		.
Andipatti Poligar	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82.	62,000	5	20,470	...	20,470	20,470	.	1,425	.
Shulagiri Estate	Do. do.	35,000	5	20,751		20,751	2,462	18,289	1,038	
	Total	...	...	67,52,825	3,67,295	71,20,120	1,48,771	69,71,349	2,57,639	628

The outstandings which amounted to Rs. 67,52,825 on the 1st April 1892 rose to Rs. 69,71,349 on the 31st March 1893 and comprised the following :—

	RS.
(1) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(2) Madras harbour works	50,04,241
(3) Banganapalle Nawáb	72,946
(4) District Board, Saidapet	73,598
(5) Kumbakónam municipality	60,000
(6) Tanjore municipality	1,63,600
(7) Others	1,66,964
Total ...	69,71,349

The yearly advances to the Madras Harbour Trust Board add to the principal. The amount advanced in 1892–93 was Rs. 1,50,000. The balance of loan due by the Banganapalle Nawáb remained unaltered during the year, as under the special orders of Government, he was exempted from paying either the instalment or the interest due for the year. The Ándipatti Poligar, however, liquidated his loan in full. A sum of Rs. 40,000, being the balance of loan unclaimed by the Kumbakónam municipality in the previous year, was drawn in 1892–93. A loan of Rs. 1,90,000 was sanctioned to the Tanjore municipality for water-supply project, but Rs. 1,63,600 only was paid during the year. The following new loans also were sanctioned and paid in full:—(1) Coonoor municipality Rs. 2,000 for town drainage, (2) Cuddapah municipality Rs. 9,695, and (3) Wellington Cantonment Committee Rs. 2,000 for water-supply projects. A sum of Rs. 628 on account of interest on the loan to the Calicut municipality remained unpaid at the close, but was recovered in the current year. The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras municipality held Government securities to the value of Rs. 6,86,400 on the 31st March 1893.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1892.)

Registration of births.

The total population for which vital statistics were available during the year 1892 was 33,693,179, being 1,943,977 short of the total population, excluding Europeans and Eurasians. 845,029 births or 25·9 per mille were registered against 924,238 or 27·4 per mille in 1891. The decrease is ascribed to the distress that prevailed in the presidency during the year under report and the year before. The highest birth-rates recorded were in Madras (36·8), Bellary (32·5), South Canara (31·9) and Kurnool (31·2), and the lowest in Ganjám (17·8) and Malabar (20·4), where registration was probably defective. There were 430,997 male and 414,032 female births, or a proportion of 104 males to 100 females, the corresponding proportion in the previous year being 103·9 to 100. As is generally the case in the presidency, more births were registered during the third and fourth quarters of the year than in the first and second; the highest monthly birth-rate—2·4—was recorded in July and October and the lowest—1·8—in February and April; in every month the birth-rate was lower than the average of the decade preceding. In 7 districts—Cuddapah, Gódávari, Madras, Malabar, Kurnool, Nílgiris and Vizagapatam—there was an excess of deaths over births registered; the greatest excess was in Madras and Gódávari. The average rural birth-rate of the presidency—24·9—was, contrary to precedent, lower than the urban—28·3. The birth-rate in municipal towns was 29·9 per mille, varying from 20·9 in Vizianagram and Trichinopoly to 41·3 in Ványambádi.

Registration of deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 750,755, a number larger than that recorded in any year since 1878. The year was generally an unhealthy one in consequence of the distress which prevailed over a considerable portion of the presidency, but the chief increase occurred under fevers. The death-rate per mille was 22·3 against 22·2 in 1891 and 19·5, the average of the five preceding years. 105·3 males died for every 100 females, the annual death-rates being 23·1 for males and 21·5 for females. 146,948 or 19·6 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age. Calculated on the number of children born during the year, the death-rate of infants was 173·9 per mille against 167·4 in the previous year. The deaths of children under 5 years of age form 34·7 per cent. of the total deaths against 37·3 in 1891. From infancy up to 15 years of age the mortality was higher among males than females, while between 15 and 30 years the death-rate among males was lower; from 30 years and upwards females had again the advantage as regards expectation of life. In only 4 districts was the female death-rate greater than the male. The mortality among Muhammadans was 22·8 per mille, among Hindus 22·4, among Native Christians 16·8 and among other classes 11·4. The minimum death period is usually the hottest and driest season of the year—March, April and May—and the greatest mortality generally occurs during the cold weather, *i.e.*, in December and January. The year under report was, however, an exceptional one, the highest death-rates occurring in January, July and August and the lowest in June, October and November. The unusual high mortality in the months of July and August was due to the prevalence of cholera during that period. The highest death-rate—46·5 per mille—occurred in Madras and was due to excessive mortality from fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa and 'other causes.' Excluding Madras, the death-rate ranged from 14·3 per mille in Ganjám, where the registration must have been defective, to 35·1 in Kurnool. In 11 districts the death-rates were higher than the ratio of 1891 and the average for the previous 10 years. The largest increase of mortality took place in Vizagapatam, where the death-rate registered rose from 12·9 per

mille to 21·7, owing to the prevalence of cholera, fever and small-pox and to the greater attention paid to registration. The greatest decrease occurred in South Arcot, where the death-rate fell from 29·6 to 18·3, owing to the comparative absence of cholera and small-pox. The death-rates among the urban and rural population were, respectively, 27·6 and 21·9 against 27·4 and 21·9 in the previous year. The rural death-rate was higher than the urban in 2 districts only, viz., Salem and South Arcot. The average death-rate in the 55 municipal towns was 29·4 per mille, the extremes being 18·2 in Salem and 55·2 in Kurnool, where cholera and fever were unusually destructive.

Cholera. The mortality from cholera, viz., 79,033 or 2·3 per mille, though smaller than that recorded in 1891, was larger than that of any previous year since 1882. The disease was most virulent in January, July and August; in the last three months of the year very few cases were recorded. No district in the presidency was free from this scourge, while in 9, viz., Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Madras, Malabar and Salem, it prevailed throughout the year. Gódávari, Kurnool and Tanjore suffered the most, the death-rates being, respectively, 6·5, 6·0 and 4·1 per mille of the population, while in Ganjám the deaths were only 0·2 per mille. The average death-rate from cholera in municipal areas was 3·2 and that in the districts 2·3 per mille. Of the 55 district municipalities, only 2—Palni and Ootacamund—were free from this disease; while Periyakulam and Anantapur, with a mortality of 14·7 and 11·5, respectively, headed the list. Out of 44,678 villages in the presidency, 7,840 or 17·5 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Kurnool district, where, out of 802 villages, 289 or 36 per cent. were affected. In 82 out of 91 towns deaths from cholera were registered while in the remaining 9 no deaths were reported. Out of a total of 79,033 deaths from cholera for the presidency 5,116 occurred in municipal towns. The disease affected the urban more than the rural circles, the death-rate for municipal towns being 3·2, or 0·9 more than that of the districts.

Small-pox. The number of deaths from small-pox was 43,757 or 1·3 per mille against 41,322 or 1·2 in 1891 and was the highest on record since 1885. The great increase in the mortality from this disease in 1891 and 1892 is ascribed to deficiency of rainfall in the years immediately preceding. The proportion of the mortality among children under 12 years of age to the total number of deaths from small-pox, which had fallen from 66 to 54 per cent. in 1891, declined to 47 per cent. The disease visited all districts and was very severe in Malabar, Kistna and Gódávari; the lowest death-rate—·06—occurred, as usual, in Madras, where vaccination was carried on in a very efficient manner. Among municipalities, Cochin, where vaccination was not compulsory, heads the list with a rate of 19·9 per mille, followed by Palghat, Tellicherry and Calicut, where the ratio ranged between 9 and 5 per mille. The results achieved in the remaining municipalities were generally fair, and 8 towns enjoyed perfect immunity. The largest number of deaths occurred in March—6,872—and the lowest—1,619—in November.

Fevers. The deaths from fevers were more numerous than in any year since 1880, numbering 280,627 against 247,029 in 1891. This large increase is attributed to the heavy rainfall of the year and also to the rise in the prices of food-grains and the consequent distress which prevailed. The highest death-rate occurred, as in the previous year, in Kurnool (22·8 per mille), followed by Nílgiris (17·7), Cuddapah (16·8), Vizagapatam (16·5) and Madras (15·6). The least affected district on the other hand was Tanjore (2·2), Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly coming next with 3·1 and 4·0 per mille respectively. The death-rate in municipal areas was, as usual, lower than that in rural tracts, a ratio of 10 per mille having been reached in only 10 towns. The town of Kurnool, like the rest of the district, recorded the highest mortality—31·4 per mille. The health of Coonoor, which had improved in 1891, again declined in the year under report, the rate of deaths from fever having risen from 8·4 to 17·7 per mille. A similar result was also observed in Cuddapah, the rate having risen from 13·3 to 16·9 per mille. The largest number of deaths (25,789) was recorded in the month of August and the lowest (19,822) in June. The presidency district rate was 8·4 per mille of population, or 1·4 greater than the municipal rate (7·0).

Dysentery and diarrhœa. There were 32,293 deaths recorded under 'dysentery and diarrhœa' in 1892, or 1,930 less than the number registered in 1891. The average rate for the districts was only 1·0 per mille; the individual proportion ranged from 8·9 in Madras to 0·3 in Anantapur. The district municipalities returned an average rate of 3·4 per mille, the list being headed by Bimlipatam (10·7), followed by Tanjore (8·3), Vizagapatam (6·8) and Bezwada (6·0). The lowest rate (0·3) was registered in Dindigul and Vániyambádi. In 8 districts, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Gódávari, Malabar, Nellore, South Canara and Vizagapatam, there were more deaths recorded in 1892 than in 1891. The largest number of deaths (4,481) was recorded in January and the smallest (1,830) in April.

Injuries. The deaths registered in 1892 from injuries amounted to 11,312, or 770 more than the number recorded in 1891. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was 0·3 in 1892. There was an increase in the number of deaths registered from suicides, wounds and accidents in 1892 when compared with 1891 and a decrease in the number of deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts. Excluding towns, the death-rates in the various districts varied from 0·2 per 1,000 of population in the Ganjám district to 0·5 in the Chingleput, Cuddapah and South Canara districts. As is generally the case, there were more suicides among females than males. The largest number of suicides occurred in Tinnevelly; in the Nílgiris, no deaths from this cause were recorded. There were 7,094 deaths recorded as due to wounds and accidents, and, as frequently happens, the largest number occurred in the North Arcot district. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,098 deaths, the largest number (231) occurring in the Tanjore district.

All other causes. The registered mortality from 'all other causes' in 1892 amounted to 303,733 against 315,664 in 1891, giving a death-rate of 9·0 per mille for the year under report against 9·4 for the preceding year.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1892.)

Sanitary works. As usual, the bulk of the work consisted of sinking, repairing and cleansing wells, constructing and repairing drains, public latrines, cinerators, dust-bins, markets and slaughter-houses, improving village sites, &c. As in previous years the drinking-water supplies and the drainage of towns were, as a rule, in a very defective and insanitary condition. The Sanitary Engineering department was, however, engaged in constructing 9 important water-supply and drainage works during the year, and at the same time prepared schemes for improving the water-supply or drainage of 6 other municipalities. Conservancy improved generally; a larger establishment was employed—4,969 against 4,710—while there was an increase in the number of scavenging carts and dust-bins in use. On the other hand, the number of public latrines declined from 1,191 to 1,164; the proportion of latrines to population—1 to every 1,404 individuals—was thus inadequate. In only 11 towns, viz., Coonoor, Anantapur, Karúr, Erode, Ootacamund, Parlákimedi, Anakápalle, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tellicherry and Vizagapatam, was there 1 latrine per mille of population. Madura and Calicut, with 1 latrine to 8,712 and 6,479 individuals, respectively, had the worst record, and Parlákimedi with 1 to every 144 inhabitants the best. The private scavenging system made a considerable advance; it was in force in 53 towns against 48 in the previous year, having been newly introduced into Tirupati, Anakápalle, Mannárgudi, Ellore and Madura, and the number of private houses served by municipal agency was 27,082 against 22,918. That there is great room for improvement is, however, evident from the fact that the 55 municipalities contain 288,622 houses. The system progressed in 28 towns, the increase in the number of latrines brought under municipal management being most marked in Conjeeveram (+ 1,799) and Trichinopoly (+ 1,454); in 17 towns there was a retrogression, especially marked in Kurnool (—1,150). The total estimated receipts of all municipal towns for 1892–93 were Rs. 25,51,800; of this amount, Rs. 15,39,485 or 60·3 per cent. were assigned for expenditure on sanitation, and the actual outlay incurred during the first nine months of that year was Rs. 7,85,927 or 51·1 per cent. In 41 towns less than 75 per cent. of the

allotment was utilized in that period. The annexed statement shows in detail the expenditure for the first nine months in 1892–93 under each item of sanitation and the transactions for the full year 1891–92 :—

—	1891–92 (for the full year). Amount sanctioned.	1891–92 (for the full year). Amount spent.	1892–93. Amount sanctioned.	1892–93. Amount spent in 9 months ending December 1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	4,30,288	4,13,767	4,72,590	3,55,154
For improvement of village or town sites	1,89,750	1,84,832	2,21,826	1,50,297
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	2,70,656	62,611	5,36,019	1,72,309
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	11,890	13,175	13,520	6,661
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	31,060	22,441	47,408	13,808
For other sanitary objects	2,55,646	1,13,366	2,48,122	87,698
Total ...	11,89,290	8,10,192	15,39,485	7,85,927

Details for each municipality appear below :—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1892–93.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1892–93. Sanitary allotment. Allotment.	1892–93. Sanitary allotment. Expenditure during the 9 months ending December 1892.	Conservancy. Allotment.	Conservancy. Expenditure.	Improvement of town sites. Allotment.	Improvement of town sites. Expenditure.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Allotment.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c. Expenditure.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Allotment.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Expenditure.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Allotment.	Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses. Expenditure.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Allotment.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of tanks, &c. Expenditure.
		RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anantapur ...	6,973	23,770	15·8	74·1	3,760	2,786	2,430	1,797	920	614	20	17	...	...	40	8	350	350
Adóni ...	26,216	26,930	46·6	65·3	12,560	8,207	8,320	5,449	2,000	1,195	310	192	...	...	...	...	1,930	1,371
Bellary	57,780	72,670	59·9	68·8	43,650	30,018	27,360	23,350	6,000	3,008	4,290	3,290	.	...	200	186	5,800	184
Conjeeveram ..	42,513	33,050	42·5	98·1	14,060	13,788	8,510	7,848	2,800	1,237	580	893	1,270	1,190	..	96	900	2,524
Coimbatore ..	46,007	43,230	29·9	79·8	12,950	9,330	11,150	8,300	.	...	500	80		...	150	370	1,150	580
Erode	12,238	12,280	34·5	61·2	4,240	2,593	2,910	1,986	150	41	400	112	80	51	450	395	250	8
Karúr	10,740	15,610	35·1	71·2	5,480	3,900	3,460	2,390	1,700	1,430	220	30	...	...	..	...	100	50
Cuddapah ...	17,211	66,020	47·5	67·7	31,372	21,222	7,560	5,536	..	..	23,012	15,019	...	...	450	418	350	249
Berhampur ..	25,493	26,830	39·7	60·8	10,680	6,488	5,930	4,409	3,820	1,866	200	153	...	...	400	19	330	11
Chicacole	18,204	20,550	29·5	81·9	6,070	4,972	3,070	2,468	1,630	1,319	860	843	...	...	100	...	410	342
Parlákimedi ...	16,379	11,900	24·4	90·0	2,910	2,620	2,080	1,928	.	..	360	320	...	...	...	...	470	372
Cocanada	40,068	40,710	50·2	85·7	20,470	17,535	7,000	6,166	7,560	5,304	1,320	1,622	...	...	2,190	300	2,400	4,143
Ellore	29,296	23,170	43·4	84·7	10,060	8,518	7,090	5,023	2,600	1,747	70	102	...	...	..	543	800	1,103
Rajahmundry ...	28,279	34, 70	50·5	59·1	17,366	10,259	10,040	7,608	5,516	1,828	660	323	...	...	350	350	800	150
Bezwada	20,611	51,620	68·3	83·5	35,285	29,475	9,330	7,282	18,500	15,998	3,840	2,660	80	...	2,138	2,138	1,397	1,397
Guntúr	23,267	36,720	58·7	70·3	21,590	15,169	8,920	7,250	4,000	2,468	5,360	4,148	...	...	1,000	872	2,370	431
Masulipatam ...	38,667	45,050	23·6	75·8	10,660	8,080	8,160	5,963	300	248	1,200	922	...	...	250	275	750	672
Kurnool	24,306	33,760	31·9	97·9	10,780	10,551	7,050	6,540	3,250	3,250	90	351	...	...	300	295	90	115
Dindigul	20,115	24,270	54·0	62·7	13,110	8,223	5,680	3,875	3,420	1,500	2,000	1,670	...	...	850	300	1,160	878
Madura	87,121	1,19,280	39·4	72·3	46,980	33,965	33,280	23,419	...	1,555	6,200	4,209	2,500	842	1,000	770	4,000	3,170
Palni	16,940	12,000	38·0	44·9	4,990	2,239	2,480	1,682	1,000	227	210	75	50	4	1,150	250	100	...
Periyakulam ...	16,363	12,060	31·0	48·5	4,585	2,223	2,730	1,853	1,630	281	70	51	...	...	...	...	155	38
Calicut	64,798	62,580	39·6	73·4	19,410	14,254	9,910	6,986	8,500	6,743	...	...	...	...	200	525	800	...
Cannanore ...	26,653	26,530	30·5	53·6	10,500	5,630	6,730	4,918	2,720	712	190	...	...	...	810	..	50	...
Cochin	16,147	20,400	47·2	77·8	6,220	4,837	4,560	3,343	1,430	1,208	30	29	...	..	30	28	170	229
Palghat	39,367	74,430	29·4	45·9	35,150	16,147	7,510	4,936	13,310	10,851	350	35	90	83	12,000	.	1,890	242
Tellicherry ...	26 631	45,080	30·6	70·5	13,270	9,354	8,920	6,186	3,500	2,533	50	44	...	...	100	51	700	540
Nellore	29,128	44,550	45·2	50·9	13,650	6,954	8,050	5,785	3,300	691	300	400	...	...	2,000	..	...	78
Ongole	10,832	12,620	11·6	50·5	5,700	2,878	2,660	1,909	350	16	880	128	...	...	950	825	860	...
Gudiyáttam ...	18,745	16,270	26·2	72·3	4,270	3,089	3,490	2,459	.	...	490	369	...	4	170	169	120	88
Tirupati	14,238	1,10,480	93·1	86·7	1,02,806	2,730	4,540	2,508	1,050	55	201	146	...	...	1,015	21	96,000	...
Vellore	44,724	52,350	69·8	59·2	36,560	21,639	14,670	10,387	18,290	10,400	1,400	393	...	...	600	245	1,600	215
Walajapet ...	10,485	13,220	24·1	73·4	3,180	2,335	2,460	2,042	..	.	100	92	...	...	430	160	190	41
Coonoor	5,586	26,670	122·3	66·3	44,850	29,727	5,930	5,034	3,300	3,052	592	395	...	...	200	65	34,828	21,180
Ootacamund ...	13,991	77,780	129·7	88·4	1,00,860	89,138	20,230	21,712	15,050	15,004	48,980	38,616	...	...	...	...	16,600	13,806
Salem	67,640	65,830	51·7	51·8	34,027	17,636	19,940	13,963	3,920	1,642	2,215	1,309	...	...	2,615	...	5,337	722
Tiruppattúr .	16,463	14,670	32·1	58·5	4,705	2,751	2,559	1,891	1,490	438	80	66	...	...	...	...	585	355
Vániyambádi ...	15,838	10,860	33·4	60·0	3,630	2,177	2,900	1,960	...	...	30	..	...	...	150	163	550	54
Chidambaram ...	18,634	16,790	38·1	49·8	6,520	3,246	3,670	2,752	...	...	880	301	100	72	50	12	1,820	109
Cuddalore ..	47,025	43,480	46·4	53·7	20,180	10,846	10,740	6,218	...	...	840	426	8,000	3,960	10	...	590	242
Mangalore ...	40,620	45,140	43·0	78·5	19,420	15,243	7,540	5,595	8,000	7,905	1,000	299	...	...	200	205	2,680	1,239
Kumbakónam ...	54,254	87,470	67·6	62·2	59,160	36,783	14,480	9,724	8,650	8,482	1,230	448	...	...	200	98	34,600	18,031
Mannárgudi ...	20,392	21,990	61·2	44·3	13,460	5,963	3,650	2,814	8,220	2,105	1,090	790	250	173	250	...	...	81
Máyavaram ...	23,754	32,080	35·0	59·6	11,220	6,684	5,890	4,247	2,400	1,278	470	334	130	133	900	221	1,430	472
Negapatam ...	58,573	60,780	61·9	68·3	37,640	25,701	21,030	16,408	10,820	5,074	3,160	2,533	300	99	1,330	605	1,000	982
Tanjore	54,258	2,57,490	82·2	43·7	2,11,710	92,576	12,610	8,116	1,000	967	1,90,600	80,263	...	...	1,300	300	6,200	2,930
Palamcottah ...	18,612	19,730	24·8	65·7	4,890	3,214	3,240	2,258	1,230	765	100	86	...	...	160	25	160	80
Tinnevelly ...	24,756	22,120	43·6	88·4	9,640	8,524	5,190	4,681	2,600	1,896	680	205	70	50	100	547	1,000	1,145
Tuticorin ...	24,964	29,100	57·7	58·1	16,800	9,769	6,340	4,228	6,850	3.670	1,540	766	...	...	100	74	1,970	1,031
Srirangam ...	21,632	25,800	40·7	42·8	12,820	5,492	8,080	4,469	3,400	830	50	117	600	...	50	13	640	63
Trichinopoly ...	89,666	3,23,200	86·4	14·9	2,79,160	41,655	34,180	25,362	11,750	9,467	2,23,780	4,324	...	...	7,350	1,382	2,100	1,120
Anakápalle ...	17,001	14,790	52·3	70·0	7,740	5,415	3,890	2,868	2,600	1,966	100	30	...	...	500	354	650	197
Bimlipatam ...	9,696	12,200	48·3	61·5	5,890	3,621	2,890	2,191	1,700	482	990	862	...	...	...	...	310	87
Vizagapatam ...	33,961	42,230	55·6	64·5	23,499	15,146	10,510	6,845	4,200	4,609	1,639	929	...	...	2,500	45	4,650	2,718
Vizianagram ...	30,735	28,240	61·4	72·7	17,340	12,612	9,070	8,207	5,400	2,340	270	492	...	...	120	90	2,480	1,483
Total ...	1,634,616	25,51,800	60·3	51·1	15,39,485	7,85,927	4,72,590	3,55,154	2,21,826	1,50,297	5,36,019	1,72,309	13,520	6,661	47,408	13,808	2,48,122	87,698
Madras	436,375	12,90,060	28·5	81·5	3,67,998	2,99,779	2,88,606	2,10,266	57,532	55,823	6,452	13,582	...	34	1,679	1,679	13,729	18,395

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1892.)

The number of District Boards was 21 as in previous years. As usual, the works undertaken during the year under report consisted of the construction and repair of tanks, wells, latrines, drains, dust-bins, &c., and the improvement of village sites and water-supply generally. The sources of drinking-water supply were, as usual, tanks, wells, ponds, rivers, springs or canals. Over a great many of these watchmen were placed to prevent pollution, and a number of tanks and wells were cleaned and deepened. As regards drainage there was no change in the system pursued. Side-cuttings, chiefly intended to carry off rain water, were the only means whereby villages were drained. Out of an aggregate of 44,622 villages, 910 were conserved against 862 in 1891. Of these, 330 were unions and 580 other villages, the corresponding numbers of the previous year being 272 and 590. As in the previous year Gódávari took the lead, the number of villages conserved being 118, and Nílgiris brought up the rear with 7. The total estimated income of the districts for 1892–93 was Rs. 79,04,903, and of this sum Rs. 6,31,741 or 8 per cent. was allotted for sanitary purposes. During the last nine months of the year 57·4 per cent. of the allotment was utilized. In only 7 districts was 70 per cent. of the allotment utilized; in Ganjám more than the whole allotment of the year was expended, while in Nellore the high percentage of 96·8 and in Nílgiris 91·1 was reached. In Madura (37·6 per cent.), Trichinopoly (47·0) and Gódávari (47·1) the amount utilized was most disproportionate. In the table appended is detailed the sanitary expenditure for the nine months ending December 1892 and for the whole year 1891–92:—

	1891-92 (for the full year).		1892 93.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with December 1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	2,69,101	2,46,262	2,91,390	2,00,837
For improvement of village or town sites	53,129	39,386	43,637	20,456
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	2,10,981	2,00,829	1,67,421	1,03,272
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	14,731	12,293	14,788	7,083
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.	95,221	52,094	90,433	18,280
For other sanitary objects	40,951	30,908	24,072	12,807
Total ...	6,84,114	5,81,772	6,31,741	3,62,735

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1892.)

Staff of the department.

The in-door staff of the Sanitary Engineering department remained unchanged during the year 1892. The following out-door staff was sanctioned:—2 Assistant Engineers, 1 Sub-Engineer, 5 supervisors, 3 draftsmen, 3 clerks, 3 accountants and 12 lascars, the aggregate monthly cost being Rs. 2,384. 1 Assistant Sanitary Engineer was in charge of the Madura water-works and Dindigul trial well and another of the Tanjore water-works. The Sub-Engineer who was in charge of the Kumbakónam drainage works for a portion of the year was transferred to the Trichinopoly water-works. A supervisor was in charge of Kumbakónam drainage works for the remainder of the year; another supervisor was at the Coonoor drainage works and a third at the Cuddapah water-works. 2 out of the 5 supervisors sanctioned were not employed. In the course of the year the Sanitary Engineer visited 18 towns.

Work done during the year.

Nine water-supply and drainage works, estimated to cost Rs. 14,61,000 in the aggregate, were in course of construction during the year, while schemes for the improvement of water-supply in 5 towns and for that of drainage in another, estimated to cost some Rs. 24,18,000, were submitted to Government. Of the 9 works under execution, the Kandal drainage and South water-supply schemes in

Ootacamund were carried out, while the Coonoor drainage and the Ootacamund main sewer re-alignment schemes were in a fair way towards completion. Satisfactory progress was also made in the Madura and Cuddapah water-supply works and in the drainage scheme of Kumbakónam, the expenditure thereon at the close of the year having amounted to 39, 73 and 63 per cent., respectively, of the estimated cost. Very little was, however, done with respect to the Trichinopoly and Tanjore water-supply schemes, as these works could not be taken in hand until late in the year. Of the 6 new schemes submitted to Government for sanction, the Bellary, Cocanada and Coimbatore water-supply projects were abandoned as beyond the means of the Municipal Councils, and the others, viz., a drainage scheme for Negapatam and water-supply projects at Ongole and Kurnool, were under consideration. The Adóni water-supply scheme submitted in 1891 was still under consideration, and pending the provision of funds, no progress was made with the Tirupati drainage scheme and the water-supply projects at Dindigul, Coonoor and Vellore, which were sanctioned in the previous year. The Sanitary Engineering department scrutinised 165 plans and 202 estimates for sanitary works of the value of Rs. 2,17,708, and furnished plans and designs wherever necessary. In addition to this, the Sanitary Engineer deputed his Assistant to report on the drainage and water-supply of Chittoor and on the suggestion to convert the Ammankulam tank in Tiruchengódu into a drinking-water reservoir. The report furnished regarding Chittoor was referred to the Taluk Board for information as to what action it intended to take. The scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of Tiruchengódu was reported to be impracticable.

VACCINATION. (1892–93.)

Excluding probationers, the total strength of the Vaccination department increased to 58 deputy inspectors and 683 vaccinators, 1 additional deputy inspector and 9 vaccinators having been appointed during the year. The number of primary vaccinations rose from 996,274 to 1,106,517, and that of re-vaccinations from 57,146 to 58,024; the increase, which is greater than that of any of the previous six years, was largely due to the extension of animal vaccination. 94 per cent. of the total operations were successful against 92·1 in the previous year. The average cost of successful cases was reduced by 2 pies to As. 3–5—a result ascribed to the use of glycerine paste in the place of lymph taken direct from the calf. Infantile vaccination received increased attention, for the number of children of less than one year old who were successfully vaccinated—259,459—exceeded that of the previous year by 48,807 and represented 31·1 per cent. of the total number of births registered. Excluding the figures relating to the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of operations performed during the year was 32·5 per mille of the population. The work done by Government vaccinators in the agency tracts showed a further decline as compared with the previous year, the average number of operations per vaccinator falling from 750 to 688. There was a net increase of 107,690 or 12·5 per cent. in the number of operations performed by Local Fund vaccinators, and the average outturn per vaccinator was 1,449 cases against 1,302. There was, however, a falling off in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool and Chingleput, being very marked in the last named district. The quality of the work improved, 95 per cent. of the operations being successful against 93 per cent. in 1891–92; the average cost of successful cases was As. 3–1 or 3 pies less than in the previous year. Vaccination was compulsory in 52 municipalities, *i.e.*, in all except Bimlipatam, Cochin, Karúr and Tanjore. In no less than 19 towns the number of operations performed was smaller than in 1891–92. The state of vaccination was especially unsatisfactory in Calicut, Parlákimedi, Berhampur and Chicacole. The average outturn of work by each municipal vaccinator was only 974 cases, each successful operation costing As. 5–1. The total number of operations in Madras City was 21,421 against 22,451 in 1891–92; the percentage of successful cases was 98·6 against 98·7 and the cost of each such case As. 6–3 against As. 6–7. Deputy Inspectors verified 597,527 cases throughout the presidency, or 72,956 more than in

the previous year. The total number of operations performed with animal lymph was 884,525 and of these 832,021 or 94·1 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being 674,148, 609,229 and 90·4. The total expenditure incurred on vaccination was Rs. 2,24,901 against Rs. 2,08,617 in the previous year. The re-organization of the department was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1892.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

Including the State hospitals in the Presidency Town of Madras, the number of hospitals and dispensaries at work on the last day of 1892 was 449 against 432 on the corresponding day in the previous year. Most of the district hospitals were in charge of Commissioned Medical Officers, but owing to the requirements of the Military department some stations continued to be held by Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries. The total number of patients treated was 3,195,658, of whom 3,142,732 were out-patients. The death-rate among in-patients was 8·6 per cent. The minimum rate was in Tanjore 4·53, the maximum 15·52 in Malabar. A detailed statement showing the several diseases with the number treated for each is given in statement No. 72 of the appendix. The largest numbers of admissions were for diseases of the eye (383,379) and ulcers (345,936). Other common diseases were those relating to the digestive system (312,818) and the skin (303,822), malarious fevers (246,521) and worms (175,445). 7,889 major and 116,719 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, as against 3,646 and 89,793, respectively, in 1891. 3·56 per cent. of the major operations terminated fatally.

Financial.

Exclusive of the amount expended on Provincial hospitals in the City of Madras, the cost of maintenance of the Municipal, Local Fund and other private and State hospitals in this presidency amounted to Rs. 8,91,183; of this sum Government contributed Rs. 84,789. Under the head of 'sale of medicines' and 'other miscellaneous receipts,' Rs. 10,209 were realized. The interest on invested capital together with donations, &c., aggregated Rs. 53,660, and the difference in income was met from Municipal and Local Funds. Of the total collections a little over 55 per cent. was spent on 'establishment.' On medicines the expenditure was Rs. 1,48,198. On 'diets' and 'miscellaneous charges' the amounts were severally Rs. 99,813 and Rs. 79,334. On 'buildings and repairs' there was an outlay of Rs. 71,976, and a sum of Rs. 349 was added to the funded capital.

Presidency hospitals.

Only the Provincial hospitals in the Presidency Town are considered under this heading. They are 6 in number, and are wholly supported by the State. During the year 89,272 patients were treated in these hospitals at a total cost of Rs. 3,02,974. Among the in-patients there were 816 deaths.

Lunatic asylums.

There were 3 lunatic asylums at work during the year; of these, the one at Madras afforded accommodation for Europeans and Eurasians, besides which all the criminal lunatics were concentrated in it. The total insane population during the year was 837, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 810. The accommodation in the asylums was ample, except that there was a slight overcrowding in Calicut, which only lasted for two days. The results of the year were on the whole favorable, there having been an increase in the percentage of cures and a decrease in the death-rate. The criminal population consisted of 194 males and 31 females; 17 of the former and 1 of the latter died during the year. The largest number under treatment suffered from mania. There were in all 104 deaths (83 males and 21 females), or a reduction of 10 as compared with the previous year. The largest number of deaths was caused by bowel-complaints and chronic pneumonic phthisis. Waltair was free from cholera, but cases of it occurred both in the Madras and Calicut Asylums; in the former there were 9 cases with 8 deaths and in the latter 13 cases with 9 deaths. In the Madras Asylum the new criminal enclosure was completed with special facilities for the safe custody of the inmates. The upkeep of the 3 asylums during the year cost Rs. 1,33,837, including Rs. 25,427 expended on buildings by the Public Works Department. The annual cost of each

insane was in Madras Rs. 189, in Waltair Rs. 127 and in Calicut Rs. 105 against Rs. 150, Rs. 97 and Rs. 95, respectively, in the preceding year.

Voluntary venereal hospital.

The number of patients treated at the Voluntary venereal hospital rose to 577 against 442 in 1891. The cost of maintaining this institution during the year was Rs. 11,488 against Rs. 8,546 in the previous year. Statistics of the ordinary hospitals show an increase in the number of admissions for venereal complaints. During the year there were 5,069 of such cases treated in the Presidency hospitals against 4,308 in 1891.

EMIGRATION. (1892.)

REGULATED EMIGRATION— I *Emigration under Act XXI of* 1883—(a) to British colonies.

The only two colonies which maintained agencies at Madras were Mauritius and Natal. The depôts were kept in good condition throughout the year and their management was satisfactory. Owing to the absence of any demand for labour there was no emigration to Mauritius during the year, but 679 coolies returned from that colony with savings amounting to Rs. 13,744; there were altogether 5 deaths among them. The corresponding figures for 1891 were—coolies 366, savings Rs. 4,644, and death 1. Recruitment for Natal was carried on actively throughout the year, although towards the end of July it was slightly disturbed by a mild outbreak of measles in the depôt. At the end of 1891 there were 658 emigrants awaiting embarkation and 4,550 were admitted during the year; the number readmitted from hospital was 131, bringing the total up to 5,339. Of these, 278 renounced their engagements or deserted, 1,755 were rejected, 20 died, 131 were in hospital, and 3,030 were shipped, leaving the small number of 125 for future shipment. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 849 in the number of admissions, which is the highest on record for the last six years, and of 1,848 in the number actually shipped, which was slightly exceeded only in 1890. Of the number that embarked, North Arcot supplied no less than 1,331, owing to the continued unfavorable character of the season and the prevalence of distress in that district. The figures for Chingleput, South Arcot and Nellore was also considerable, being 941, 198 and 150 respectively. The period of detention in the depôt showed improvement. 214 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 35,000, against 380 with Rs. 62,232 in 1891, and there were no deaths among them.

(b) to French colonies.

There was no emigration to French colonies during the year under review and only one colony—Réunion—repatriated emigrants numbering 182, the savings brought by them being Rs. 8,000. There were no deaths on the return voyage.

II *Emigration to Straits Settlements.*

As in the previous year, indentured emigrants to the Straits Settlements proceeded only from Negapatam. They numbered 1,933 against 3,834 in 1891. Free emigrants embarked from Negapatam, Kárikál, Porto Novo, and Pondicherry; their numbers declined from 26,552 to 17,750. The large falling off in the number of indentured emigrants as compared with the previous year is ascribed to decreased demand in the colony for laborers and to the higher standard of physical fitness now required by the medical officer, while the diminution in the number of free emigrants is explained as due to the enhancement of the passage fares. The increase under the latter head in 1891 was, however, abnormal. In addition to these 348 French subjects embarked at Pondicherry and Kárikál for the Straits Settlements. The number of immigrants from the Straits was 18,234 against 26,114 in 1891.

III *Emigration to Assam.*

6,449 emigrants to Assam were registered in Ganjám, of whom 3,369 were labourers. During the year there was a change in the law under which emigration was carried on. The provisions of Madras Act V of 1866 were followed until the 10th July, when India Act I of 1882 was put into operation. Receipts and charges came to Rs. 5,849 and Rs. 1,179, respectively, against Rs. 9,404 and Rs. 373 in the previous year. Recruiters' licenses numbered 154 against 511.

FREE EMIGRATION.

The emigrants to Burma numbered 45,881 against 43,717 in 1891 and the bulk of them belonged, as usual, to Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Tanjore; the whole of the increase appertained to Tanjore. Emigration to Ceylon was chiefly confined to

Madura and Tinnevelly. The number of emigrants from Madura remained almost the same as in 1891, while that from Tinnevelly showed a further considerable increase ascribed to the greater exertions of the Ceylon planters, the general development of the tea industry in that colony, and the improved facilities provided therein for the transport of coolies from the seaports. The total number of Ceylon emigrants was 86,415, or 16,519 more than in the previous year. 37 French subjects left Pondicherry and Kárikál for Burma. The immigrants from Burma and Ceylon numbered 27,040 and 106,866, respectively, against 28,260 and 103,456 in 1891. The number of emigrants to other parts of British India is returned as 8,779, including those who left Ganjám for Assam, but this figure is probably not altogether accurate. The number of immigrants from other ports of India was 4,299 against 2,954 in 1891.

General. The total number of British subjects, including children, who left the presidency for countries outside India in the year under review, was 155,009 against 146,554 in 1891 and 131,920 in 1890. In addition to the above there were 8,779 emigrants from the presidency to Ganjám and other parts of India, against 7,151 in 1891. The total number of immigrants on the other hand was 157,514 against 98,386 and 162,665, respectively, in 1890 and 1891.

Financial. The total receipts and charges on account of emigration in 1892 amounted to Rs. 13,187 and Rs. 19,062, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1891 being Rs. 13,125 and Rs. 13,425. The increase in the charges appears chiefly in the salary of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Kárikál, one-half of which is debited to 'Emigration.'

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1892-93.)

I.—General Statistics.

From the general summary of institutions and scholars given below, it will be seen that the year, like its predecessor, tended to bring about that greater concentration of educational effort which the Educational Rules were specially designed to secure. Institutions, public and private, advanced by 1,112 or by 4·8 per cent. and scholars therein by 40,419 or by 5·8 per cent. Number of schools and scholars.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92. Number of institutions.	1891-92. Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	1892-93. Number of institutions.	1892-93. Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges	35	3,818	35	3,537
Professional colleges	5	632	6	759
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	136	8,594	134	10,071
Lower Secondary, English	355	21,707	226	19,824
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	89	621	234	3,682
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	25	198	25	271
Lower Secondary, English	46	1,302	35	956
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	1	2	2	7
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,132	161	1,678
Primary schools—				
For boys, Upper Primary	3,781	32,905	4,207	36,663
For boys, Lower Primary	14,278	507,183	14,890	538,005
For girls, Upper Primary	319	3,207	305	3,233
For girls, Lower Primary	477	44,263	503	45,468
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	50	1,384	54	1,416
Do. for mistresses	15	243	17	342
Other special schools for boys	28 (boys and girls)	2,321 (boys and girls)	19	2,176
Do. for girls			8	422
Total, Public Institutions ...	19,801	629,512	20,861	668,510
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	28	1,812	42	2,291
Sanskrit for boys	118	2,397	84	1,526
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Boys ...	2,845 (boys and girls)	48,295 (boys and girls)	2,788	47,722
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Girls ...			1	15
Elementary, teaching the Quran ... ..., Boys ...	412 (boys and girls)	11,969 (boys and girls)	516	13,684
Elementary, teaching the Quran ... ..., Girls ...			16	266
Other schools for boys not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	8	390
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894
Grand Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404

Public institutions rose in number by 1,060, towards which colleges contributed 1, secondary schools 4, and special and technical schools 5, while primary

schools covered over 99 per cent. of the increase. 154 fewer scholars were receiving collegiate education, but in the secondary and primary stages of instruction there were 2,933 and 35,811 more pupils, respectively, and 408 additional pupils also were in receipt of special and technical education. In consequence of the submission of returns from a larger number of Quran schools, private schools received an accession of 52 schools and 1,421 scholars, showing an increase of 1·5 per cent. in schools and 2·2 per cent. in scholars against 6·7 per cent. and 5·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The registration of private schools, however, cannot be considered complete.

Distribution of schools by districts.

Three districts—Vizagapatam, Nílgiris and South Canara—exhibited a decrease in schools, and 2 districts—Vizagapatam and Nílgiris—in scholars as well, while in all the other districts there was a general improvement. The fall in Vizagapatam was confined to the Palkonda taluk, which seems to have been somewhat affected by distress and suffered owing to the want of an Inspecting Schoolmaster. In the Nílgiris the decrease was but trifling. Only 7 against 30 indigenous schools in South Canara furnished returns, which explains the decrease in that district. South Arcot is credited with the largest advance in scholars (4,526) and Gódávari with the largest increase in schools (152).

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

The poor results of the last Matriculation examination prejudicially affected the strength of the college classes in 12 out of 15 districts, Madras, Coimbatore and South Canara only showing an improvement in this respect. 3 districts had fewer upper secondary, and 6 districts fewer lower secondary pupils in boys' schools than in 1891-92; while as regards primary pupils in boys' schools, Vizagapatam and Nílgiris alone retrograded. Upper and lower secondary girls' schools showed an increase of 78 and 200 pupils, respectively.

Distribution of schools according to managing agency.

Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.		Increase.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.						
Managed by the Department	371	19,756	392	21,766	21	2,010
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	3,101	130,479	3,397	145,409	296	14,930
Under Private Management.						
Aided from public funds	10,359	347,520	10,501	353,545	142	6,025
Unaided	5,970	131,757	6,571	147,790	601	16,033
Private and indigenous	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894	52	1,421
Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,112	40,419

54 per cent. of the increase in schools and 40 per cent. of that in scholars appertained to unaided schools. Board schools ranked next, but the increase was not as marked as in previous years. So far as statistics go, aided schools received a comparatively small addition; but this was due to the schools that received certifying memoranda having been returned in 1891-92 as aided schools, while in the returns for 1892-93 only schools actually receiving aid during the year were so classed. The average strength of aided, unaided and private schools has continued the same during the past three years, while it has advanced slightly in departmental and Board schools.

Education in relation to population.

The proportion of pupils to population rose from 1 in 51 to 1 in 49, varying in the several districts from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 99 in Vizagapatam. In 11 against 9 districts 2 or more than 2 per cent. of the population were at school.

Education in relation to population of school-going age.

Of the male and female population of school-going age, 23·8 and 3·9 per cent., respectively, were under instruction. In Madras 85·6 per cent. of the boys and 27·9 per cent. of the girls were at school. Over 30 per cent. of the boys were attending schools in Nílgiris, Tinnevelly and Malabar and over 5 per cent. of the girls in Gódávari, Kistna, Nílgiris, Tinnevelly and Malabar. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot and Madura less than 2 per cent. of the girls were at school.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

The following table classifies the scholars according to race :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.*		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,870	3,282	120	118
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	34,591	17,957	57	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,880	14,977	44	9
Hindus. Bráhmans	83,766	86,490	80,092	15,971	96	18
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	413,577	48,955	22	3
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5·1	·8
Hindus. Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,296	93	6 2	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	171	62	5 1	2 0
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Arts colleges lost on the whole 279 male scholars, 166 being Bráhmans and 103 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus ; Native Christian and Muhammadan students were 7 and 8 fewer, while Europeans and Eurasians contributed 8 more students. Professional colleges received an accession of 126 male scholars, Bráhmans contributing 129 more students, while Europeans and Muhammadans decreased. While all sections of the population shared in the increase in the number of upper secondary pupils, Native Christian and Paraiya boys in the lower secondary stage were fewer by 55 and 100, respectively. Of 266 girls in the upper secondary stage, 154 were Europeans and Eurasians and 96 Native Christians ; there was but 1 Bráhman girl as in the previous year, while the number of non-Bráhman Caste Hindus fell from 17 to 14. European, Muhammadan and Bráhman girls in the lower secondary stage fell. Native Christians made a substantial advance, as well as non-Bráhman Caste Hindus, and the number of Paraiya girls rose by nearly 50 per cent. In the primary stage, fewer European and Bráhman boys and fewer European girls were under instruction ; the increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama boys and girls was however marked.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

The richer, middle and poorer classes which numbered, respectively, 6,674, 145,476 and 582,254 advanced by 5, 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, against an increase of 7, 12 and 7 per cent. in the previous year. In Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools for boys, the middle classes contributed 1·4 per cent. and 2 per cent. more than in 1891–92, while there was almost a corresponding decrease in the representation of the poorer classes. In Professional colleges the poorer classes constituted 6 against 4 per cent. of the total strength. In Training schools for masters and mistresses the percentages of the poorer classes fell from 76 and 56 to 69 and 51, respectively. Every occupation was more numerously represented than in the previous year, though the bulk of the increase related to landholders, coolies and artisans. As in 1890–91, 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction were contributed by officials, traders and landholders against 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

The year witnessed a further advance of 8·8 per cent. in the number of male and of 11·9 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English. Arabic was brought up by a much larger number of male and female pupils, but Sanskrit was becoming less and less popular. There was a general improvement under the different vernacular languages.

* Calculated at 15 per cent of the total population.

Protection from small-pox.

The proportions of male and female students unprotected by vaccination fell from 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. to 8·8 and 11·2 per cent., respectively.

Extension of education in Municipalities and in non-municipal areas.

Educational institutions in municipalities rose by 13 or by ·5 per cent., but the scholars attending them increased by 5,384 or by 3·6 per cent. Colleges and Training schools for masters alone had fewer students. In non-municipal areas institutions advanced by 5·4 per cent. and scholars by 6·4 per cent., all classes of institutions, colleges excepted, participating in the increased strength. The proportion of schools and scholars in municipalities fell again from 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. to 11·0 and 20·9 per cent. of the total number of institutions and scholars. 77·8 per cent. of the male and 20·3 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school in all the municipalities taken together.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

Excluding private schools, the expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 59,60,368, or nearly Rs. 2,16,000 more than in the preceding year. Particulars are given below:—

Heads of expenditure.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	RS.		RS.	
Arts colleges	5,54,254	9·65	5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,51,319	2 64	1,78,521	2·99
School education.				
General	34,92,022	60·79	37,27,103	62·53
Special	4,75,502	8·28	4,87,393	8·18
General.				
University	1,64,846	2·87	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and inspection	4,22,832	7·36	4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	72,205	1·26	70,876	1·19
Buildings	3,22,393	5·61	2,85,416	4 79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	88,969	1·54	44,703	·75
Total ...	57,44,342	100·00	59,60,368	100 00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	100·0	...	100·0	.

Provincial receipts and charges.

Details of Provincial receipts and charges under education are given below. The figures of the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it.

Charges and receipts.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction		56,812		52,543
Inspection		2,73,791		2,78,818
Government colleges and schools { General	3,27,358		3,76,342	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,77,436	7,04,794	4,59,788	8,36,130
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	15,691		21,964	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	20,144	35,835	18,952	40,916
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,85,934		4,60,091	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management ...	26,041		27,313	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,18,306	6,30,281	1,15,393	6,02,797
Registration of books		3,792		3,498
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,501		3,441
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		7,105		9,562
Government educational buildings		1,38,641		1,44,089
Total ...		18,54,552		19,71,794

Charges and Receipts.	1891-92		1892-93.	
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,24,810		1,47,158	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,348		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	5,500		6,410	
Sale of books	6,537		2,066	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,997		7,540	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	34,671		15,752	
Private contributions	..		2,418	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,747		11,793	
		1,92,610		1,95,479
Net expenditure ...		16,61,942		17,76,315

On the 31st March 1893 there were 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils maintained by Local Boards against 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 276 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts, particularly for Muhammadans, Paraiyas and other backward classes and in backward localities. Of the Board schools, 126 were secondary, 2,955 primary, and 20 special, schools. Only 9 primary girls' schools were maintained by Local Boards. The net expenditure on Board schools from Local Funds was Rs. 4,36,445. Besides this amount Local Boards contributed Rs. 8,989 to Government institutions and expended Rs. 2,32,505 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 83,357 on inspection, and Rs. 8,481 on scholarships and miscellaneous charges. Excluding the cost of buildings and the expenditure in connection with medical schools, the net outlay amounted to Rs. 10,45,970 or Rs. 10,223, less than in 1891-92. Local Fund operations.

The number of municipal institutions rose from 276 with 15,307 pupils to 296 with 17,139 pupils. 3 of them were colleges, and 26 were secondary and 267 primary schools. Only 8 girls' schools were under municipal management. The net cost of municipal institutions proper was Rs. 85,314. Municipalities further contributed Rs. 11,448 to institutions not under Municipal management besides disbursing Rs. 1,01,852 as grants-in-aid to private schools. The Municipal expenditure on 'inspection,' 'scholarships,' and 'miscellaneous charges,' was Rs. 19,741. Excluding sums expended on buildings and medical schools, the gross municipal expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,14,291. Municipal operations.

The expenditure on aided institutions is summarized below. The total cost was Rs. 1,25,340 more than in the preceding year. Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,04,360	* 5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
Primary schools	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
Training do.	28,985	...	...	...	6,947	27,780	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	...	...	4,402	19,306	35,912	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	1,57,931	7,77,614	26,61,270

Besides the above amounts, Rs. 1,22,010 were spent on buildings; Rs. 10,079 were received as furniture grants; Rs. 9,750 as scholarship grants; and Rs. 2,429 as miscellaneous grants from Provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 4,215 was drawn as grants to orphanages, and Rs. 16,409 were expended from subscriptions and other sources on 'scholarships' in aided schools. Local fund and municipal grants

and fee-receipts were larger than in the preceding year, as also the net cost to private bodies; but the Provincial grant towards the direct charges of these institutions was less. The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,79,784 against Rs. 2,86,335 in 1891–92, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,59,787. To this should be added Rs. 1,537 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,706 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

The following statement distributes the total direct expenditure on education among the different classes of public institutions; the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	6,70,032	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	19,409	8,36,288
	48,000	...	...	..	71,284	1,19,284
Board	1,31,316	4,30,301	87,487	2,52,983	10,861	9,12,948
Aided	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	9,35,545	26,61,270
Unaided	...	...	...	2,79,784	1,80,003	4,59,787

Excluding the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 8,36,288 against Rs. 7,05,435, and the net cost was Rs. 6,70,032 against Rs. 5,60,255 in 1891–92. The increased cost was due to the extended operations of these institutions and to the large accession of Training schools and schools for girls to the Government list. The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 8,83,677 to Rs. 9,12,948, and the net cost to Local Boards and Municipal Councils, taking into account the surplus fees credited to Municipal funds (Rs. 389), was Rs. 5,17,399 against Rs. 4,97,241 in 1891–92. The Provincial contribution met only 14·4 per cent. of the total cost against 15 per cent. in the preceding year. The total cost of aided institutions under private management rose from Rs. 25,35,930 to Rs. 26,61,270, and the contribution from public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) met about 29 per cent. of the total expenditure as in the preceding two years. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum figures, the net Provincial share of expenditure on secondary and primary schools increased from Rs. 5,14,256 to Rs. 5,52,877. On secondary and primary schools, Rs. 3,00,225 and Rs. 10,72,522, respectively, were expended from public funds, against Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 in the preceding year.

School-fees.

While the increase in the total attendance was 5·8 per cent., the fee-income advanced from Rs. 16,68,854 to Rs. 17,27,958 or by 3·5 per cent. only; in 1891–92 the corresponding increases were 7·7 per cent. and 2·7 per cent., respectively. In Government schools and colleges, there was an increase of 2,010 in attendance, followed by an increase of Rs. 20,611 in the fee-income, this being the result of a large advance in the fee-collections of the Law College. Board institutions showed an increase of 14,930 in their attendance, and an advance of Rs. 12,801 in fees. In public and private institutions under private management, the attendance and fee receipts rose, respectively, by 23,479 and Rs. 25,692. The average amount of fee levied per pupil in all institutions declined from Rs. 2·53 to Rs. 2·45. The fees in Government, Board, aided and unaided private schools averaged, respectively, Rs. 7·03, Rs. 1·78, Rs. 2·81 and Rs. 1·82. Except in colleges and special schools, and in primary schools for boys the total average fee collected per pupil in all classes of institutions was less than in 1891–92.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

The percentage of cost met from fees is shown in the following table. Under 'secondary schools,' the primary departments attached thereto are also included.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees	Percentage of fees to cost.
	RS	RS.		RS.	RS		RS	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges . .	2,12,088	53,417	25	15,428	11,372	74	3,43,806	1,28,135	37	25,238	6,516	26	5,96,560	1,99,440	33
Professional colleges	1,78,521	59,725	33	.	.		.	.		.	.		1,78,521	59,725	33
Upper Secondary schools for boys	33,237	9,460	28	1,20,570	71,085	59	5,50,155	2,92,721	53	1,17,866	73,332	62	8,21,828	4,46,598	54
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,19,512	1,977	2	1,37,569	63,742	46	2,77,242	1,18,101	43	56,402	23,924	42	5,90,725	2,07,744	35
Upper Secondary schools for girls	31,914	956	3		.		1,12,324	21,310	19	865	865	100	1,45,103	23,131	16
Lower Secondary schools for girls	32,757	1,280	4	2,742	.		1,96,380	21,916	11	12,637	461	4	2,44,516	23,657	10
Primary schools for boys .	27,351	1,128	4	5,71,955	1,06,269	19	9,12,542	3,67,686	40	3,53,546	2,57,334	73	18,65,394	7,32,417	39
Primary schools for girls .	38,925	602	2	7,549	98	1	1,28,396	7,439	6	18,783	1,184	6	1,93,653	9,323	5
Special schools .	2,81,267	18,613	7	57,135	806	1	1,40,425	5,219	4	8,566	1,285	15	4,87,393	25,923	5
Total	9,55,572	1,47,158	15	9,12,948	2,53,372	28	26,61,270	9,62,527	37	5,93,903	3,64,901	61	51,23,693	17,27,958	34

The subjoined statement compares the expenditure on grants-in-aid during the last ten years :— **Grants-in-aid.**

Sources.	1883–84.	1884–85.	1885–86	1886–87	1887–88	1888–89	1889–90	1890–91	1891–92	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provincial funds .	3,47,913	4,10,440	3,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759	5,02,538	6,40,341	6,33,029	6,15,727
Local funds ..	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533	2,02,257	2,18,520	2,24,358	2,32,505
Municipal funds ...	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435	88,751	99,190	96,401	1,01,852
Total ...	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727	7,93,546	9,58,051	9,53,788	9,50,084

The grants paid from Provincial funds were less than in 1891–92, owing to the circumstance that for want of funds, results grants had to be passed at a reduced rate in all non-backward districts, the expenditure on private schools under this item being only Rs. 1,40,600 against Rs. 1,63,719 in 1891–92. Provincial salary and rent grants to private schools amounted to Rs. 2,57,820 against Rs. 2,38,123 in the previous year, while scholarship grants came to Rs. 28,708 or Rs. 472 less. Results grants amounting to Rs. 2,07,943, Rs. 2,31,342 and Rs. 77,718 were paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively, against Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 in 1891–92.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Direction. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction from the 1st to the 13th April 1892, when he proceeded on leave to England, and did not resume charge of the office, being appointed British Resident in Travancore and Cochin. Dr. Duncan acted for him continuously from the 14th April to the 8th November, and was confirmed as Director from the 9th November. The latter officer made tours of inspection in Nilgiris, Tanjore, Malabar and the Northern Circars. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined, respectively, 151, 152, 83 and 154 schools. The Inspectresses also examined a number of schools. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by Assistant Inspectors :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	158	4,980	94	2,445	248	168
Second	109	2,611	20	3,646	158	111
Third	107	3,022	138	5,455	238	174
Fourth	144	4,249	31	6,636	155	148
Fifth	178	4,929	275	11,792	251	227
Sixth	171	5,606	89	8,431	249	178
Seventh	86	1,901	81	4,613	275	85
Eighth	69	2,556	41	5,617	128	130
Ninth	89	1,732	48	5,523	185	156
Average ..	123	3,510	91	6,018	210	153

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

There were 55 Sub-Assistant Inspectors as in the preceding year. Two special Sub-Assistants were appointed for about a month each to complete the grant examination work in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges within the year. On the average each Sub-Inspector spent 209 days on circuit and 174 in examining schools and examined 242 schools and 4,480 pupils for grant and 49 schools and 2,994 pupils for improvement. Except in the Eighth division, the average out-turn compared favorably with that of the preceding year. There were 5 Sub-Assistants of girls' schools as in the preceding year.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

There was an increase of 15 Inspecting Schoolmasters—14 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan, the total number employed being 232. Of these, 1 was paid from Provincial funds, while 182 were in Local and 49 in Municipal service. Their work was generally fair.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

The Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies had each 2 Superintendents of Hill schools. These officers visited 291 schools in all and examined 11,197 pupils. 27 schools were revived or newly opened by them, and 18 indigenous schools were brought under inspection.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

A convocation for conferring degrees was held in March at which 417 candidates were admitted to degrees. Compared with the statistics of the previous years, a substantial increase occurred in the numbers that took the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Licentiate in Teaching.

Changes in Bye-laws.

The year was not marked so much by changes in bye-laws as by the effect given to the changes introduced into the bye-laws during the previous years. Little progress was made by the committee appointed to revise the B.L. curriculum.

University Fee fund.

In consequence chiefly of a large decrease in the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination, only Rs. 1,26,088 against Rs. 1,78,534 were realized from examination fees. The receipts from interest, sale of books and sundry sources amounted to Rs. 14, 202. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,43,686, so that the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,396 which was met from the cash balance of Rs. 7,468 in favor of the University on the 1st April 1892. On the 31st March 1893, the University held a cash balance of Rs. 4,072 besides Rs. 2,45,000 in Government securities.

Affiliated institutions.

To the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard there was one addition, viz., the Noble College, Masulipatam. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was affiliated in an additional branch, viz., Mental and Moral Science.

A summary of the results of the various University examinations, those of Matriculation excepted, is appended :— University examinations.

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
	1891-92.	...	...	...	..	...	*16*	*16*	...	...	...	. .	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language division.	1892-93.	144	46	...	330	13	125	658	119	40	...	264	12	75	510
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language division.	1892-93.	143	51	...	316	12	127	649	121	46	...	281	11	110	569
Bachelor of Arts. Language branch.	1891-92.	*102*	*46*	...	*208*	*8*	*93*	*457*	*68*	*21*	...	*123*	*4*	*14*	*230*
Bachelor of Arts. Science division.	1892-93.	111	32	...	271	5	175	594	66	17	...	150	4	75	312
	1891-92.	*86*	*17*	...	*159*	*4*	*223*	*489*	*66*	*9*	...	*105*	*3*	*133*	*316*
First Examination in Arts.	1892-93.	202	182	94	845	55	511	1,889	121	90	30	377	23	138	779
	1891-92.	*232*	*209*	*55*	*797*	*65*	*658*	*2,016*	*95*	*88*	*24*	*338*	*25*	*170*	*740*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1892-93.	161	8	...	...	...	...	169	68	4	...	...	...	...	72
	1891-92.	*144*	*7*	...	...	...	...	*151*	*44*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*48*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1892-93.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1891-92.	*2*	...	...	...	...	.	*2*	*1*	...	..	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1892-93.	6	. .	...	...	...	.	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	..	...	..	...	*2*
Preliminary Scientific.	1892-93.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	..	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	*1*	...	..	...	...	...	*1*
Second L.M.S. ...	1892-93.	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1891-92.	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*
First L.M.S.	1892-93.	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
	1891-92.	*90*	...	...	...	...	...	*90*	*17*	...	..	...	...	...	*17*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1892-93.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1891-92.	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written Test ...	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	11	41	24	...	...	...	...	6	30
	1891-92.	*5*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*16*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*8*	*12*
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical Test ...	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	6	36	9	...	...	...	...	4	13
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	*15*	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*11*
Total ...	1892-93.	957	319	94	1,762	85	973	4,190	597	197	30	1,072	50	420	2,366
	1891-92.	*709*	*279*	*55*	*1,164*	*77*	*1,019*	*3,303*	*315*	*122*	*24*	*566*	*32*	*342*	*1,401*

The numbers in the English Language division and the Second Language division of the B.A. degree examination were very nearly equal; but, the proportion of success varied considerably. For the Science division, corresponding to the old Optional branches, a larger number appeared, but a smaller number passed. A general advance took place in the number or the proportion of successful candidates at all the other examinations. About 22 and 19 per cent. of the candidates for the Language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree examination respectively, belonged to the 3 first-grade colleges under the Madras Government, against 22 and 17 per cent. in 1891–92; while the candidates from the 7 first-grade aided colleges rose from 45 and 32 per cent. to 50 and 46 per cent., respectively. In the English Language and Science divisions, departmental colleges passed 83 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up, against 80 and

55 per cent., respectively, passed by aided colleges. In the only unaided college all the candidates sent up were successful, with one exception in each division. Among private candidates, 60 per cent. passed in the English Language division and 43 per cent. in the Science division, the average being 78 and 53 per cent., respectively. At the F.A. examination the proportion passed advanced from 37 to 41 per cent. In the departmental colleges, the percentage of success rose from 41 to 60 and in aided colleges from 42 to 45.

(a) *Arts Colleges.*

M.A. degree examination.

Of the 10 successful candidates of the M.A. degree examination 2 passed in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 3 in Physics, 3 in Mental and Moral Science, and 2 in Language; 9 Bráhmans, 5 non-Bráhman Hindus and 1 Native Christian appeared, and 8 Bráhmans and 2 non-Bráhman Hindus passed.

B.A. degree examination.

The results in the Language divisions of the B.A. degree examination were very good, 77·5 per cent. passing in English and 87·7 per cent. in an optional language. Among other optional subjects Biology and Zoology yielded the highest percentage of passes, viz., 68·5. Fewer candidates and a smaller proportion than in 1891–92 passed in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Of the successful candidates 997 were Bráhmans, 239 other Hindus, 105 Native Christians, 24 Eurasians, 15 Muhammadans and 11 Europeans. The highest percentage of success was obtained by Eurasians, who were closely followed by Europeans. Muhammadans achieved good results in the Language divisions, but came off very poorly in Science. Native Christians did better than Bráhmans in the English Language division, but not quite as well in the other divisions. Other Hindus were, on the whole, slightly less successful than Bráhmans.

F.A. Examination.

At the F.A. examination there was an appreciable improvement under English and History. Mathematics, however, showed a deterioration. Of the successful candidates, 556 were Bráhmans, 155 non-Bráhman Hindus, 39 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 14 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 a Parsí.

Arts Colleges.

The number of first-grade colleges rose from 11 to 12, owing to the accession to the list of the Noble College, Masulipatam ; but the total strength fell from 2,719 to 2,571. The decrease, appertained wholly to the junior F.A. classes, which did not receive the usual supply of students in consequence of the very poor results of the last Matriculation examination. Of second-grade colleges there was one less than on the 31st March 1892, owing to the raising of the status of the Noble College, and 711 students were reading in the senior F.A. and 255 in the junior F.A. classes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 453 and 646, respectively. Thus, the junior F.A. classes of first and second-grade colleges sustained, on the whole, a loss of 866 students. The total strength of the B.A. and F.A. classes was 3,524, which was only 283 less than the previous year's figure, notwithstanding the loss of over three times as many students in the junior F.A. class.

(b) *Law.*

University examinations in law.

For the M.L. degree examination 1 Native Christian and 2 Bráhman candidates appeared, but one of the Bráhman candidates failed. Of the successful candidates of the B.L. degree examination, 51 were Bráhmans, 15 non-Bráhman caste Hindus, 4 Native Christians, and 2 Muhammadans. There was only 1 Eurasian candidate, and he failed.

Law College.

The strength of the Law College was 512. Of these, 405 were in the B.L. classes and 107 in the Pleadership classes, against 360 on the 31st March 1892. 3 Assistant Professors were added to the staff in connection with the Pleadership classes. For the B.L. degree examination 69 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 25 passed. The fee income rose by over Rs. 12,000, and there was a surplus income as usual.

(c) *Medicine.*

University examinations in medicine.

At every one of the University examinations in medicine a larger number of candidates were successful, 64 having passed, on the whole, out of 125 candidates

entered, against 32 out of 122 in 1891–92. Of the passed candidates, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 22, Native Christians 8, Muhammadans 2, Bráhmans 9, non-Bráhman Hindus 21, and Parsís 2.

The working of the Medical College forms the subject of a separate article. Medical College

(d) *Engineering.*

For the B.C.E. degree examination of 1893, 9 Bráhmans and 2 non-Bráhman Hindus appeared, and both the non-Bráhman and 3 of the Bráhman candidates passed. University examinations in Engineering.

The Engineer classes of the College of Engineering were 15 strong against 10 at the close of 1891–92. The increase was the result of the removal of the disability of Engineer students for employment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department. Four Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. For the B.C.E. degree examination 4 students appeared direct from the college, 3 of whom passed. The expenditure on the college during 1892–93 was Rs. 26,854, of which fees and sundry receipts met 11 per cent. College of Engineering.

(e) *Teaching.*

The results of the practical test of the L.T. degree examination were very poor, only 13 passing out of 36, while at the written test 75 per cent. of the examinees were successful. The stringent requirements of the Educational Rules, as regards the employment of qualified teachers, contributed to the large increase in the number of candidates, viz., from 33 to 77; of these, 58 were Bráhmans and 12 Native Christians. The College department of the Teachers' College had at the close of the year 28 graduates and 23 First Arts under-graduates under training. They were prepared, respectively, for the L.T. degree and for the second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate. The northern districts were not well represented, and towards the close of the year a scheme to provide for the training of teachers of collegiate grades at Rajahmundry was under consideration. For the theoretical part of the L.T. degree examination 28 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 21 passed, and of these 7 passed the practical test. 2 of those who passed were members of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. For the written and the practical tests for the second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate 31 and 8 candidates, respectively, appeared direct from the college, and 17 and 8 passed. The Students' Home attached to the college continued to work with success. 6 students were under training at the Training College, Calicut, for the second-grade collegiate certificates, but none of them were sent up for examination. The net cost to Government of the two Training Colleges amounted to Rs. 32,739. Teachers' College.

(f) *Agriculture.*

The College of Agriculture was 42 strong against 45 on the 31st March 1892. Of the students on the rolls, 24 were scholarship-holders and 2 were free scholars. Mr. Grigg was placed on special duty to frame recommendations for the future organization of the college with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report, but his report was not received before the close of the year. The college did fairly well at the Technical examinations held during the year, and increased attention was paid to practical instruction. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 668. College of Agriculture

IV.—Secondary Education of Boys.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

For the Upper Secondary examination, held for the third time in May, only 73 individual candidates, male and female, appeared against 88 in the previous year. 49 against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—2, including 1 female candidate, in all the 4 branches against none in 1891, and 47 in 1 or more branches. There was considerable improvement under every one of the branches, notably in Mathematics and the Second Language. Upper Secondary examination.

Matriculation examination.

The first Matriculation examination under the revised bye-laws was held in December 1892. The rule restricting admissions, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period co-operated with other causes to bring the number of candidates down from 7,907 to 3,369. The absence of special text-books in English, the separation of Physics and Chemistry from History and Geography, and the higher minima prescribed for a pass, all contributed to the large decrease in the number and proportion of successful candidates—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1891-92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
	1892-93 ...	49	262	632	1,367	529	530	3,369
Passed— First class	1891-92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
	1892-93 ...	...	4	4	13	3	1	25
Second class	1891-92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
	1892-93 ...	13	41	144	227	44	26	495
Total ...	1891-92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	273	2,381
	1892-93 ...	13	45	148	240	47	27	520
Percentage passed ...	1891-92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1
	1892-93 ...	27	17	23	18	9	5	15·4

Only a little more than a third of the candidates got through in English while a smaller proportion passed in History and Geography than in Physics and Chemistry. There was no improvement in the knowledge of Mathematics. Every section of the community shared in the decrease in the number and percentage of passed candidates. Next to Europeans, Native Christians secured the highest percentage of passed to examined, and non-Bráhman Hindus passed only an eighth of their number. Of the successful candidates, 31 were Europeans or Eurasians, 51 Native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 331 Bráhmans and 100 non-Bráhman Hindus.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary or high schools for boys.

The number of upper secondary schools fell from 136 to 134, but the strength rose from 24,002 to 26,428. A summary of schools and scholars by circles is subjoined:—

Circles.	1891-92.								1892-93.							
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.							Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1893.						
		Upper Secondary.			Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.						Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.				
Northern Circle ...	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central do. ...	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern do. ...	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197	49	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western do. ...	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

Each high school department had on an average a strength of 75 against 63 in 1891-92.

Distribution of upper secondary schools according to up-keep.

The distribution of upper secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed will be found in the following statement:—

Circles.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	4	11	7	...	4	13	4
Central do. ...	2	6	28	11	2	5	33	7
Southern do. ...	...	12	19	19	...	11	24	14
Western do. ...	2	4	8	3	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	26	66	40	4	24	77	29

In consequence of the abolition of the High school departments in the Board schools at Villupuram and Kulittalai, the number of Board High schools fell from 26 to 24. The total number of aided and unaided schools under private management remained the same as in 1891–92, but the list of aided schools received 11 additions, while unaided schools fell by a corresponding number. Of the 134 upper secondary schools, only 5 were unrecognized under the Madras Educational Rules. Tanjore and Madras, as usual, contained the largest number of High schools, viz., 18 and 13, respectively.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Scheme of the lower secondary examination.

The scheme of the lower secondary examination, as sanctioned in 1891, did not work satisfactorily. It was not a financial success and failed to secure any approach to uniformity of standard, conducted as it was by a large number of entirely distinct committees at different periods of the year. A revised scheme of examination was accordingly proposed in March 1893 which was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Lower secondary examination.

For the lower secondary examination held during the year for the second time at 45 centres, 5,839 male and 571 female candidates appeared. These figures include 677 male and 100 female candidates in the Salem, Tinnevelly and Madura districts, who should have been examined in the previous year, but were actually examined during 1892–93. About 86 per cent. of the male and 96 per cent. of the female candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects.

Candidates.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277
Teachers	111	9	94	8	17	4	228	17	197	14	49	5
Others	340	5	244	5	71	3	1,129	26	847	23	305	11
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113	5,839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293

Among male candidates Bráhmans secured the highest percentage (40), and Europeans were next in order. Muhammadans passed 31 per cent. of the entrants; this bears a favorable comparison with the percentage (30) obtained by non-Bráhman Hindus. Over 51 per cent. of the female candidates earned certificates against 36 per cent. of the male candidates. Amongst candidates taking up English and Sanskrit, the proportion passed was almost stationary, while in Tamil, Malayálam and Hindustání, the percentage fell. The History of India and Geography were popular subjects with both male and female candidates, Mathematics only with males.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

Public lower secondary schools for boys increased in number from 444 to 460, and the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 11,475 to 12,074. The average strength of each school remained almost stationary. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were 23,506 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools at the close of the year against 22,328 on the 31st March 1892. English and Vernacular schools numbered 226, and 234, respectively, against 355 and 89 in the previous year. The large decrease in the number of English schools followed by a more than corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools is due to the classification of schools according as they brought English or a vernacular as their first language at the public examinations. The average strength of the lower secondary departments of English schools was 37, while it was only 16 in vernacular schools. Of the English and vernacular schools, only 169 and 76, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules ; of these, 82 and 24, respectively, found a place in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Lower secondary standard examinations.

For the fifth and sixth standard examinations 186 and 120 schools presented pupils against 214 and 128 schools in 1891–92 and 225 and 132 schools in 1890–91. The steady decrease is due to the operation of the Educational Rules; petty lower secondary schools that found themselves unable to satisfy the conditions of recognition have apparently reduced their standard permanently or temporarily. For the seventh standard 97 against 49 schools presented pupils, and this was chiefly due to the lower secondary examination in Tinnevelly and Salem for 1891–92 having been held during the year under report. In the 3 lower secondary standards 177, 119 and 93 schools, respectively, passed pupils. The numbers of pupils presented appear below :—

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Fifth	1,661	1,694	1,173	1,196
Sixth	1,079	1,057	800	723
Seventh	472	1,232	323	792

In the fifth and sixth standards salary-results schools passed a large proportion, viz., 373 out of 517 and in the seventh standard 74 out of 121. Results schools passed 712 out of 1,103 in the seventh standard and 1,466 out of 2,184 in the other 2 standards.

V.—Primary Education of Boys.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School examination.

No change was made during the year in the scheme of the primary school examination. Girls under the fourth standard continued in many cases to be examined by the Inspecting officers, but no primary scholarships were awarded on the results of such examinations. The number of candidates of all classes advanced from 23,517 to 26,993 or by 14·8 per cent., and the number passed in one or more subjects from 17,039 to 19,925 or by 16·9 per cent. Every district participated in the increase, except Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but the proportion of passed to examined fell in all but 6 districts. Pupil candidates, teachers, and other candidates numbered respectively 22,413, 1,608 and 2,972 against 18,182, 2,285 and 3,050 in the previous year. Of the male pupil candidates 19,398 appeared for both compulsory and optional subjects and 8,441 or 44 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Among teacher and private male candidates taking both compulsory and optional subjects 65 and 59 per cent., respectively, passed. Among the male candidates that passed for full certificates Bráhmans secured the highest percentage of passes, viz., 46.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 18,059 to 19,097 or by 5·7 per cent. and in strength from 517,638 to 550,446 or by 6·3 per cent., against an increase in 1891–92 of 5·3 per cent. in schools and 8·3 per cent. in pupils. In the following summary schools and pupils are classified according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	59	2,474	64	2,939
	Lower do. ...	77	1,701	81	1,895
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,714	77,643	1,999	90,057
	Lower do. ...	1,204	41,021	1,209	42,095
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,772	78,936	1,861	82,349
	Lower do. ...	7,494	197,414	7,621	199,132
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	236	7,360	283	8,769
	Lower do. ...	5,503	111,089	5,979	123,210
Total ...	Upper primary ...	3,781	166,413	4,207	184,114
	Lower do. ...	14,278	351,225	14,890	366,332
	Grand Total ...	18,059	517,638	19,097	550,446

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

Upper primary schools rose in number from 3,781 to 4,207 or by over 11 per cent. and in attendance by nearly 11 per cent., while in the number and attendance of lower primary schools there was an increase of 4·3 per cent. only. Government, Board and Aided upper primary schools had an average strength of 46, 45 and 44 pupils, respectively, while the unaided schools had an average of 31 pupils only. Only about 20 per cent. of the entire number of primary schools were fully recognized and entered in the permanent section on the 31st March 1893. About 54 per cent. of the schools were admitted to the temporary section. On the whole, 526,980 boys or 19·9 per cent., or nearly a fifth of the male population of school-going age, were receiving elementary instruction in public schools alone against 18·8 per cent. in 1891–92. The extremes were, as usual, in Madras (49·9 per cent.) and Vizagapatam (10·3 per cent.). Besides these pupils 57,331 boys were attending private schools.

Primary schools for boys managed by the department.

Of the 145 primary schools under departmental management, 20 with 1,375 pupils were practising schools attached to training schools, 13 with 544 pupils were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras, and the rest—112 in number—were located in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the benefit of Hill tribes. In these agency schools 547 aborigines were receiving instruction, besides 2,368 not belonging to such classes.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local boards.

Local Boards had under their management 1,855 upper primary and 1,091 lower primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils, respectively, against 1,592 upper primary and 1,090 lower primary schools with 70,272 and 36,723 pupils in the previous year. The increase in schools extended to all districts except Malabar, though in varying degrees. Gódávari contained the largest number of schools—413—and Malabar followed with 381. Of the pupils, 10,704 were in the upper primary stage against 9,148 in 1891–92.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

All the Municipalities, excepting Madras, Kurnool, Coonoor, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, had one or more primary schools under their management. The total number of schools rose from 236 to 262 and the pupils therein from 11,669 to 13,513. Upper primary schools had an average strength of only 11 pupils in the upper primary department. Only 55 per cent. of Municipal schools worked up to the upper primary standard.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

Only 20 per cent. of aided schools and about 5 per cent. of unaided schools worked up to the upper primary standard. The upper primary department of aided upper primary schools contained on an average 8 pupils and that of unaided upper primary schools 6 pupils.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Primary standard examinations.

Boys' schools were represented at the primary standards as shown below :—

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Infant	10,171	11,136	9,790	10,534
First	11,925	13,043	11,503	12,463
Second	10,717	12,038	10,217	11,516
Third	7,862	8,848	7,242	8,346
Fourth	2,219	2,673	1,988	2,460

The total number of boys presented for the five standards rose from 245,370 to 266,356, and the passes from 183,088 to 200,327. In the five primary standards 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 per cent., respectively, passed against 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 in 1891–92. A larger number of boys were presented under each standard, and a larger number passed except under the Infant standard. Out of the 19,398 male pupil-candidates that appeared at the last primary school examination for the compulsory and optional subjects, 16,720 were presented for grants. The examination was marked by a great improvement in the knowledge of arithmetic shown by the candidates.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Education.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Scheme of Teachers' certificate examination.

The revised scheme of Teachers' certificates approved by Government in March 1892 came into force during the year under report. Teachers' certificates are mainly of two kinds, viz., (1) general Teachers' certificates, or, briefly designated, Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach the subjects that ordinarily enter into the curricula of schools for general instruction, and (2) technical Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach technical subjects. Teachers' certificates are of 5 grades—Licentiate in Teaching, Second-grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary. The examination for Licentiate in Teaching is conducted by the University, and the examinations for the other grades by a Board of Examiners appointed by Government for a term of three years assisted, as regards the practical tests, by local committees. Technical Teachers' certificates are of 3 grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and the examination for these certificates is also conducted by the Board mentioned above, assisted, if need be, by extra members appointed by the Director.

Teachers' certificate examination.

11 graduates appeared for the written and 15 for the practical tests under the old rules, and 4 and 12 of them, respectively, passed. Of candidates for the other 4 grades 883 out of 2,038 passed the written test and 287 out of 336 the practical.

Scheme of Government technical examinations.

The scheme of Government Technical examinations as revised in December 1890 were subjected to thorough revision and simplification during the year, but the examinations in 1892–93 were all held under the Notification of 1890. 40 out of 60 candidates obtained advanced certificates, 479 out of 822 intermediate and 218 out of 609 elementary. These results compare unfavorably, on the whole, with those of the previous year.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

The number of schools and classes for special education rose from 93 to 98, and their strength from 3,948 to 4,356, as shown in the following table :—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Training schools for Masters	50	54	1,384	1,416
Training schools for Mistresses	15	17	243	342
Schools of Art	1	1	426	489
Schools of Medicine	3	3	347	367
Schools of Engineering	1	1	185	224
Schools of Agriculture	...	...	...	..
Schools of Commerce	2	1	150	27
Schools of Music	2	4	64	295
Schools of Industry	18	16	997	1,046
Reformatory school	1	1	152	150
Total	93	98	3,948	4,356

The decrease in Schools of Commerce from 2 to 1 was nominal, being due to the transfer of Chengalvaráya Náyakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools. Classes attached to general or special institutions for instruction in special subjects will be noticed later on, and have not been included in the above statistics.

(i) *Training Schools.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

At the close of the year there were 39 training schools proper for masters against 38 on the 31st March 1892, the increase being due to the establishment of a Government training school at Cuddalore. Of the 39 schools, 29 were under departmental and 2 under Board management; and of the remaining 8, which were under private management, 7 were in receipt of aid from Government. All the training schools, with the exception of the Ráyachóti school, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. There were, besides, a training class attached to the Teachers' College to train gymnastic teachers and 14 sessional schools under Board management. The aided and unaided training schools were all under mission management. The number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236. At the training and sessional schools 14 fewer Muhammadans were under training than in 1891–92, and only 1 teacher of the classes known as aborigines was under training. The other classes shared fairly in the increase, though non-Bráhman Hindus were not sufficiently represented in proportion to the population. 13 against 12 Panchamas were under training at the close of the year. At the written test for teachers' certificates 425 students passed from the Training institutions out of 930 that appeared for it.

Training of gymnastic instructors.

The Gymnastic Training class formerly held by the Physical Training and Field Games Association was taken over by Government during the year and amalgamated with the Teachers' College. On the 31st March 1893 there were 28 students under training.

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

Training schools for mistresses received two important additions during the year by the establishment of a school at Guntúr by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission and one at Ongole by the American Baptist Mission. The Moyan Training school for mistresses in Malabar was also taken over from the Board during the year, and was recognized and transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut. In the 17 training schools, 342 students were under training against 253 in the previous year. With the exception of the Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, all the schools had been recognized under the Educational Rules. Of the students 32 were Europeans and Eurasians, 254 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 4 Bráhmans, 28 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus and 8 Paraiyas. At the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 94 students passed out of 162 sent up. 35 students passed the Higher Examination for Women and 64 the Lower Secondary examination.

(ii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

The working of the School of Arts is noticed separately on page 217.

Drawing classes, Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam

The Drawing classes attached to the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam Colleges continued to give instruction in art, but not with great success.

(iii) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and strength of medical schools.

The working of the Medical College, Madras, is noticed further on page 212. There was a substantial increase, from 19 to 38, in the attendance of the Board Medical school, Nellore, and the number on the rolls included 4 Native Christians, 5 Muhammadans and 7 Bráhmans. 4 students appeared for the Hospital Assistant examination, all of whom passed. 12 Native Christians, 5 Bráhmans and 5 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus composed the strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore; 11 candidates presented themselves for the Hospital Assistant examination and all passed, the Government gold medal being won by a student from this school.

(iv) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the College of Engineering.

There was a further advance in attendance in the school department of the College of Engineering, from 185 to 224. All classes shared in the increase, Native Christians and Muhammadans excepted. For the final examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners, 18 students of the first division of the Engineer Subordinate class, 24 of the first division of the Draftsman class and 18 of the first division of the Surveyor class appeared, of whom 13, 18 and 16, respectively, passed. At the Government Technical examinations, 28 passed the Intermediate and 6 the Elementary examinations.

(v) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of Agriculture.

The scheme for the establishment of farm schools was deferred, pending the orders of the Government of India on Dr. Voelcker's report.

(vi) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

In the special classes attached to Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, there were, as in the previous year, 27 pupils reading commercial subjects. These subjects were also taught in a few other recognized institutions. In Chengalvaráya Náyakar's Commercial High school, 48 pupils were receiving instruction in Book-keeping, 55 in Commercial Correspondence, 11 in Commercial Geography, and 48 in Short-hand. At the last Intermediate Technical examination in commercial subjects 33 out of 37 candidates passed.

(vii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of Music.

The Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school was closed, and the attendance of the Madras School of Music rose in consequence from 12 to 138. Music classes were organized in connection with the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, and were, respectively, attended by 29 and 25 pupils. A Singing class was also opened in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and 103 pupils were receiving instruction. At the Intermediate Technical examination in Music, the School of Music passed all the 4 pupils it sent up, and the Presentation Convent, Black Town, 3 out of the 4 pupils that appeared. 14 out of 16 candidates that presented themselves for the Elementary Technical examination in Music were successful.

(viii) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of schools of Industry.

The Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam, was closed in December last. No returns were furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Industrial School, Erukkattancheri, in the Tanjore district. The number of Industrial schools accordingly fell from 18 to 16, but, notwithstanding this decrease in schools, the strength of the schools rose from 997 to 1,046. Of the 16 schools, only 2 were recognized as fitted to impart instruction up to the intermediate standard of the Technical examinations, while 3 schools were recognized for the industrial standards only. Advantage was taken of the opportunity of revising the Technical Examination Notification and syllabuses to recast the industrial standards also. Carpentry continued to be the most popular industry and was taught in 9 schools. 541 against 403 pupils in industrial schools proper were receiving regular instruction in

Drawing. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed to the increased strength, but Hindus of every class were poorly represented. The bulk of the pupils, viz., over 92 per cent., came from the poorer classes. Only 5 students—girls—passed the Intermediate Technical examination, the subject taken up being lace-making. 54 students passed the Elementary Technical examinations—26 in carpentry. Under the art and industrial standards 214 pupils earned results grants. The sale of school manufactures yielded Rs. 39,362, and the cost of materials was Rs. 25,491.

Excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, 9 against 12 institutions had special industrial classes attended by 359 against 501 pupils. Industrial classes.

(ix) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

There were on the rolls of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, 150 pupils, 3 being Bráhmans, 10 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 108 non-Bráhman Hindus and 5 aborigines. The health of the pupils was good throughout the year. Their conduct, however, was not so satisfactory as in 1891. More than a third of the pupils were studying English. Drawing was introduced, and a First Form was opened. At the Primary School examination 10 out of 14 entrants passed, and the results of inspection were generally satisfactory. All the pupils presented for the Elementary Technical examinations were successful. 2 of the advanced pupils were being trained as compounders in the local dispensary. Reformatory school, Chingleput.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

The number of Sub-Assistants of girls' schools remained the same as in the preceding year. The First Range continued to be quite unwieldy, and the temporary and unsatisfactory make-shifts that were adopted in 1891–92 for the inspection of girls' schools in several of the districts comprising the range had to be continued. There was a further advance from 1,060 to 1,073 in the number of girls' schools, and the attendance in them rose from 50,669 to 52,658, showing thus an increase of 1·2 per cent. in schools and 3·9 per cent. in pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, and excluding boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of girls at school rose from 98,471 to 104,988 or by 6·6 per cent. against an increase of 12·3 per cent. in the year preceding. General condition of female education.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School Standard.*

For the Upper Secondary examination held in May, 14 female candidates appeared. 1 candidate qualified in all the compulsory subjects, while 3 passed in English, 6 in a Vernacular language, 5 in History and Geography and 3 in Mathematics. 55 female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination, and 12 of them passed, 1 in the first class. Native Christian women obtained the poorest results with 1 pass out of 21 candidates and Eurasians the best with 5 out of 14; Europeans passed 4 out of 17 and Parsís 1 out of 2. For the first time in the annals of the University, a Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination. For the Higher Examination for Women, 352 candidates registered their names, of whom 193 were Europeans or Eurasians and 145 Native Christians. This was the largest number on record. Of the candidates 144 passed—a result which compares very poorly with those of the four preceding years. Public examinations of High school standard.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

On the 31st March 1893 there were 27 public Upper Secondary or High schools against 26 on the corresponding date in 1892, 3 of them being Government schools, 23 aided and 1 unaided. The best-attended schools on the whole were the Free Church Mission Girls' Day School, Black Town, and St. Ann's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore, with 300 and 250 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. 25 out of 27 girls' schools secured the privilege of recognition. Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary examination.

For the Lower Secondary examination 571 female candidates appeared, of whom 546 passed fully or partially, 293 qualifying for complete certificates. As in the preceding year, female candidates acquitted themselves much better than male candidates, the percentages passed for certificates being 51 and 36, respectively. The largest number of female candidates appeared from Madras and from the districts of Tinnevelly and Malabar. On the whole, 17 teachers and 26 private candidates appeared, of whom only 5 and 11, respectively, gained certificates. Only 2 Bráhman girls presented themselves for this examination and only 1 passed; not a single Muhammadan candidate appeared. Native Christians numbered 387, Europeans and Eurasians 138 and non-Bráhman Hindus 40; the second of these classes was most successful in passing.

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

The total number of public Middle schools for girls fell from 207 to 196, and their attendance from 16,586 to 16,518; but the strength of their lower secondary classes rose from 1,860 to 2,002. Of the 2,634 pupils in the lower secondary departments of girls' schools of all descriptions, 1,405 were Native Christians, 565 Europeans and Eurasians and 489 non-Bráhman Caste Hindus. Of the lower secondary English and Vernacular schools, 32 out of 35 and 113 out of 161, respectively, were recognized under the Educational Rules.

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School examination.

For the Primary School examination, 1,461 female candidates—1,375 pupils, 48 teachers and 38 others—appeared, and 619 passed for complete certificates. Nearly twice as many candidates were examined as in the preceding year, and the results also compare very favorably.

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

Public Primary schools for girls are shown below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classes of schools.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper primary	61	3,414	64	3,543
	Lower do. ...	53	2,278	47	2,266
Board	Upper primary	8	463	10	603
	Lower do.	8	275	4	121
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	236	11,965	202	10,869
	Lower do. ..	311	9,303	299	9,580
Unaided	Upper primary	14	643	29	1,368
	Lower do. ...	105	2,733	153	4,107
Total ...	Upper primary	319	16,485	305	16,383
	Lower do. ..	477	14,589	503	16,074
Grand Total ..		796	31,074	808	32,457

In Government and Board schools the average attendance was 52, in aided schools it was 41 and in unaided schools it was 30. On the whole the average attendance compare favorably with that of 1891–92 in all classes of schools. Up to 31st March 1893 the Inspectresses had recognized 269 Upper Primary and 330 Lower Primary schools under the Madras Educational Rules.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*

Lower Secondary standard examinations.

Detailed results of the grant examination for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

Standard.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	598	456	76	603	452	75
Sixth	284	238	84	315	285	90
Seventh	55	42	76	253	173	68

The very large increase under the Seventh standard was due to the Lower Secondary examination for 1891-92 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly having been held during the year under report.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

The total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians had a further fall of from 92 to 85 ; but their attendance rose from 7,158 to 7,323. The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1893 was 7,152 against 7,061 on the 31st March 1893.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,114 to 1,178 and their attendance from 47,609 to 50,041, showing thus an advance of 5·7 per cent. in schools and 5·1 per cent. in pupils, against 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of private schools there were 29 more, with an attendance of 143 pupils. Including private schools, 72,880 Muhammadan boys or 43·7 per cent. of the school-going age and 14,977 girls or 8·8 per cent. were undergoing instruction. *Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.*

The number of Máppilla schools, public and private, fell from 574 to 559 and their attendance from 29,677 to 27,824. *Education of Máppillas.*

(c) *Paraiyas and Kindred Classes.*

The consideration of the best means for extending education among the Paraiyas and kindred classes and for ameliorating their condition generally was one of the most important events in the history of the year. All the more important missionary societies which have taken a special interest in the welfare of these backward classes were consulted. The appointment of a special Inspecting staff for the examination and improvement of Panchama schools and the establishment of training schools for Paraiya teachers were suggested, and the Government expressed itself favorably on both these proposals, though the limited means at the disposal of the Department did not permit of its initiating immediately any great reform in this direction. The opening of special schools from public funds was commended for the earnest consideration of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. The free grant of poramboke lands for school sites was also approved. Opportunity was taken in revising the Grant-in-Aid Code to provide special facilities for the encouragement of education among these backward classes. *Extension of education among Paraiyas and kindred classes.*

Statistics have been obtained for the first time of schools mainly or chiefly intended for the Paraiyas and kindred classes. There were 1,411 such public institutions attended by 31,349 pupils. Besides these, 26 private schools with 310 pupils also furnished returns. Of the public schools, 884 were maintained or aided from public funds, and 527 received no support from public funds. The total number of Panchama pupils at schools of all descriptions rose from 22,888 to 25,630, the proportion for boys advancing from 4·5 per cent. to 5·1 per cent. and that for girls from ·77 per cent. to ·83 per cent. *Number and strength of schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes.*

(d) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*

There was a net increase of 12 schools with 197 pupils in the number of Government schools specially intended for the aboriginal classes in the Agency

tracts of the Northern Circars, thus raising the total number to 146 schools with 4,369 pupils. In Nílgiris 33 special schools were working for the Badagas, 3 for the Kotas and 1 for the Todas. There were 3 schools on the Shevaroy Hills in the Salem district, in which the Malayális were taught. In the Tinnevelly district, 4 schools were specially maintained by the Sermadévi Taluk Board for Maravas and Pattunulkaras. On the whole 2,288 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction in public schools in the Presidency.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

Of indigenous and private schools, 3,455 with 65,894 pupils furnished returns to the Department, against 3,403 with 64,473 pupils in the previous year. Tanjore returned the largest number (417 with 8,312 pupils); in Malabar there was a smaller number (364), but a much larger attendance (13,043).

X.—Scholarships.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

At the close of the year there were 13 M.A. scholars—10 in the Presidency and 3 in the Madras Christian Colleges. Of the 8 M.A. scholarships notified for the year, only 5 were taken up. 6 scholarships were granted to undergraduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their studies for the B.A. degree examination. 4 of them were held by Muhammadans, 1 by a Mappilla and another by a Pattunulkar. Of the 32 scholarships open to Matriculates proceeding to the First Examination in Arts, only 27 were awarded—12 to Muhammadans, 8 to Uriyas, 4 to backward classes, 1 to a Mappilla, 1 to a Paraiya Christian, and 1 to a European female undergraduate. 8 colleges also received scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 4,390, nearly one-half of the sum, namely, Rs. 2,118, being drawn by the Madras Christian College and Rs. 940 by St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 32,356, of which Rs. 16,497 were met from Provincial funds and Rs. 15,859 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

Rs. 1,079 in the College of Engineering and Rs. 3,942 in the College of Agriculture were paid from Provincial funds as scholarships, and Rs. 1,065 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in the Teachers' College. Rs. 239 were also expended from the Morehead Law Scholarship fund in the Law College.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

A sum of Rs. 254 was given as scholarships from Provincial funds to Uriya and Savara boys, on the results of the Lower Secondary examination, to enable them to prosecute their studies for the Matriculation examination. Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4,541 were also paid from Provincial funds to girls on the results of the Primary school and Lower Secondary examinations. In the Chattram Girls' School, Nídámangalam, Tanjore, and in the Practising department of the Moyan Training School, formerly located at Tellicherry, Rs. 335 were similarly expended from Local funds. 9 schools received scholarship grants aggregating Rs. 672 from Provincial funds. Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education amounted to Rs. 8,936, of which Rs. 5,467 were met from Provincial funds, Rs. 336 from Local funds, and Rs. 3,133 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

In Government Technical schools, Rs. 11,143 were expended on scholarships—Rs. 9,184 from Provincial funds. In the School of Arts, Madras, the Coimbatore District Board paid Rs. 230 as stipend to one of its students, and received on this account a scholarship grant of Rs. 59 from Government. The Mysore and the Pudukkóttai States expended Rs. 310 and Rs. 288, respectively, on scholarships to two of their students, and the Victoria Technical Institute Rs. 1,131 to its students. In the Hobart Industrial School, only Rs. 24 were so paid by Government. In the Madura Technical Institute and in the Masulipatam Board Industrial School, Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 1,362, respectively, were expended by the District Boards on special scholarships. In the Nellore Medical School only Rs. 112 were so spent, and in the Tanjore Medical School Rs. 2,136 were expended on this object from the funds of the Prince of Wales' endowment attached to the

Rájá-Mirásidár Hospital, Tanjore. Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 4,688 were paid from Provincial funds—Rs. 839 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 2,948 to the Nazareth Industrial School, Rs. 735 to the Madras School of Music and Rs. 120 to the Vepery Presentation Convent Music class.

Gymnastic scholarships.

The Gymnastic Training class, while attached to the People's Park Gymnasium, drew scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 706, and after its transfer to the Teachers' College Rs. 452 were expended in scholarships.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Summary of progress.

The leading features of the year may thus be summed up. The University, by considerately accepting the departmental system of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules, put an end to that unhealthy competition in the field of upper secondary education, which for a time disturbed the work, and even threatened the existence of well-established schools, and thus strengthened the hands of the department in improving the efficiency of secondary schools. Though, in consequence of the simultaneous raising of the standard, the results of the Matriculation examination of December 1892 were not as favorable as they should have been, and the college attendance sustained a temporary loss, both male and female pupils in each stage of general instruction advanced in varying degrees, the increase in the upper secondary stage being most noteworthy. At almost all the public examinations, other than the Matriculation examination, and at almost all the departmental examinations, a larger number of candidates were successful. Professional colleges and schools for special and technical instruction improved on the whole in number and strength, though their progress was not uniformly as encouraging as that of institutions for general education. Local Boards, on whom devolve the charges connected with the primary education of boys, expended a larger amount on grants-in-aid, besides maintaining a larger number of primary schools under their direct management. Local Boards and Managers improved their staff, provided their schools with better accommodation, and equipped them more fully with furniture and apparatus. The fee income in Government and Board institutions rose by over thirty thousand rupees. Lastly, notwithstanding the discretionary power vested in Managers of aided institutions to levy fees at will, there was an increase of nearly thirty thousand rupees in the fee income of such institutions during the year.

Statistics of rural villages provided with primary schools.

Of 30,587 rural villages containing 200 or more inhabitants, 17,057 or 56 per cent. are provided with one or more primary schools.

Teaching staff employed in primary and secondary schools.

The returns show an addition of 1,261 to the staff of teachers employed in public primary schools, which advanced in number by 1,050. Though the total number increased from 21,553 to 22,814, the number of unpassed teachers fell from 13,679 to 12,756. Of 3,171 teachers in secondary schools for boys, only 399 were unpassed men.

Sessional schools.

Sessional schools were maintained in each district, Ganjám, Gódávari, Madras, Bellary, Cuddapah and Nílgiris excepted. From the 54 schools at work during the year, and attended by 700 teachers, 544 teachers appeared for the compulsory and 513 for the optional subjects of the Primary School examination, and 420 and 366, respectively, passed.

Night schools.

Every encouragement was given to the night-school movement. The number of night schools advanced by 16 per cent. and the attendance by nearly 13 per cent.; there were in all 934 such schools with 16,649 pupils.

Schools for the blind.

There were 3 schools for blind children in the Presidency, 1 for boys and 1 for girls at Palamcottah, and the third for blind boys at Panivalai in the Tenkási taluk, all in the Tinnevelly district. The 3 schools were respectively attended by 15, 11 and 8 pupils whose ages ranged from 8 to 27.

Madras Educational Rules.

The number of schools recognized by the department under the Educational Rules is given in the following statement:—

Schools.	Total number.	Number recognized.	Percentage.
Upper secondary schools for boys	134	129	96
Upper secondary schools for girls	27	24	89
Lower secondary schools for boys	460	245	53
Lower secondary schools for girls	196	145	74
Primary schools for boys	19,097	14,116	74
Primary schools for girls	808	599	74

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1892-93.)

Strength.

At the beginning of the summer session the strength of the college stood at 480 against 487 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There were 21 and 62 fewer admissions, respectively, to the College and Hospital Assistant departments, and the total number of new admissions declined from 211 to 136. Europeans and Eurasians numbered 92, Native Christians 90, Bráhmans 55 and non-Bráhmans 195, Muhammadans 32 and Burmese 13.

Female students.

There were 35 female students in all, 9 in the College department, 22 in the Apothecary classes, 1 in the Chemist and Druggist and 4 in the Hospital Assistant department. 33 were Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Native Christians. 24 of them held scholarships.

College department.

There were in the College department 14 regular students reading for the M.B. and C.M. degree, 98 (including 9 females) for the L.M. and S. degree and 29 casual students, of whom 4 belonged to the M.B. and C.M. section. Most of the other casual students were men who intended to appear for the first L.M. and S. examination in July 1893, having failed to pass that examination on a previous occasion, or having been debarred from appearing at it by failure to obtain college certificates in their first year.

Apothecary department.

There were in all 37 students in the Apothecary department, of whom 11 were warrant-grade pupils, 4 colonial apprentices and 22 females. 15 out of 17 students in the fourth-year class obtained the College diploma of Apothecary; all those in the second-year class passed the primary examination.

Chemist and Druggist department.

The strength of the Chemist and Druggist department was 15, of whom 9 were failed L.M. and S. students; 3 students out of 4 passed the final examination.

Hospital Assistant department.

The number of students attending the Hospital Assistant department rose from 254 to 284. Of 52 pupils who appeared for the final examination, 50 passed successfully.

University examinations.

The following statement shows the number examined at the University examinations and the results as compared with those of the previous year :—

—	July 1891.			July 1892.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	90	17	18	82	38	46
Second L.M.S. examination	19	11	57·8	21	15	71
Preliminary Scientific examination	7	1	14·2	10	2	20
First M B. and C.M. examination	4	2	50	6	4	66
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	2	1	50	3	3	100
Total ...	122	32	26	122	62	50·81

Library and Museum.

191 new volumes were added to the library during the session, while the Pathological Museum received 112 new specimens.

Hygienic Laboratory.

The Hygienic Laboratory was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,482.

Four scholarships founded by the Government of Travancore in connection with the Madras Branch of the Dufferin Association were awarded during the year, as also a similar scholarship founded by the District Board of Ganjám. Endowments.

Excepting Rs. 3,066 expended in additions and repairs to the college buildings, the charges of the college came to Rs. 1,44,004, while the receipts were Rs. 34,442, of which Rs. 19,040 were contributed by fees. Financial.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1892-93.)

Male branch.

The strength of the male branch on the 31st March 1893 rose to 327, or, including day scholars, to 336. There were 54 admissions and 50 departures in the year and the average daily attendance was 302·5. Of the boarders, 135 were Europeans and 192 Eurasians; of the boys who left, 8 enlisted and 8 obtained employment. The asylum was inspected by Mr. Logan, the Inspector of Schools, in May 1892, with generally good results; the Third Form alone did rather poorly at his inspection, though the results of the Lower Secondary examination were very good. The strength of the special classes on the 31st March 1893 stood at 121. A new industry, viz., blacksmith's work, was introduced. The industrial progress of the pupils was tested by Mr. Holder, the Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts, in June 1892, and the results were, on the whole, favorable; the outturn of work in the carpentry class was, however, not very satisfactory. Sanction was accorded in December last to resuscitate the telegraph classes, but the classes were opened only in April 1893. The health of the boys was fairly satisfactory. The admissions to the hospital rose from 291 to 323, but the average daily sick fell to 8·7 from 11·9 in 1891–92. The receipts, after making good the opening deficit, amounted to Rs. 95,098, and the charges aggregated Rs. 98,445. Consequently, the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,347 against a deficit of Rs. 8,925 at its commencement. The average annual cost per boy was about Rs. 280, or nearly Rs. 5 less than in the previous year. Only 144 pupils out of a total number of 327 were receiving instruction in gymnastics.

Female branch.

Government sanctioned a re-organization of the staff of the female branch, to which, however, effect was not given during the year under report. The strength remained stationary at 65, excluding the 8 day scholars and 80, and the average daily attendance was 71. 38 pupils were of pure European descent, and the majority were children of officers belonging to the British Army. The admissions and departures during the year were equal, viz., 9. In point of health the year was unfavorable, the number of admissions into the hospital and the average daily sick having risen from 27 and ·8 to 32 and 1·19, owing mainly to an outbreak of influenza in June 1892. The results obtained at inspection were not quite satisfactory, and the proportion passed from the Second Class and the Third Form was rather poor. The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 7,284, aggregated Rs. 26,717, and the charges amounted to Rs. 20,839. The year thus closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 5,878. The average cost per pupil during the year was Rs. 300, *i.e.*, Rs. 25 more per head than in 1891–92, the increase being due to the larger expenditure on clothing and household.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1892-93.)

16 examinations were held during 1892–93 against 15 in the previous year. There were 2 additional examinations, viz., competitions for the selection of candidates for the Burma Medical Service and for the Salt and Abkári department. On the other hand, the Government Technical examinations which were held thrice in 1891–92 were only held twice.

Primary School examination.

There was again a striking increase in the number of candidates for the Primary School examination. The whole of the increase was confined to pupil candidates, as will appear from the following table:—

Class of candidates.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	19,818	18,182	12,959	71·2	24,532	22,413	16,344	72·9
Teachers	2,664	2,285	1,701	74·4	1,944	1,608	1,267	78·8
Others	3,329	3,050	2,379	78	3,270	2,972	2,314	77·8
Total ...	25,811	23,517	17,039	72 7	29,746	26,993	19,925	73·8

The examination was conducted by 26 boards at 286 local centres. Complete certificates were obtained by 10,758 candidates against 10,269 in the previous year. The largest number of candidates was from Tanjore (2,113), Gódávari, Malabar and Kistna coming next. In 3 districts only, viz., Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, was there a decrease in the number of examinees. More than 50 per cent. of the total number of examinees and more than 48 per cent. of the number that secured complete certificates were non-Bráhman Caste Hindus. The number of Europeans and Eurasians nearly doubled and there was also an improvement in the number of Muhammadan and Native Christian candidates. It is remarkable that 4,520 candidates brought up English against only 716 in the previous year.

Lower Secondary examination.

The number of centres for the Lower Secondary examination rose from 32 to 45, and the number of candidates increased by 44 per cent. The following statement details the results of the examination :—

Candidates.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Pupils	3,446	3,327	2,971	89·3	4,438	4,352	3,923	90·1
Teachers	151	140	119	85·0	256	225	194	86·2
Others	512	444	321	49·8	1,142	1,056	798	75·6
Total ...	4,109	3,911	3,411	87·2	5,836	5,633	4,915	87·3

2,076 candidates qualified for complete certificates against 1,579 in the previous year. Madras contributed the largest number of candidates—903—a remarkable increase on the figures of the previous year. Nearly 47 per cent. of the male candidates were Bráhmans and of the female candidates more than 61 per cent. were Native Christians. English was brought up by 4,441 candidates against 1,788 in the previous year.

Upper Secondary examination.

83 candidates registered their names for the Upper Secondary examination, of whom 73 were examined against 83 in 1891-92; 30 of these appeared for the full compulsory portion of the examination, but only 2 passed. Of 51 candidates appearing in English, 11 passed. In Mathematics 18 passed out of 35, and in History and Geography 16 out of 42, while the best results were achieved in the Second Language division which was passed by 38 out of 51 candidates. More than half the candidates were Bráhmans.

Government Technical examinations.

Particulars regarding the Government Technical examinations during the last three years are given below :—

Examinations.	Number examined (subject-candidates).			Number passed (subject-candidates).			Percentage of subject-passes to subject-candidates.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Advanced ..	42	37	60	29	23	40	69·0	62·2	66·6
Intermediate ...	740	1,074	822	435	709	479	58·8	66·0	58·3
Elementary ...	626	349	609	400	275	218	63·9	78·8	35 8
Total ...	1,408	1,460	1,491	864	1,007	737	61·4	68·9	49 4

The number of individual candidates was considerably higher than in 1891-92 (895 against 659), but, while each of these candidates in 1891-92 appeared in

2·2 subjects, on the average, and passed in 1·5, in 1892–93 the corresponding figures were only 1·7 and 0·8.

Special Tests.

The statistics of the Special and Departmental Test examinations held during 1891–92 and 1892–93 are compared below :—

Examination.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	centage.
Special Tests	6,042	1,559	26	5,510	1,857	34
Police Test	60	18	30	57	14	25
Salt and Abkári Test ...	638	373	58	548	301	55
Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test ...	80	70	87	84	72	86

The numbers registered for the Criminal Tests, Higher and Lower grades, rose from 387 and 1,028 to 499 and 1,632, respectively; at the same time the number of candidates registered for the Revenue Test, Lower grade, declined from 1,069 to 768. The cause in both cases was probably the issue of the notification debarring all but graduates and F.A.'s from appearing at the Criminal Tests after 1893; a larger number of Matriculates and Middle School candidates thus postponed appearing for the Revenue Test in order, first, to have a last try at the Criminal Test. The number of applicants for the Précis-writing and Translation Lower Test declined, respectively, from 1,716 and 1,552 to 1,399 and 1,148. The percentage of passes was higher than usual in the Criminal and Civil Tests. In the Revenue Tests, however, there was a marked deterioration in the percentage of success, which was 19 in the Higher grade and 14 in the Lower against 50 and 22, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage in Précis-writing fell from 21 to 19.

Subordinate Medical competitive examination.

In addition to the 3 examinations usually held, there was an entrance examination for the selection of candidates for the Burma Medical Service. The number of candidates registered for each grade in 1891–92 and 1892–93, and the number of vacancies under each grade are shown below :—

Grade.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	233	20	174	20
Native Military pupil	79	15	86	20
Warrant Grade	35	3	21	3
Burma Medical pupil	...	...	141	50

Hand-writing Test.

At the Hand-writing Test for matriculated candidates 444 candidates passed out of 1,383 against 465 out of 1,583 in the previous year.

Salt and Abkári competitive examination.

Six appointments in the Salt and Abkári department were thrown open to competition in the year, but only 10 candidates appeared at the examination, of whom 6 qualified and were duly appointed.

Higher Examination for Women.

Particulars relating to the Higher Examination for Women are combined below with an abstract of the results achieved by women at other examinations :—

Name of examination.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Percentage.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Higher Examination for Women ...	286	352	160	144	55·9	40·9
Upper Secondary	*	14	† 6	‡ 1	...	...
Lower do.	293	471	§ 162	§ 244	55·3	51·8
			‖ 125	‖ 204	42·7	43·3
Primary School	781	1,461	§ 276	§ 619	35·3	42·4
			‖ 285	‖ 423	36·5	28·9

* Information not given. † Did not pass complete compulsory portion.
‡ Passed complete compulsory portion; information as to incomplete passes not given.
§ Passed complete test. ‖ Passed incomplete test.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1892.)

Books registered

The total number of works received for registration during the year was 982 against 784 in 1891, an increase which indicates a return towards the position held by the published literature of the Presidency prior to the amendment introduced by Act X of 1890 under which all *verbatim* reprints have been rigidly excluded from registration. The increase was more or less perceptible in all directions, as appears from the following classification of the publications with reference to language :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	189	370	30	106	695
Republications	54	106	35	11	206
Translations	1	68	3	9	81
Total .	244	544	68	126	982

The first of these groups includes all periodicals and pictorial magazines and new or revised editions of original works as well as keys, school manuals, leaflets, street ballads and tracts. The republications are generally of some value as they include a number of works of Sanskrit and ancient vernacular literature with paraphrases or notes in the languages current in this Presidency. The paucity of translations from the Indian languages into English is not unusual. Viewed numerically, publications in Tamil take the foremost place, while those in English, Telugu and Sanskrit rank next. Tamil and Telugu publications and bi-lingual publications in Tamil or Telugu and Sanskrit were registered in 1892 in larger numbers than in the previous year. The large number of works appearing in the two most important vernacular languages of this Presidency, a large increase in republications and translations and an increase of publications under poetry and religion form the distinctive features of the activity of the year.

Subjects.

Tamil, English and Telugu publications numbered, respectively, 283,242 and 199, against 200, 240 and 120 in the previous year. There were 163 poetical works as against only 59 in 1891. Of 362 religious publications, 266 bear on Hinduism, 11 on Islám, while 73 relate to Christianity or are attacks on other religions and a dozen tracts and periodicals relate to Theism, the Brahmo Samáj and Theosophy. A very large number of the publications on poetry and religion were, as usual, accounts of holy shrines, devotional songs in praise of local deities, or controversial tracts. A few works on music, a musical biography, and a magazine devoted to music appeared during the year, their appearance being probably, to some extent, due to the foundation of the Madras School of Music. The dramas published were chiefly translations, but the appearance of Manonmaniyam, an adaptation in Tamil verse of one of Lord Lytton's 'Lost Tales of Miletus,' may be noted. Under fiction appeared novelettes published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. and novels published in Malayálam. Novels are practically new to the Dravidian languages and have hardly appeared except in Malabar; one novel was actually written with the object of ridiculing the novelists in that district. The following are some works of importance:—(1) Kuvalayánandam with commentary—Rasikaranjaní, a standard Sanskrit work on rhetoric; (2) Silappadikáram, a classical poem in Tamil; (3) Trivarga Pradípika and Trivargamu, metrical translations into Telugu of Kurral, the well-known didactic work in Tamil; (4) Vijaya Vilásamu, a work on rhetoric; (5) Prabodha Chandrodayamu, a Telugu translation from the Sanskrit; (6) An annotated Telugu edition of Harischandropakhyánamu; (7) A dissertation on the method of rightly using Reason and Investigating Truth in Sciences by Pandit S. Lakshmaji; (8) Materia Medica of Dr. Mohdín Sharif, Khán Bahádur; (9) Elephantiasis and Allied Disorders by Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.; (10) Srirámachandrodaya, a work tracing the occurrence of

certain Vedic words in Valmíki's Rámáyana; (11) Notes on the criminal classes of the Madras Presidency, by F. S. Mullaly, Esq. The number of works classed as educational increased from 170 to 181.

272 works were copyrighted against 240 in the previous year. This number includes a Government school-book and another publication entered free of charge. Copyright.

The portions of the library catalogue dealing with English, Tamil and Telugu works had been struck off, but the latter part relating to other Indian vernacular and classical languages remained to be printed at the Government Press. Miscellaneous.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1892–93.)

During the year under report there was a substantial accession to the strength of the School of Arts, the rolls showing 489 students on the 31st March 1893 against 426 on the corresponding day of the previous year; the average daily attendance—314—was, however, as usual, disproportionately low. The increase in strength was shared by both apprentices and general students, who numbered, respectively, 186 and 294; the number of stipendiary scholars, however, decreased from 12 to 9. Europeans and Eurasians declined in number from 50 to 44 and Paraiyas from 17 to 5, though it is probable that many other Paraiyas styled themselves Native Christians or low-caste Hindus. Muhammadans and Bráhmans numbered, respectively, 32 and 23 against 30 and 18 in the previous year, while the bulk of the increase occurred under 'other Hindus,' whose numbers rose from 278 to 346. Of the 30 female pupils only 1 was a Native Christian, the rest being Europeans or Eurasians. 46 students against 43 in 1891–92 had passed a general education test, and the number of pupils ignorant of English fell from 14 to 9. The total strength of the general education classes rose from 160 to 171; the average daily attendance was 132, and the examination results were satisfactory. The modelling class was attended by 6 students only against 14 in the previous year. There was, on the other hand, a steady increase in the number of students attending the engraving department, but the examination results were poor. The strength of the architectural drawing class fell from 30 to 13. On the industrial side there were 186 apprentices, or 22 more than in the previous year; these were distributed as follows:—53 were being instructed in metal work, 46 in wood-carving, 33 in carpet-weaving, 25 in decorative work, 19 in jewellery work, and 10 in making pottery. The only class in which there was a decrease was carpet-weaving. At the Technical examinations in the several industrial branches 14 candidates passed out of 18. Taking the examinations as a whole, 46 students passed in the elementary stage, 35 in the intermediate and 10 in the advanced. Sale of manufactures yielded Rs. 7,620, or Rs. 1,377 less than in the previous year. Other receipts, including school-fees amounting to Rs. 1,170, came to Rs. 4,655. The total charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 56,507, including a sum of Rs. 15,681 expended on repairs and additions to the buildings; it is the item—Rs. 14,180 of which relate to the construction of a new building in the Artistic department—which accounts for the increase in the total expenditure as compared with the previous year when the charges aggregated Rs. 49,120. The net cost of the Artistic department was Rs. 21,725 and that of the Industrial department Rs. 22,507. The net cost of training each student in the former department was Rs. 47 and in the latter Rs. 132.

Government Central Museum. (1892–93.)

The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 341,238 against 361,452 in 1891–92 and 364,542 in 1890-91. The number of *gosha* visitors was 1,957 against 1,409 in 1891–92. The maximum number of visitors on one day, the 14th January, was 40,301. Visitors.

Herbarium. The collection of cotton plants and produce of the Madras Presidency for the London Imperial Institute was completed. Dr. G. King, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, presented to the herbarium 133 dried plants from the Malay Peninsula and the Andamans. Preliminary steps were taken towards re-arranging the economic collection in accordance with Dr. Watts' Dictionary.

Art gallery and antiquities. The additions to the art gallery comprised, among others, the model of a Toda hut, a few well sculptured bronze statues and a number of articles from the Madras Arsenal stores. The antiquities received an important addition in the shape of various articles discovered by Mr. A. Rea amongst the ruined stúpas at Bhattiprolu in the Kistna district and Arugólu in the Gódávari district, including ornaments dug out of tombs known as 'Rákshasa Guthalus' and a facsimile of some of Asoka's inscriptions.

Numismatics. The total number of coins received was 188. An account of 30 coins obtained by the museum with the late Mr. Scott's collection during 1891–92 was published by Dr. E. Hultzsch in the Indian Antiquary of November 1892.

Natural history. A fine specimen of a bison's skull was purchased, while progress was made with the collection and stuffing of mammals, birds and fishes.

Mineral gallery. The mineral gallery was re-arranged so as to form one continuous collection of the minerals, rocks and fossils of Southern India. Numerous specimens of corundum from the Madras Presidency were added to the museum, as also a large collection of fossils procured from the cretaceous rocks of the Trichinopoly district.

Tours. Tours were made by the Officiating Superintendent for the inspection of corundum deposits in Salem and Hunsur and the collection of fossils and examination of phosphatic deposits in the cretaceous area of the Trichinopoly district.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1892–93.)

Out of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 allotted for the library, Rs. 469 were spent in the transcription (Rs. 122), purchase (Rs. 40), and binding (Rs. 120) of manuscripts and on minor contingencies (Rs. 187). All the necessary materials for the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, the preparation of which was begun in 1888, were gathered together, and the work of cataloguing the vernacular manuscripts in the library, alphabetically and by subjects, for which a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned in 1891, was completed during the year. The number of manuscripts added to the library was 85, viz., 6 rare ones obtained by transcription, 36 by purchase and 43 by gift from private individuals. There were 1,365 visitors to the library, of whom 440 were readers, 840 copyists and 85 casual visitors; the corresponding numbers in the previous year were 815, 416, 344 and 55, respectively.

The Madras Observatory. (1892.)

Publications. The volume of meteorological results for 1861–90 was completed and distributed during the year, as also were Vols. IV and V of the Meridian Circle Observations, while Vol. VI was well advanced by the close of the year. Considerable progress was made with the printing of the hourly meteorological observations for the period January 1856 to February 1861.

Buildings and instruments. The buildings and instruments were in good order throughout the year.

Observations. The Government Astronomer was for some time occupied in making a practical comparison of the relative merits of Kodaikánal, Kótagiri and Madras as observatory stations, on which subject a special report was submitted to Government. The Astronomer further undertook the tabulation and discussion of the sunshine observations made at the three stations. A little work was done in searching for suitable absorption media for observing solar prominences without the use of a spectroscope and a partial success was obtained. A few observations were made on the zodiacal light, which was very conspicuous towards the end of December.

Madras mean time.

The time service was maintained as in former years with this exception that the semaphore at the Port office was dropped only once a day—at 1 P.M.—instead of twice as in former years, viz., at 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. The time gun failed on 8 occasions only; on one occasion it was fired 4 seconds too early, and twice it was 1 second late. The semaphore failed, or was more than 1 second wrong on 17 occasions out of a total of 701. These results contrast very favorably with those of previous years.

Library.

200 publications were presented to the library during the year, in addition to valuable positives on glass of two fine lunar photographs taken at the Lick Observatory. Considerable progress was made in cataloguing and binding the library books and manuscripts.

Meteorology.

The meteorological registers were continued as in former years except as regards the 2 P.M. observations, which were rendered unnecessary by the re-introduction of the 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. observations. The mean barometer was below the average in all months except January and December. The maximum and minimum shade temperatures registered were, respectively, 108·5 on the 22nd May and 62·5 on 22nd February. The total rainfall of the year was 42·04 inches or 6·98 inches below the average of the last eighty years. The wind direction was nearly normal, but the daily velocity was considerably below the average for the greater part of the year. There were 2,722 hours of bright sunshine during the year against 2,894 in 1891.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1892–93).

The registration of observations of the usual meteorological elements, viz., pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall, was maintained throughout the year at the 19 stations of the Madras Presidency. A sufficient number of special observations having been obtained from the two temporary observatories established last year at Kótagiri and Kodaikánal to test the suitability of either of these hill stations for the proposed Astronomical and Solar Physics Observatory, it was decided to discontinue the records of Kótagiri, the less favorable station, from the 31st of March 1893, but to continue the Kodaikánal observatory for another year on a reduced scale. 6 stations were inspected during the year, viz., Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kodaikánal, Kótagiri and Madura. Except for a little negligence on the part of the Bellary and Madura observers, the general working and condition of the instruments at the observatories inspected were satisfactory. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 A.M. observations were regularly despatched to Simla, Bengal and Bombay from all the observatories of the Madras Presidency from which they were required, either for publication in the 'Daily Weather Reports and Charts,' or for the 'Storm Warning Services' of those Presidencies. The question of the publication of a 'Daily Weather Report and Chart' at Madras, similar to those issued at Simla, Bengal and Bombay, having again arisen, the Imperial Meteorological Reporter visited Madras and after duly discussing the matter drew up a complete scheme which was submitted to Government for sanction and approval. The dispensary at Amíni Divi, Laccadive Islands, which had been closed for two years, was again opened in March 1892 and meteorological observations were resumed from the 1st of April and continued till the end of December. A new teakwood thermometer shed of the pattern used in the Madras Presidency was made and sent to Masulipatam, where it was erected in the same position as the previous one in use since August 1868. A new anemometer staging was constructed and erected at the Trichinopoly observatory and some minor repairs were executed to the structure on which the wind instruments of the Secunderabad observatory are exposed.

Revenue Board rain stations.

Rainfall was recorded at 322 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency during the year. Monthly rain registers were regularly received from all the districts and the results tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 60 new Symons' rain-gauges with glass measures were supplied from the Imperial Meteorological office at Calcutta. 35 of this number were required by Tahsildars and the remaining number at salt factory stations.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1892 as registered at the various observatories :—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1892.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.*
Amíni Divi ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	26·979	·597	...	74·2	20·3	80	105	26·75	63
Bellary ...	28·355	·568	...	79·9	22·2	58	158	23 52	50
Cochin ...	29·877	·805	...	80·4	12·6	78	131	135·37	143
Coimbatore ...	28·548	·750	...	80·3	22·2	86	122	51·20	36
Cuddapah ...	29·456	·680	...	84·1	20 7	66	...	45·72	58
Kurnool ...	28·959	·659	...	81·2	22·5	70	...	38·23	59
Madras ...	29·824	·804	141·7	80·8	16·5	76	157	42·04	59
Madura ...	29·446	·717	...	83·7	19·0	68	67	31·98	41
Mangalore ...	29·890	·786	...	80·3	13·0	83	62	142·80	141
Masulipatam ..	29 859	·865	...	82·0	16·0	85	139	65·00	68
Mercara ...	26·195	·523	...	67·7	14·5	78	140	120·20	146
Negapatam ...	29·864	·785	...	83·0	14·5	74	180	31·79	46
Rajahmundry.	29·749	·763	...	83·0	18·5	75	...	51·82	68
Salem ..	28·926	·685	...	80·8	22·8	66	88	36 07	65
Secunderabad.	28·036	·554	...	78·4	22·2	59	180	50·96	67
Trichinopoly ...	29·588	·675	...	83·1	20·6	60	138	29·09	57
Wellington ...	24·214	·393	...	61·9	18·3	72	71	39·24	81

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme meteorological results for 1892.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	MILES.	ON	INCHES.	ON
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ..	...	...	99·2	March 27	52·9	Dec. 8	312	July 23	1·88	Aug. 16
Bellary ...	...	...	108·5	March 26	53 2	Dec. 1	535	July 21	2·41	June 22
Cochin .	..	...	93·3	Jan. 23	67·8	Dec. 9	382	Aug. 22	4·99	Oct. 17
Coimbatore ...	...	...	100·8	April	57·0	Jan. 15	240	April 23	1·48	Aug. 12
Cuddapah ...	...	...	113·3	May 14	58·3	Jan. 15	...	...	3·38	Aug. 16
Kurnool ..	...	...	111·6	May 19	51·2	Dec. 23	...	...	2·71	June 29
Madras ...	157·1	May 26	108·4	May 22	62·6	Feb. 22	306	May 7	3·11	Dec. 5
Madura ...	...	...	105·5	March 26	64·7	Feb. 5	144	Jan.	3·01	July 1
Mangalore ...	...	...	95·3	Feb. 3	64·5	Jan. 15	168	April 26	7·25	July 28
Masulipatam ...	...	...	114·7	May 26	57·7	Jan. 14	456	May 21	7·05	Oct. 29
Mercara ...	...	...	90·4	April 5	52·2	Jan. 15	419	July 23	7·35	July 20
Negapatam	...	...	106·7	May 15	65·2	Feb. 4	456	Jan. 7	3·15	Oct. 15
Rajahmundry ..	...	...	116·1	May 14	58·9	Jan. 15	...	...	4·00	Sept. 16
Salem ...	..	...	107·3	March 25	58·1	Dec. 10	224	July 8	2·37	June 28
Secunderabad.	..	...	109·7	May 21	50·9	Dec. 1	561	July 22	4·05	Aug. 1
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	108·8	April 21	62·8	Jan. 14	420	July 11	2·81	Oct. 13
Wellington ..	...	...	81·2	March 25	35·7	Jan. 15	276	July 12	2·54	April 17

Government Architecture. (1892–93.)

The new Law Courts were publicly opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 12th July 1892; the only portion remaining unfinished at the end of the year was the large central tower, which had been built up to a height of 140 feet, leaving only one-third of the stone dome to be erected. The City Civil Court and vakils' chambers were completed during the year and opened in November. The library and reading-room of the Connemara Free Library and the class-rooms of the Technical Institute were roofed in and the ceilings were in progress. The metal roofing of the large circular theatre was practically completed, and only the glazing and finishing remained to be done to the book cases and gallery; the tower was carried up to a height of 89 feet.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1892.)

The following is a statement* of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1892:—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																	
	General and political.							Educational and literary.					Religious.					
	Daily.	Published twice a week.	Weekly.	Published thrice a month.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Published twice a month.	Monthly.	Published once in two months.	Quarterly.	Total.	Grand Total.
Diglott or polyglott.																		
Tamil and English ...	...	...	2	1	4	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	11
Telugu and English ...	...	...	3	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8
Telugu, Tamil and English.	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Vernacular.																		
Tamil	1	1	10	1	11	4	28	...	2	1	...	3	2	5	...	1	8	39
Telugu	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	1	4	...	...	5	10
Canarese	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3
Malayálam	...	...	6	2	2	1	11	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	6	18
Hindustání	...	...	4	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	1	1	26	7	20	10	65	...	6	2	...	8	5	19	...	2	26	99
Compare 1891 ...	3	1	24	7	11	3	49	1	8	1	...	10	7	23	...	1	31	90

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below:—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject-matter of the paper.
Tamil	1. Satyadútan †	Monthly ...	5,000	Religious.
	2. Itihása Manjari	Do. ...	2,000	Literary.
	3. Vikatadútan	Weekly ...	1,500	Comic.
	4. Sivabhaktichandrikai ‡ ...	Monthly ...	1,400	Religious.
	5. Hirudayadútan	Twice a month.	1,350	Do.
	6. Vivékachintámani	Monthly ...	1,200	General.
	7. Narbodhakam	Do. ...	1,000	Religious.
	8. Máthá Mittiri	Do. ...	1,000	Do.
	9. Vijayadhvajam	Do. ...	1,000	General.
	10. Por-Sattam	Twice a month.	1,000	Do.
	11. Aryajanapriyan	Weekly ...	1,000	Do.
	12. Svadesamittiran	Twice a week ...	850	Do.
Telugu ...	1. Messenger of Truth	Monthly ...	4,000	Religious.
	2. Itihása Manjari	Do. ...	1,500	A pauranic journal.
	3. Hindujanasamskárini ...	Do. ...	600	General and political.
	4. Suníti	Do. ...	500	General and religious.
	5. Purushárthapradáyani ...	Do. ...	500	Do.
	6. Andhraprakásika	Weekly ...	500	Do.
Canarese ...	1. The Methodist	Monthly ...	1,000	Religious.
	2. Kraistá Sabha Patra	Do. ...	600	Do.
Malayálam ...	1. Malayala Manórama... ...	Weekly ...	1,000	General.
	2. Malayala Vinódini	Twice a month.	950	Do.
	3. Atmópakári	Quarterly ...	800	Religious.
	4. Kérala Patrika	Weekly ...	800	General.
Hindustání ...	1. Sháms-ul-Akbár	Do. ...	800	Do.
	2. Jaridah-i-Rózgar	Do. ...	570	......

* The figures for 1892 include publications in Travancore and Cochin, but exclude papers published in Coorg, Mysore and Hyderabad.

† English and Tamil. ‡ Sanskrit and Tamil.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1892–93.)

During the first portion of the field season a survey was made of the principal temples at Kumbakónam. There are in all 17 larger temples in the town, but the work of the Archæological Surveyor was confined to those dedicated to Kumbeswara, Sárangapáni, Rámaswámi, Nágesvara, Vanapuresvara, Kásiviswanátha and Someswara. Besides survey drawings, a fine set of photographs was taken, and a number of papier maché moulds were prepared in order to make plaster casts of the ornamentation. The Kumbeswara temple was found to contain some interesting váhanas overlaid with ornamented plates of beaten gold and silver. A tour of inspection for purposes of conservation was made in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot, in the course of which visits were paid to the temple at Sompalle, the fort at Siddhavattam, the cave temple at Basarakódu and ancient Chola temples at Kulamandal and Ukkal, besides a number of less important archæological remains. During the second portion of the field season extensive excavations were made at the Buddhist site of Arugólu in the Gódávari district. The site was found to cover several square miles, having evidently formed a large town and important religious centre. The existing remains consist of the ruins of a large vihára with 2 small stúpas near, a large stúpa (Chinna Lanja dibba) with a vihára and numbers of small stúpas round it, and a large mound (Pedda Lanja dibba) containing the remains of a rectangular building surrounded by numerous small votive stúpas. In the course of the excavations, some large vases and pots in earthenware, a number of bones, 2 relic caskets and other articles of interest were unearthed. Photographs and drawings were prepared of a number of cut stone architectural details including the rail and facing stones of the dome and a sculptured marble slab. The remains of another stúpa were discovered at Kondraprólu near Arugólu, and visits of inspections were paid to various old remains at Kadiyetha, Kovúru, Tógama, Vadapalle and Chandragiri. The field work of the year concluded with a survey of the finely sculptured Chálukyan temple at Kambadúru in Anantapur district. 12 sheets of enlarged drawings of selected Buddhist ornament from marbles in the museum were made for incorporation in a report, while some drawings with descriptive notes were sent for the Technical Art series. Inking work was done on 85 drawings in office, and 76 new drawings, 62 photographs and 29 papier maché moulds for plaster casts were prepared in the field. A report on Buddhist antiquities with 47 illustrative plates was sent to Government for publication. An article on Dravidian architectural details was prepared for the *Journal of Indian Art*. The Bhattiprólu relics discovered in the previous year and the most of those more recently found at Arugólu were deposited in the Madras Museum, where a section of the Amarávati rail was fitted up. The curious Jaina column, mentioned in the previous year's report as having been discovered at Bezwada, was purchased for the museum.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.

(1892–93.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchâyats.

Act V of 1884 (the Madras Local Boards Act) was in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. There were, as in previous years, 21 Local Fund districts, corresponding with the mufassal collectorates and the administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a Board consisting of a President, who was the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, the officers in charge of the revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. These Boards had, on the 31st March 1893, a total strength of 658 members against 654 in the previous year; the maximum sanctioned strength continued to be 700. Of the total number, 79 were *ex-officio* members, 299 (89 officials and 210 non-officials) were nominated by Government and 280 (72 officials and 208 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 79 *ex-officio* members, 298 (89 officials and 209 non-officials) nominated members and 277 (58 officials and 219 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members for each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all districts except Nîlgiris and Kurnool; in Nîlgiris there were no Taluk Boards, while in Kurnool only 2 members out of the sanctioned strength of 40 were elected, as the privilege of election was not conferred on the Taluk Boards until June 1892 and only 2 vacancies occurred among the non-official members before the close of the year under report. The District Boards held altogether 236 meetings against 249 in 1891–92 and the average attendance of members was 5 officials and 10 non-officials against 4 and 11, respectively, in that year, the average strength being 31 for each Board. There were again 86 Taluk Boards. Each of these consisted of a President, who was the revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. They had on the 31st March last, a total strength of 1,134 members against the sanctioned maximum number of 1,183. Of these 309 were officials and 825 non-officials against 317 and 824, respectively, in the previous year. They held altogether 1,177 meetings or 51 more than in 1891–92 and each meeting was, as in that year, attended on an average by 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each Board. The Taluk Boards in all districts, except South Canara and Malabar, had under them union panchâyats working as their agents. There were 320 village unions against 270 in the previous year and the affairs of each were managed by a panchâyat consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue village included in the unions being *ex-officio* members. The power of appointing these members was delegated to the Presidents of District Boards, while that of removing them was retained by Government. On the 31st March 1893, the panchâyats consisted of 2,935 members against 2,511 in the previous year; of these, 713 were village officers, 271 other officials, and 1,951 non-officials, the corresponding figures for 1891–92 being 622,243 and 1,646. These panchâyats held in all 4,112 meetings against 3,609 in 1891–92. Their work was, as usual, confined to the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages included within their jurisdiction; in some cases also the management of elementary schools, choultries and markets was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards,

who supplied them with the necessary funds. The working of the Local Boards and union panchâyats continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

Taxes and receipts.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the assessment in all districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the rates were 1 anna 6 pies and 2 annas, respectively. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied in all the districts except Gódávari, and at 259 stations against 263 in 1891–92. House-tax was levied in 285 unions against 217. It was collected at the maximum rates in 124 unions, at three-quarter rates in 13, at half-rates in 133, at the rate of one-third in 5, and at quarter rates in the remaining 10. The Local Fund receipts of the year are compared below with those of 1891–92:—

——	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	21,73,744	13,09,394
Receipts under debt heads	1,03,315	2,24,336
Grants from Provincial funds	5,00,999	8,99,744
Contributions from Special funds	81,253	101
Revenue from rates and taxes	52,75,422	58,62,777
Fees collected in Local fund schools and training institutions	1,66,362	1,73,433
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	51,315	79,858
Income from endowments	4,16,859	4,14,188
Miscellaneous receipts	5,99,527	6,28,193
Total ...	93,68,796	95,92,024

The sum of Rs. 8,99,744 shown as grants from Provincial funds was made up of Rs. 97,588 paid for public works, Rs. 1,14,808 for schools, Rs. 5,106 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,205 for choultries, Rs. 17,460 for general purposes, Rs. 5,84,882 for meeting the famine demands in the affected districts, Rs. 7,510 temporarily advanced to cover deficits and Rs. 38,185 representing refunds. The grants for public works were given to the Gooty (Anantapur) Taluk Board for repairing the Munro Chattram at Gooty (Rs. 1,000), to the Bellary District Board for the maintenance of the Râmandrug roads (Rs. 4,700), to the Hospet Taluk Board (Bellary) on account of a road (Rs. 25), to the Kurnool District Board on account of works undertaken by the Public Works department for famine relief purposes (Rs. 25,000), to the Pyápali Taluk Board for the construction of a dead-house at Pattikonda (Rs. 283), and to the Nílgiris District Board for communications (Rs. 66,580). With the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,200 paid to the Vellore (North Arcot) Taluk Board for the support of a Yeomiah school at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The assignment for hospitals and dispensaries was made up of Rs. 2,066 paid from the Arcot Langarkhâna fund to the Rânipet (North Arcot) Taluk Board for the maintenance of the Rânipet hospital, Rs. 2,640 given to the Tanjore District Board for the upkeep of the Rájá-Mirâsidâr hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 20 disbursed to the Siddhavattam (Cuddapah) Taluk Board on account of a moiety of the cost of *post-mortem* instruments supplied to the hospital at Siddhavattam, Rs. 200 to the Local Boards in Madura on account of medicines, and Rs. 180 to the Vizagapatam District Board towards the cost of the District Surgeon's establishment. Grants, amounting to Rs. 34,205, were, as usual, paid to the Local Boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly on account of choultries in lieu of lands originally assigned for their upkeep by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. A sum of Rs. 17,460 was contributed to the Nílgiris District Board for general purposes in consideration of the insufficient means at its disposal. With a view to aid the Local Funds in the affected districts and to place them in a fairly solvent condition after meeting all the famine demands, special assignments, amounting to Rs. 5,84,882, were given to the District Boards of North Arcot (Rs. 48,000), Bellary (Rs. 1,60,000), Coimbatore (Rs. 14,000), Cuddapah (Rs. 47,000), Kurnool (Rs. 1,53,882 including

Rs. 88,925 for 1891-92), Nellore (Rs. 1,41,000) and Salem (Rs. 18,000). The funds of the Boards in Chingleput and Ganjám having closed the year with deficits amounting to Rs. 7,510, these were, as usual, made good by temporary contributions from Provincial funds. The sum of Rs. 38,185 shown under refunds consisted of Rs. 36,118 over-credited to Provincial revenues in 1891-92 on account of the loan due by the Ganjám District Board and repaid to it during the year under report, and Rs. 2,067 representing the excess cost of controlling establishments recovered from the District Boards in 1891-92 and repaid to them in the year under report. The sum of Rs. 101 shown as contribution from Special funds was the proportionate cost of the travelling allowance of the local audit clerks payable by those funds, but erroneously debited to Local Funds in the first instance. The revenue from rates and taxes showed a rise of Rs. 5,87,355, which was the net result of an increase of Rs. 5,99,412 under land-cess and Rs. 30,579 under house-tax and a decrease of Rs. 42,636 under tolls. Similarly, the rise under land-cess comprised an increase of Rs. 6,98,642 in 14 districts and a decrease of Rs. 99,230 in 7 others. The increase was mainly owing to the realization of the arrears of the previous year, the collection of which had been suspended on account of the unfavorable character of the season, while the decrease, which occurred chiefly in Kistna, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, was due to the non-collection of the cess in ináms and zamíndárís in the first mentioned district and to short collections caused by the unfavorable season in the others. The decline under tolls occurred under both Local Fund tolls and contributions from Municipalities, the causes in the former case being the want of competition at the sales of the farms, the re-arrangement of the gates in some districts, and the substitution of ferries in lieu of 3 bridge tolls in Malabar, and in the latter case to inclusion of arrears in the collections in 1891-92. The increase under house-tax was the result of the imposition of the tax in 68 additional unions and the prompt collection of the current and arrear demands.

The charges under the several heads in 1891-92 and 1892-93 are contrasted below with those of the previous year:— Expenditure.

——	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	37,05,718	38,53,827
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,98,803	6,32,042
Tools and plant	48,984	44,852
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c....	2,60,038	2,92,692
Education	10,56,192	10,45,970
Medical and sanitary purposes	16,00,628	15,99,073
General establishments and contingencies	4,10,259	4,26,583
Investments	2,30,000	6,650
Repayment of loan from Provincial funds	40,152	1,27,037
Charges under debt heads	1,08,628	2,01,239
Total ..	80,59,402	82,29,965
Balance ...	13,09,394	13,62,059
Grand Total ...	93,68,796	95,92,024

The total expenditure on public works was made up of Rs. 9,48,417 spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and Rs. 29,05,410 on the upkeep of the existing communication, bridges, avenues, buildings, &c.

Roads.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and bridges and the number of miles newly constructed and maintained in the several districts :—

Distiicts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	.	214	691	42,361
2. Arcot, North	15	3,132	1,433	1,33,428
3. Arcot, South	...	.	1,134	95,080
4. Bellary	6	6,088	561	56,718
5. Canara, South . .	...	4,513	1,034	63,143
6. Chingleput	1	12	684	90,626
7. Coimbatore	8	2,187	1,490	1,26,677
8. Cuddapah	...	1,183	1,181	1,18,886
9. Ganjám	...	...	732	1,12,275
10. Gódávari	26	30,098	890	1,25,926
11. Kistna	77	1,44,983	842	1,42,494
12. Kurnool	...	32,161	634	1,49,581
13. Madura	1	71	1,148	1,52,060
14. Malabar	...	...	1,351	1,35,162
15. Nellore	...	1,664	492	71,486
16. Nílgiris	...	.	534	67,099
17. Salem	26	39,043	1,661	1,10,596
18. Tanjore	7	9,246	1,649	1,43,721
19. Tinnevelly	10	244	942	1,22,020
20. Trichinopoly	5	1,099	670	69,484
21. Vizagapatam	34	27,887	819	1,32,585
Total ..	216	3,03,825	20,572	22,61,438

As in previous years, the Local Boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases special works, such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks, were entrusted to the Public Works department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

114 hospitals and 232 dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against 108 and 223 in 1891-92. Excluding payments on account of the medical practitioners employed on special duty, medical schools, District Medical and Sanitary Officers' establishments, midwives and midwifery pupils, the cost of their upkeep amounted to Rs. 4,60,841 against Rs. 4,68,890 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,025,968 against 1,800,739 in 1891-92 and 1,724,464 in 1890-91. Excluding 10 nurses in Cuddapah, who attended 525 labour cases against 319 in the previous year, there were 162 trained midwives employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 19,502, and they attended altogether 9,904 labour cases, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 144, Rs. 17,476 and 8,551. The District Boards maintained a staff of 49 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 664 vaccinators, including probationers; these performed 968,834 operations. In addition, the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 32,385 operations. The total number was, therefore, 1,001,219, of which 947,364 or 95 per cent. proved successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 900,826, 834,195 and 93 per cent. The average cost of successful operations by the Local Fund vaccinators was As. 3-4, or 2 pies less than in 1891-92. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was conducted in all the districts and the total number of operations by this method was 722,277, of which 683,480 or 95 per cent. were successful; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 380,219, 351,263 and 92 per cent.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,82,499 as shown in detail below :—

——	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Improvement of water-supply	1,91,354	1,36,210
Improvement of village sites	40,349	42,600
Conservancy establishments	2,54,190	2,70,135
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	12,495	12,879
Other sanitary outlay	30,703	20,675
Total ...	5,29,091	4,82,499

At the beginning of the year the amount at the credit of the Tanjore Railway Guarantee Fund in Government securities was Rs. 9,32,000. Out of this a sum of Rs. 70,000 was withdrawn for expenditure, leaving balances of Rs. 8,62,000 in paper, and Rs. 75,560 in cash on 31st March 1893. A sum of Rs. 2,13,311, being a moiety of the expenditure incurred on the construction of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, was paid to Government. *Miscellaneou*

Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas may be found *supra* in Chapter VII. *Education.*

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1892–93.)

The number of municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 continued to be 55. On the 31st March 1893, there were 863 members on the several councils, of whom 55 were revenue divisional officers and as such *ex-officio* members, 425 nominated by Government and 383 elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 55, 418 and 398. Including those elected, the officials numbered 195 and the non-official members 668 against 207 and 664, respectively, in 1891–92. Classified according to race there were 150 against 158 Europeans and Eurasians, while the number of Natives was the same, viz., 713. 6 of the councils, namely, those of Anantapur, Ádóni, Rajahmundry, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly and Sríraṅgam, consisted entirely of natives. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,532 against 1,526 in the previous year. The average attendance at each meeting rose from 8·3 to 8·5. The privilege of electing councillors was enjoyed by 33 municipalities against 32 in 1891–92, the town of Chidambaram having exercised it for the first time during the year under report. Among these, 30 towns were divided into wards for electoral purposes against 29 in 1891–92, while in the other three the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. The right of electing their own chairmen continued to be enjoyed by 36 councils. General.

The subjoined statement shows the receipts from the several sources of revenue during 1892–93 and the previous year :— Receipts.

Receipts.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	3,65,569	* 6,65,433
Tax on buildings and lands	6,06,463	5,93,310
Water-tax on buildings and lands	15,308	12,765
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts ...	1,51,967	1,49,943
Tax on arts	1,88,720	1,93,113
Tolls	3,50,464	3,45,866
Realizations under Special Acts	6,344	7,188
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, produce of lands, &c.	1,15,574	46,466
Conservancy receipts	20,026	22,773
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	74,780	79,349
Do. medical institutions	8,530	9,407
Do. markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,27,100	1,32,746
License fees	26,168	30,335
Other fees	22,959	22,798
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	20,784	24,411
Interest on investments	14,575	17,808
Grants from Government	3,23,108	3,23,229
Do. Local funds	79,606	93,088
Do. other sources	14,839	69,911
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	40,682	44,667
Miscellaneous	14,447	29,468
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund	2,880	1,08,684
Loans	63,500	2,17,595
Advances recovered	12,204	10,415
Total receipts ...	23,01,028	25,85,335
Total, including balance ...	26,66,597	32,50,768

* This is Rs. 45 less than the closing balance of 1891–92 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to the corrections made after audit.

There was an increase of Rs. 2,84,307 in the current receipts, which appeared chiefly under sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans. The rise under the former head was due to the sale of Government securities in favor of the Madura water works; that under the latter to loans granted to the Tanjore and Kumbakónam municipalities for water-supply and drainage works.

Incidence of taxation.

The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 12–7 including tolls and As. 9–3 excluding them, against As. 12–9 and As. 9–4, respectively, in the previous year. The incidence including tolls was, as usual, highest in Ootacamund (Rs. 3–1–5) and Coonoor (Rs. 2–1–10), while it was lowest in Palni (As. 6–9), Tirupati (As. 7–1) and Vániyambádi (As. 7–8).

Charges.

The subjoined statement shows the charges under the several heads as compared with those of the previous year:—

Charges.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,43,805	2,64,740
Buildings	1,03,210	1,16,705
Miscellaneous public improvements	965	434
Drainage	81,254	96,376
Water-supply	65,205	4,50,933
Establishment	27,079	29,245
Tools and plant and stores	4,903	4,251
Grant II—Education	2,82,616	3,00,892
Grant III—Medical services and sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,36,228	2,31,937
Vaccination	21,780	25,738
Registration of births and deaths	12,604	13,408
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	4,35,214	4,72,220
Contributions	23,280	24,563
Grant IV—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	90,071	93,311
Markets and slaughter-houses	9,069	9,138
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	23,178	21,320
Avenues	8,528	8,413
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges ...	72,141	54,662
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,64,145	1,66,685
Repayment of loans	20,889	18,866
Interest on debt	13,758	15,316
Discount	...	220
Advances	17,131	1,16,585
Refunds	3,626	24,544
Pensions and gratuities	266	98
Investments	37,084	1,24,126
Total expenditure ...	20,01,119	26,84,726
Closing balance	6,65,478	5,66,042
Total, including balance ...	26,66,597	32,50,768

Roads.

The increase of Rs. 6,83,607 in the total expenditure occurred mainly under "public works," "advances" and "investments." Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 2,64,740 or 77 per cent. of the income from tolls was spent on the construction and repair of municipal roads.

Water-supply and drainage.

The Ootacamund and Coonoor drainage schemes were completed, while the Kumbakónam drainage and the Madura, Tanjore and Trichinopoly water-supply schemes were in progress. Several other water-supply and drainage schemes were either sanctioned by Government, or were under consideration when the year ended.

Education.

Statistics in regard to education in municipalities have already been given in Chapter VII.

Medical.

Each municipal town had one or more hospitals or dispensaries, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local Funds. In these institutions 21,156 in-patients and 1,001,343 out-patients were treated against 20,423 and 881,492, respectively, in the previous year. Information in regard to

medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation has been supplied in Chapter VI.

Lighting. The cost of lighting municipal towns amounted to Rs. 93,311 against Rs. 90,071 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 4,99,598 and towards the repayment of this a sinking fund of Rs. 24,120 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1892–93.)

Financial. The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1892–93 are shown below:—

Receipts.

	RS.
Opening balance { in cash	89,812
Opening balance { in fixed deposit	...
Total ...	89,812
Revenue and receipts—	
Taxation	10,84,992
Rents	48,769
Fines and fees	9,567
Contribution from Provincial funds ...	42,551
Miscellaneous	88,516
Total ...	13,64,207
Suspense	5,269
Grand Total ...	13,69,476

Charges.

	RS.
Public Works	2,22,122
Education	10,771
Sanitation	4,20,445
Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c.)...	1,61,616
Supervision and management	92,619
Pensions	5,460
Repayment of debts including interest ...	1,84,321
Refunds of other than current collections ...	1,302
Total ...	10,98,656
Suspense	3,759
Closing balance { in cash	2,67,061
Closing balance { in fixed deposit ...	...
Grand Total ...	13,69,476

In the preceding year the revenue and receipts amounted to Rs. 10,71,391 and the charges to Rs. 11,53,668. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2–6–4 per head of population against Rs. 1–15–1 in 1891–92.

New works—Roads. Four water-courses along the Cooum between Harris' Bridge and Marshall's Road were constructed, the parapet wall of Krishnappa Náyak's Tank on the eastern side was raised, the retaining wall in Dam's Road was rebuilt, and the rail-fencing on the north approach to Ráyapuram Bridge was nearly completed.

Buildings. The sanded latrines at the back of grain bazaars, Wall Tax Road, and near the pensioners' lines on the Tiruvattúr High Road, were converted into standard latrines. In the People's Park two sheds were constructed, as also a shed and fencing for the tapir, besides the extension of the store-room. At the Chintádripet vaccine depôt the thatched shed for the calves was converted into a tiled one, and in Nayanappa Náyak's garden a latrine for males and females was constructed. A corrugated iron shed was put up at Shadayan-kuppam lock for securing tobacco. 2 tiled sheds were constructed, 1 at the Krishnampet cart depôt and 1 at the Hindu burial and burning ground, Sterling's Road.

Drainage. All the cess-pools at places where the sewer in Popham's Broadway overflows into the old main drain were reconstructed and the level of overflow was raised. Drains were completed in Adam Sáhib Street, Peddu Náyak's lane, Andiappa Mudali Street, Venkatakrishnan Street, Dancing Girls' Street, Bála Arunáchala Chetti Street, and Páthala Vijnésvara Kovil Street. A covered drain from the Egmore paddy-fields to Pantheon Road was also constructed.

New water-supply. As Mr. Cousin's report was not received during the year, nothing could be done in connection with the new water-supply. A plan of the Red Hills channel showing the position of demarcation stones was furnished by the Revenue Survey Office. During the year 2,530 yards of pipes were laid and 9 fountains, 6 valves, 12 stop-cocks and 2 hydrants were fixed within the municipal limits.

Miscellaneous. A wall in the People's Park from the water pandal to the Vepery gate was constructed and the boundary wall in the Napier Park was rebuilt.

Repairs—Communications. Four miles of roads were metalled for the first time during the year. The number of squares laid amounted to 24,203, which is equivalent to 22·91 miles of road, 20

feet wide, as against 21 miles in the preceding year. The cost including materials, cartage and laying was Rs. 62,929 exclusive of rolling or about Rs. 2,746 a mile, as compared with Rs. 3,090 per mile in the preceding year. During the year the wooden bridge north of the Rifle Range, Vyasapadi, the Canal Bridge in Mailapur, and the aqueduct over the Buckingham Canal at Punthóttam crossing were repaired.

Buildings. The pumping stations were repaired, as also the municipal workshop premises and the stores building at Trevelyan basin and the Red Hills bungalow. Several smaller works, such as repairs to latrines, slaughter-house, &c., were executed.

Drainage. During the year several drains were repaired, the chief item being the repair of 103 man-holes of the old main drain from the Fort pumping station to the Ráyapuram pumping station.

Water-supply. On the 1st of April 1892 the level of the Red Hills lake stood at 37·63 feet and on the 31st March 1893 at 38·85. On the 4th of May 1892 it fell to 35·39 when pumping was commenced and continued until the 28th of August. The quantity of water supplied to the city during 1892–93 was 326,856,762 cubic feet against 327,888,049 in the previous year. The lake water taken in five different places was, on chemical examination, pronounced not bad as in the previous year but suspicious, the amount of free ammonia present in the sample water being within safety limits. 1,147 new services were laid against 362 in the preceding year and 972 existing services were extended. The number of meters fixed was 14 against 7 in the previous year. The rate of water-supply for non-domestic purposes was As. 4 per 1,000 gallons throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. Repairs to dust-bins were executed to the amount of Rs. 146 and the work of filling pits in the municipal ground at the back of the new market on Vijayavijnesvara Kovil Road, Chúlai, was completed during the year.

Education. The amount spent on education was Rs. 10,771, made up of Rs. 9,477 for results grants, Rs. 1,126 for establishment and Rs. 168 for contingencies, &c. At the close of the year there were 17 secondary schools with 2,165 pupils and 180 primary schools with 8,370 pupils against 23 secondary schools with 2,610 pupils and 179 primary schools with 7,906 pupils on the 31st March 1892.

Hospitals and dispensaries. During the year there were 1,164 in-patients and 27,544 out-patients treated in the Triplicane Hospital as compared with 964 and 24,539 respectively in the previous year. The up-keep of this hospital cost Rs. 9,930 against Rs. 11,867 in 1891–92. In the Black Town Dispensary the number of patients was 31,515 against 25,623 in the preceding year and the cost Rs. 5,259 against Rs. 5,011. The usual sum of Rs. 20,000 was contributed to Provincial funds towards hospitals and Rs. 2,128 on account of the Medical College. The St. Thomé Dispensary received the monthly grant of Rs. 50 and the annual grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of medicines. The number of cases treated in this institution was 10,095 against 10,075 in the preceding year. To the St. Thomas' Convent, Mailapur, the monthly grant of Rs. 20 was continued for the purchase of medicine supplied to the sick poor attending it.

Vaccination. During the year the number of cases vaccinated was 24,858 against 26,493 in 1891–92. Of these 24,299 were successful, or a percentage of 99·16 against 97·72 in the preceding year. The number of infantile vaccinations was 13,849 against 15,903 in 1891–92, and of these 13,719 or 99·78 per cent. were successful. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 10,849 and the cost of each successful case was As. 6–2½ against As. 6–7 in 1891–92.

Public health—*Births.* The births registered during 1892 numbered 16,659 against 18,061 in the preceding year, giving an annual rate of 36·8 against 39·9 per mille.

Deaths. The deaths registered during 1892 numbered 20,847 against 23,808 in the preceding year, being in the proportion of 46 per 1,000 against 52·6 in 1891; the mean of the decade preceding was 37·4. The numbers of deaths from small-pox and cholera were 27 and 611, respectively, against 66 and 1,916 in 1891.

Conservancy. The expenditure incurred on conservancy for 1892–93 amounted to Rs. 3,63,177 against Rs. 3,56,032 in the previous year. 1,838 coolies, 940 bullocks, 653 carts and 8 trollies were employed on this duty. The system of employing and paying the coolies in vogue in 1891–92 continued in force in the year under report.

Sewage farms. The amount realized from the sewage farms during the year was Rs. 16,561 against Rs. 16,427 in the year preceding.

Lighting. The system of lighting the city till 3 A.M. was continued. 387 additional lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 4,376 on the 31st March 1893.

Repayment of debts. The following statement shows the progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the forming of sinking funds:—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1892.		Receipts during 1892-93.		Total.		Payments during 1892-93.		Balance on 31st March 1893	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P	RS.	RS A. P.	RS	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A P.
Water-works loan of 1869-73	14,30,000	6,59,600	53 10 10	26,800	28,655 4 11	6,86,400	28,708 15 9		28,676 13 1	6,86,400	32 2 8
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	5,100	135 3 6	600	564 7 6	5,700	699 11 0		634 12 0	5,700	64 15 0
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	59,100	146 1 10	7,000	7,382 0 9	66,100	7,528 2 7	.	7,437 9 4	66,100	90 9 3
Black town drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	23,700	36 14 6	2,700	2,953 9 7	26,400	2,990 8 1		2,869 3 11	26,400	121 4 2
Black town drainage loan of 1883	3,00,000	59,800	— 3 0 4	8,000	8,519 11 0	67,800	8,516 10 8	..	8,458 7 11	67,800	58 2 9
Black town drainage loan of 1885	3,00,000	39,500	44 14 3	7,100	7,607 15 7	46,600	7,652 13 10	..	7,570 10 10	46,600	82 3 0
Black town drainage loan of 1887	1,00,000	3,400	30 6 0	700	785 3 7	4,100	815 9 7		738 9 3	4,100	77 0 4
Black town drainage loan of 1888	1,50,000	4,000	122 15 2	1,200	1,189 8 1	5,200	1,312 7 3	..	1,302 11 1	5,200	9 12 2
Black town drainage loan of 1889	1,50,000	2,900	55 15 5	1,000	1,087 12 0	3,900	1,143 11 5	.	1,062 14 9	3,900	80 12 8
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	300	95 9 5	200	141 15 6	500	237 8 11	.	212 11 9	500	24 13 2
Black town drainage loan of 1890	50,000	300	353 0 9	600	347 15 3	900	701 0 0		635 11 7	900	65 4 5
Total	28,70,000	8,57,700	1,071 11 4	55,900	59,235 7 9	9,13,600	60,307 3 1		59,600 3 6	9,13,600	706 15 7

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1892-93.)

General. On the 31st March 1893, the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 256, or less by 8 than in the previous year. Of these, 38 were Government chaplains, 17 Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, ministering to European congregations or retired, 41 European missionaries and 151 Native clergymen with spiritual or educational charges, while 9 were otherwise employed. During the year, there were 4 retirements and 7 deaths, while 1 Government chaplain and 1 European missionary were transferred to the dioceses of Rangoon and Bombay, respectively. 9 chaplains and 7 missionaries were absent on furlough on the 31st March 1893; 1 chaplain was employed on duty in Burma. 3 European missionaries and 2 Native clergymen were newly appointed.

Ordinations Two Native Christians were ordained deacons, and 2 Europeans and 9 Native deacons ordained priests.

Confirmations The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop in the year was 1,200 against 4,685 in the previous year; of these 414 were Europeans and Eurasians and the rest Natives.

Consecrations. Two churches were consecrated, as also a cemetery at Pákála, and an addition to the cemetery at Amraoti.

Visitations. The Bishop visited Secunderabad, Khammamett, Sháhábád, Aurangábád, the Berars and 6 districts in the Presidency, besides attending a conference of the Indian Bishops at Calcutta in January.

Voluntary contributions. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians amounted to Rs. 1,40,464. The corresponding amount in the previous year was Rs. 1,23,209.*

* In the administration report for 1891-92 the voluntary contributions for that year should have been shown as Rs. 1,23,209 and not as Rs. 1,41,476, which was the total amount collected from all sources.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1892-93.)

Receipts and value of stock.

The results of the year under report, compared with those of 1891-92, stand thus:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.
	RS.	RS.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	4,40,706	3,29,399
Do. of receipts during the year	3,32,807	4,78,042
Total ...	7,73,513	8,07,441
Value of issues during the year	4,44,114	4,49,741
Balance at the end of the year	3,29,399	3,57,700

The large rise in receipts was composed of (*a*) an increase of ·58 lakhs in the value of articles received from the Secretary of State, partly due to the fall in exchange and partly to increased demands under drawing paper and instruments and lithographic and other papers, (*b*) an increase of ·17 lakhs under school books and maps received from Messrs. Baker and Co., due to the inclusion of the value of articles indented for in the previous year, and (*c*) an increase of ·78 lakhs in the value of country articles purchased locally, due to the receipt in 1892-93 of printing paper and other articles ordered for 1891-92.

Issues.

553 annual and 289 supplemental, or in all 842 indents were complied with against 1,001 in the previous year. The following is a comparative table showing the issues to several departments:—

Departments.	Issues in 1891-92.	Issues in 1892-93.
Imperial.	RS.	RS.
Postal department	2,163	7,685
Telegraph department	1,311	1,213
Office of the Resident in Mysore	602	601
Census establishment	1,579	115
Regiments of other Presidencies in Upper Burma	21	22
Meteorological Reporter	545	649
Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta .	6,370	...
Total ...	12,651	10,285
Provincial.		
Land revenue	1,39,265	1,54,564
Salt	21,782	24,745
Stamps	220	160
Customs	473	428
Forest	10,088	12,341
Registration	29,494	33,733
General administration	19,531	7,750
Law and justice—judicial	25,245	28,664
Law and justice—jails	1,325	4,435
Police	16,874	17,475
Marine	114	77
Education	4,098	2,328
Ecclesiastical department	372	376
Medical department	2,909	3,148
Political do.	422	426
Scientific and other minor departments	2,194	2,115
Stationery and printing	33,870	29,702
Civil works	36,022	20,691
Army and military departments	32,745	30,044
Port funds	891	693
	3,77,934	3,73,895
Issues on payment	33,328	29,612
Adjustments, &c.	20,201	35,949
Total ...	4,44,114	4,49,741

The portion debitable to Provincial funds fell from 3·77 to 3·73 lakhs in spite of the fact that 13 offices, in addition to those of previous years, were supplied with stationery. The fluctuations in the figures against several departments were due to unpunctual submission of indents. The value of stores at the commencement of the year was 3·29 lakhs and at its close 3·57 lakhs.

A net saving of Rs. 36,400 was effected by the substitution of country for European articles. The increase on the amount for the previous year (Rs. 3,458) is accounted for partly by larger local purchases and partly by the fall in the rate of exchange adopted in comparing English prices. Substitution of country for European articles.

The cash receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 34,814 and Rs. 2,82,452 against Rs. 41,350 and Rs. 2,01,984, respectively, in the previous year. Cash account.

In 1891–92 there was an increase in the consumption of printing paper, fuchsine, tape and twine and a decrease under other articles, but this compares favorably with the results of the two preceding years in which there was an increase in all articles excepting writing paper. Consumption.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1892–93.)

The cash realizations amounted to Rs. 29,992 or Rs. 2,662 in excess of the previous year, the increase being in subscriptions and sales of law reports and the Public Works and Civil Account Codes. There was a decrease in the receipts for advertisements on the law report wrapper. The total receipts were Rs. 55,233 against Rs. 54,000 in 1891–92. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 2,29,726, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,32,438 against Rs. 2,20,469 in 1891–92, the increase being made up of items of Rs. 852 for overtime, Rs. 4,697 for convict labour caused by the enhanced rates allowed for prisoners, Rs. 1,918 for pensions and Rs. 9,710 for miscellaneous charges under depreciation and interest on plant. There was an increase in the issues of publications to public offices. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 3,37,914. The value of the materials received from England was Rs. 4,166 against Rs. 5,196 in 1891–92. The stores received amounted in value to Rs. 42,531 against Rs. 39,725 in the previous year. Accounts.

There was little variation in the work done during the year. Volume II, part II, of Dr. Hultzsch's South Indian Inscriptions was completed, and part III was in hand. The Village Post Directory, in three volumes, was in progress; the "Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of British Administration" was issued, and a second edition was in hand; a Hand-book of Procedure and Precedents, and The Váijayanti of Yádavaprakása were finished; and an Alphabetical Index of Manuscripts in the Government Oriental MSS. Library was nearly completed. The Census Report volume and two-thirds of the two statistical volumes were in type. Work was undertaken for 266 offices and departments. The expenditure for printing, binding and paper for the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 8,957, bringing the cost to total Rs. 64,000. The cost for printing was Rs. 2,34,774 against Rs. 2,17,296 in the preceding year. The matter set up and remade-up during the year is shown below:— Printing.

—	1892–93.	1891–92.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	184,239	170,894	+ 13,345
Remade-up pages	17,582	15,373	+ 2,209
Impressions struck off	20,905,703	22,863,150	− 1,957,447
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	4,731	4,505	+ 226
Impressions struck off	24,169,099	20,421,892	+ 3,747,207

At the Government Press there was an increase of 9 pies in the cost per page (As. 14–10) and of As. 6–4 in the cost per 1,000 impressions (Rs. 1–6–5); at the Penitentiary Branch there was a decrease of 1 pie in the cost per page (Rs. 1–1–6) and an increase of As. 1–5 in the cost per 1,000 impressions (As. 12–3). The bulk of the increased work done was due to larger indents for blank forms. The value of the binding done was Rs. 23,421, or Rs. 2,472 less than in 1891–92.

The foundry was closed for five weeks whilst the casting room was being enlarged. In November 3 casting machines were received, raising the number of Type foundry

machines in use to 9. 1 type mould, 334 punches, and 293 matrices were made. The outturn was the largest since the development of the foundry; it consisted of 10,274 lbs. of English types, 1,906 lbs. of vernacular types, 3,328 lbs. of spaces, 10,744 lbs. of quadrats, 7,633 lbs. of leads, 3,580 lbs. of quotations, 932 lbs. of stereotype plates, and 112 lbs. of clumps, &c. 38,609 lbs. of metal were cast, being an increase of 2,033 lbs. over the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 12,624-1-9.

Miscellaneous

On the 31st March 1893, the establishment consisted of 1,091 employés. The average monthly earnings of the compositors were Rs. 13-5-7 at the Government Press and Rs. 9-3-11 at the Penitentiary Branch; in 1891-92 the averages were Rs. 15-1-1 and Rs. 10-7-5, respectively.

Expenditure.

The value of all the work done and the expenditure, as contrasted with the figures of the previous year, are shown below:—

Expenditure.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Cost of work done.	1892-93.	1891-92.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government Press.					
Printing	1,85,184 0 7	1,77,806 14 8	To cost of printing work done.	2,11,130 14 4	1,97,044 2 7
Binding	16,681 7 11	17,280 7 0	To cost of binding work done.	17,284 10 8	18,682 11 6
Type foundry	11,850 0 2	10,517 12 6	To cost of types, &c., cast.	12,624 1 9	11,564 7 10
Miscellaneous	27,324 2 1	21,686 3 9			
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	21,703 15 1	19,206 3 2	To cost of printing work done.	23,643 6 2	20,252 5 5
Binding	5,995 0 4	7,119 1 2	To cost of binding work done.	6,136 2 11	7,210 3 11
Miscellaneous	2,080 9 8	1,137 5 0			
Total ..	2,70,819 3 10	2,54,753 15 3	Total ...	2,70,819 3 10	2,54,753 15 3

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1892.)

Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1892 are compared below with those of 1891:—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1891	12,437	1,61,265	1,57,959	29,569	1,29,853	1,59,422
1892	15,743	1,68,451	1,56,181	30,601	1,22,146	1,52,748

Of the outturn, Rs. 47,188 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The value of stock decreased by Rs. 4,537. There were 17 apprentices at the beginning of 1892 and 11 at its close.

Branch accounts.

The net outturn, receipts and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch are compared below with those of 1891:—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.		
				Work done for Government.	Work done for outsiders.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1891	2,379	17,686	16,433	9,291	8,209	17,500
1892	3,632	15,635	17,548	9,671	7,607	17,278

The balance of outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,288.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1892–93.)

The following statement shows the value of the work turned out by the several district presses and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	1891–92.			1892–93.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	7,377	1,587	3,023	6,298	1,324	2,614
Vizagapatam	4,290	2,542	2,293	4,372	600	2,900
Gódávari	5,237	2,180	2,652	5,639	1,685	2,503
Kistna	5,059	2,404	2,653	5,363	679	2,743
Nellore	7,246	648	3,430	8,008	814	4,194
Cuddapah	6,783	853	2,640	8,213	364	2,503
Anantapur	4,910	1,200	3,007	5,644	1,256	3,008
Bellary	7,388	1,375	2,791	5,570	1,557	2,829
Kurnool	7,982	2,051	2,906	6,271	1,462	2,721
Chingleput	5,514	1,418	2,272	4,938	930	2,442
North Arcot...	8,278	2,147	3,463	6,563	2,082	3,355
South Arcot...	7,512	2,202	2,409	7,781	845	2,771
Tanjore	11,593	2,541	4,596	10,779	2,272	4,365
Trichinopoly	5,958	1,551	2,414	6,603	1,158	2,421
Madura	7,694	2,458	3,582	7,111	1,865	4,242
Tinnevelly	6,865	3,583	2,674	6,414	1,842	2,494
Coimbatore	7,716	1,667	3,661	7,576	880	2,984
Nílgiris	2,892	884	2,596	3,250	999	2,574
Salem	8,944	1,407	3,224	8,155	474	2,750
South Canara	5,657	2,318	4,964	5,536	2,019	2,441
Malabar	9,065	2,514	3,124	8,378	1,971	3,592
Total ...	1,43,960	39,630	64,374	1,38,462	27,078	62,446

The value of work turned out amounted to Rs. 1,38,462 as against Rs. 1,43,960 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due (1) to the adoption of reduced rates of printing charges, (2) to the discontinuance of the publication of lists of assessees under the Income Tax Act II of 1886, and (3) to the printing of gazette supplements at the Government Press, Madras.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1892.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1892 is compared below with that of the previous year:—

—	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
A.—Medico-legal investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	136	116	674	499
Blood stains, &c.	37	44	143	172
Seminal stains	4	3	6	7
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	77	84	211	214
Total ...	254	247	1,034	892
B.—Miscellaneous analyses.				
For Government departments and municipalities	697	745	697	745
For private parties and firms	46	26	46	26
Spirits tested for obscured strength for the Customs department	692	1,136	692	1,136
Total ...	1,435	1,907	1,435	1,907
Grand Total ...	1,689	2,154	2,469	2,799

The total number of analyses appears less than in the year immediately preceding on account of the transfer to the Customs House of the spirit-testing work which was tentatively undertaken for a year by desire of Government.

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Information regarding cases of suspected human poisoning is given in the following statement :—

Year.	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1891 ..	83	46	55·42	33	15	45·45	116	61	52·58
1892 ...	107	67	62 61	29	13	44·82	136	80	58·82

Inorganic poisons were found in 57 cases as against 39 in 1891 and 59 in 1890. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 58, or 19 more than in the previous year ; 45 of these were due to inorganic and 13 to organic poisons as against 26 and 13, the corresponding figures for 1891.

Other medico-legal investigations.

Poison was detected in 66 of the cases of suspected cattle poisoning, arsenic being the agent used in no less than 62 of these cases : the percentage of detections was 85·7 as against 77·4 in the previous year. Blood was detected in 31 of the 37 cases in which examinations were made : all the examinations of suspected seminal stains yielded negative results.

Miscellaneous analyses.

There were 692 samples of spirits tested for obscuration for the Customs department, and 332 analyses of salt for the Board of Revenue. 109 examinations of water were made for Government, municipalities and private individuals.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1892–93.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1893 is compared below with the number on the 1st April 1892. The appointments include those of 2 Statutory Civilians.

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments. 1891–92.	Total number of appointments. 1892–93.	Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans. 1891–92.	Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans. 1892–93.	Percentage of Muhammadans. 1891–92.	Percentage of Muhammadans. 1892–93.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Rs. 250 and less	29,080	29,424	5,597	5,525	19·2	18·8	– ·4
„ 250 to 500	3,785	3,939	216	223	5·7	5·7	...
„ 500 to 1,000	2,093	1,965	88	85	4·2	4·3	+ ·1
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,134	1,343	44	57	3·8	4·2	+ ·4
„ 2,500 to 5,000	394	403	13	12	3·2	3·0	– ·2
„ 5,000 to 10,000	219	214	4	3	1·8	1·4	– ·4
Total ...	36,705	37,288	5,962	5,905	16·26	15·84	– ·42

The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population was 6·2 per cent., while the percentage of Muhammadans employed to the total number of employés was 15·9. Out of the 5,905 employed, 4,975 held appointments in the Police department against 5,053 in the previous year. 25 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—Character of the Surface.

Nature of different tracts	Name, area and physical description of each tract	Where situated—in British or Native territory

The Survey of no district was completed during the year.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Climate for the year* 1892.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.
Amini Divi	...	34·40	9·07	...	91·9	78·7	96·0	70·3	85·5	77·5	88·7	73·9	86·2	72·3	88·3	67·1		8	5
Bangalore	5·29	18·87	5·96	20·12	91·4	68·3	95·2	64·0	80·1	66·1	85·9	64·2	80·5	57·8	83·1	52·7	4	8	5
Bellary	1·22	16·45	5·87	23·54	103·4	78·2	107·7	73·9	90·1	74·6	95·9	71·9	84·5	59·5	86·6	53·2	2	8	4
Cochin	25·06	85·28	25·04	135·38	88·5	74·4	92·3	71·2	82·8	73·8	88·2	70·7	88·5	72·1	91·3	67·8	1	8	3
Coimbatore	6·12	4·99	3·78	14·89	92·7	72·1	96·8	68·1	88·2	69·6	91·3	65·6	87·7	65·5	90·8	61·1	4	6	4
Cuddapah	0.59	34·09	11·04	45·72	108·3	85·3	113·3	80·9	93·3	77·3	99·2	71·7	85·3	64·2	88·0	58·8	2	8	3
Kurnool	2·88	26·10	9·25	38·23	105·4	81·9	111·6	73·0	90·7	74·8	96·0	72·4	84·3	57·7	87·0	51·2	1	8	3
Madras	0·82	28·92	12·30	42·04	100·7	82·5	108·4	79·1	93·4	78·0	98·8	71·0	84·5	68·4	86·9	64·8	3	7	5
Madura	5·49	15·52	10·97	31·98	99·4	78·1	104·0	73·5	94·2	76·6	99·9	72·0	85·6	69·6	87·3	65·6	3	4	3
Mangalore	20·17	106·83	16·19	143·19	88·9	76·5	92·3	71·9	83·2	74·3	87·8	71·4	89·2	69·1	93·8	65·0	4	9	3
Masulipatam	0·93	37·14	26·88	64·95	103·4	84·1	114·7	81·1	92·2	78·4	98·2	73·6	82·0	65·1	85·0	60·2	4	8	4
Mercara	12·32	99·96	7·44	119·72	79·4	64·4	86·2	61·0	67·7	62·9	75·6	60·7	74·2	57·5	76·6	53·9	5	9	6
Negapatam	1·84	12·90	17·05	31·79	101·3	81·2	106·7	72·7	94·8	77·1	99·7	72·2	80·8	70·9	83·2	67·2	5	7	7
Rajahmundry	1·75	37·62	12·45	51·82	108·1	84·3	116·1	78·6	89·8	77·9	96·0	72·1	85·1	63·0	89·0	58·9	4	6	3
Salem	8·53	22·00	6·70	37·23	100·7	76·0	105·6	68·3	92·0	73·0	97·2	70·8	88·6	64·6	92·0	58·1	2	7	5
Secunderabad	0.82	37·17	12·97	50·96	105·6	80·2	109·7	71·8	88·6	72·2	96·9	70·4	81·7	56·4	85·2	50·9	3	8	3
Trichinopoly	2·62	15·07	11·37	29·06	104·1	80·0	108·7	73·9	96·0	78·1	102·1	74·9	87·7	69·0	90·2	65·0	4	7	5
Wellington	10·17	14·96	14·10	39·23	75·5	57·7	80·0	53·8	70·0	57·8	75·0	53·2	67·4	45·5	71·8	38·4	2	7	4

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—*Native States for the year* 1892–93.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to the census taken in 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance.	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum	2,555,074	Rs. 84,11,578	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, 30 artillery with six guns, drummers, fifers, and band not included.	None ..	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams. Rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dhall, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, *salt*, *arrack*, *cotton cloths* and yarn, coir-rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—Plumbago is found in the Neduvangad taluk, and a mine is now being worked.
2. Cochin	Feudatory ...	In money, Rs. 2,00,000 ..	722,906	Rs. 17,72,252-6-1	363 men	None ...	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamom, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir-yarn, coir-mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukkóttai	Do. ..	None	373,610	Rs.10,00,000 inclusive of jágír, devastánam and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.	157 men	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi or red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Banganapalle	Do.	None	35,606	Rs. 2,22,900 ..	None	None	'Jonna' (Holcus sorghum), 'sazza' (Holcus spicatus), 'korra' (Panicum italicum), 'arika' (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered work and a small diamond mine.
5. Sandúru	Do. ..	None	10,532	Rs. 50,648	None	None ...	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel leaves.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—*continued.*

(4)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1892–93.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Mahárája Sir Ráma Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Fellow of the Madras University.	The Mahárája (Regent) ...	*Caste.*—Kshatriya *Race.*—Race of Seraman Perumál. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	35	.	Ruling the country.	Yes, the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
Prince Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Rájá (nephew)		28	..	Private life.				
Prince Rama Varma ...	The First Prince (do.)		25	...	Do.				
Prince Marthanda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).	The Second Prince (do.)		21	..	Do.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swarúpam.									
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Virakérala Varma, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Perumpadappu Swarúpam.	Rájá	*Caste.*—Kshatriya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	47	Private tuition in English, Malayálam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sanad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKKÓTTAI.									
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadámba Das, Rájá Márthánda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahádur, Pudukkóttai State, Tondaiman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar *Religion.*—Hinduism, Siva sect.	17	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College).	Being a minor, the young Rájá is being educated and trained up, the State being administered by a Regent.	Has sanad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.	
Principal male member of the Rájá's family.—Bálasubramania Raghunátha Tondaiman, cousin of His Highness the Rájá.	Has a jágir which has descended to him from his father, the Rájá's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	30	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jagirdar			Has two sons.	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khán Bahádur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Nawáb of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawáb Ghulám 'Ali Khán Bahádur,	Nawáb of Banganapalle ...	Musalmán, Shia sect and Saiyid.	45	By private tutor	In administering his state.	.		Three sons.	

Saiyid Murtuza' Ali Khán Bahádur, brother of the present Nawáb.	Under the control of the Nawáb ...	Do. do. ...	40	Do. ...	In administering his jágir.	..	......		
Saiyid Ghulám 'Ali Khán Bahádur, first son of the present Nawáb.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. .	19	Do. ...	In reading ..	.	..		
Saiyid Asad 'Ali Khán Bahádur, second son of the present Nawáb.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	13	Do. ...	Do. .	..	...		
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khán Bahádur, third son of the present Nawáb.	Do. do. .	Do. do. ...	6	Do. ...	Do.	...			
5. SANDUR.									
Ramachandra Vittal Rao Sáhib, Ghorepadai, descended from Maloji Rao Ghorepadai, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	Rájá	Marátha .. .	43	Privately .	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sanad.	Yes ...	Yes	The Rájá died on the 3rd December 1892.
Venkat Ráo Sáhib Hindu Rao Ghorepadai.	Minor Rájá	Do. .. .	under 1 year.		.	Do. . .	Do.		Born 10th July 1892.
Maloji Ráo Balla Sáhib Ghorepadai .	Brother of the late Rájá	Do.	36	Privately	As Manager of the Sandúr State.	Do.	Do. ...	Non .	

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.	—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam.	Civil … District Judge	1	8,369	1,896,803	Berhampur … 25,653	6,938
	Civil … District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	5				
	Revenue … Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	11				
	Agency … Agency Judge	1				
	Agency … Assistant Judges	3				
	Agency … Hill Munsifs	7				
Vizagapatam.	Civil … District Judge	1	17,242	2,802,992	Vizagapatam .. 34,487	12,982
	Civil … District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	5				
	Revenue … Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	23				
	Agency … Agency Judge	1				
	Agency … Assistant Judges	4				
	Agency … District Munsifs	11				
Gódávari.	Civil … District Judge	1	7,857	2,078,782	Cocanada … 40,553	2,612
	Civil … Sub-Judges	2				
	Civil … District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue … Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	12				
	Agency … Agency Judge	1				
	Agency … Assistant Judge	1				
	Agency … District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil … District Judge	1	8,397	1,855,582	Masulipatam .. 38,809	1,940
	Civil … District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue … Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil … District Judge	1	8,765	1,463,736	Nellore … 29,336	1,901
	Civil … District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	16				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue … Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil … District Judge	1	8,730	1,272,072	Cuddapah … 17,379	1,340
	Civil … District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue … Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil … District Munsifs	2	5,529	708,549	Anantapur … 6,994	967
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue … Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil … District Judge	1	5,907	900,126	Bellary … … 59,467	794
	Civil … Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil … District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue .. Collector	1				
	Revenue .. Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue .. Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil … District Judge	1	7,514	817,811	Kurnool … 24,376	786
	Civil … District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal … District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal … Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal … Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue … Collector	1				
	Revenue … Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue … Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892–93.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate .. ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (3rd do.). 1 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.). 3 — 30	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,106	6,61,111	13,79,808	18,15,990
Civil ... 23 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates .. 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates .. ... 4 — 40	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue .. ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... ... 116 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,715	9,22,850	15,78,189	22,87,964
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 8 Agency Magistrate (1st class). 1 Agency Magistrates (2nd do.). 5 Special Magistrate (1st do.). 1 Do. (2nd do.). 1 Do. (3rd do.). 1 *Magisterial Benches* ... ... 3 — 46	Civil ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 *Do. (Agency)* ... 80 Revenue ... .. 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,090	10,34,178	48,62,275	66,94,481
Civil ... 7 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 28 Do. (3rd do.). 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.). 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 2 — 43	Civil ... ... 78 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 78	20 25 12 25	1,221	6,13,787	52,24,701	66,85,928
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 5 Sheristadar Magistrates ... 4 — 41	Civil ... ... 100 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 70	37 24 10 24	1,161	5,23,492	25,41,940	29,69,461
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 Magisterial Bench (3rd class). 1 Stationary Sub-Magistrates .. 8 — 32	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 37 Revenue 80	25 29 10 29	1,024	5,41,227	20,37,874	25,73,008
Civil .. 2 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 17 Do. (3rd do.) 4 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 26	Civil ... 65 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	540	3,17,537	11,18,997	16,08,293
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 19 Do. (3rd do.). 2 Special Magistrate (3rd do.). 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.). 3 — 32	Civil .. ... 75 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 62	30 25·5 11·5 25·5	688	6,25,407	14,16,575	21,69,169
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Special Magistrates (1st class). 2 Special Magistrate (3rd do.). 1 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 34	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	1,211	5,67,272	14,96,721	20,08,820

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.	——	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras.	Civil …	1	29	452,518	Madras .. 452,518	21
	Criminal .. Presidency Magistrates …	2				
	Revenue …	1				
Chingleput.	Civil … District Judge …	1	2,842	1,136,928	Saidapet … 5,702	2,073
	District Munsifs …	4				
	Small Cause Judge …	1				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	3				
	Cantonment Magistrates …	3				
	Sub-Magistrates …	10				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	3				
	Tahsildars …	6				
North Arcot.	Civil … District Judge …	1	7,616	2,180,487	Chittoor … 9,9 5	3,724
	District Munsifs …	5				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	20				
	Revenue .. Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions …	16				
South Arcot.	Civil .. District Judge …	1	5,216	2,162,851	Cuddalore … 47,355	2,948
	District Munsifs …	6				
	Criminal .. District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	17				
	Revenue Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars …	8				
Tanjore.	Civil .. District Judge …	1	3,710	2,228,114	Tanjore … 54,390	3,883
	Sub-Judges …	3				
	District Munsifs …	11				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	5				
	Sub-Magistrates …	19				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	5				
	Tahsildars …	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil .. District Judge …	1	3,631	1,372,717	Trichinopoly … 90,609	1,634
	District Munsifs …	4				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	3				
	Sub-Magistrates …	10				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	3				
	Tahsildars …	5				
Madura.	Civil … District Judge …	1	8,808	2,608,404	Madura … 87,428	5,404
	Sub-Judges …	2				
	District Munsifs …	6				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	21				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Division …	14				
Tinnevelly.	Civil … District Judge …	1	5,384	1,916,095	Tinnevelly … 24,768	1,621
	Sub-Judge …	1				
	District Munsifs …	7				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	16				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars …	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil … District Judge …	1	7,860	2,004,839	Coimbatore … 46,383	1,558
	District Munsifs …	5				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	16				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars …	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil … Sub-Judge …	1	957	99,797	Ootacamund … 15,053	48
	District Munsif …	1				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrate …	1				
	Sub-Magistrates …	3				
	Revenue … Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officer …	1				
	Deputy Tahsildars …	3				
Salem.	Civil … District Judge …	1	7,529	1,962,591	Salem … 67,710	4,429
	District Munsifs …	4				
	Criminal … District Magistrate …	1				
	Divisional Magistrates …	4				
	Sub-Magistrates …	19				
	Revenue .. Collector …	1				
	Divisional Officers …	4				
	Tahsildars …	9				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892–93—*continued.*

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil 11 Revenue 2	Four	Civil 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates 5 Revenue 7	3 2·5 3	1,106	33,66,989	82,142	24,51,847
Civil ... 6 Revenue 1	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class) 3 2nd-class Magistrates 16 Magisterial Benches 5 — 28	Civil 36 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 26 Revenue 75	9 18 9 18	606	8,44,510	17,41,079	21,97,335
Civil .. 6 Revenue 5	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrates 1 2nd-class Magistrates . 27 3rd-class Magistrates .. 8 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 Magisterial Benches . 5 — 45	Civil 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 80 Revenue 95	20 28 14 28	1,353	10,59,086	31,88,407	45,62,443
Civil ... 7 Revenue . 7	District Magistrate . .. 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 9 Magisterial Benches ... .. 2 Special Magistrates . 3 — 40	Civil . .. 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 64	28 38 21 38	931	6,53,968	38,76,830	49,80,736
Civil ... 15 Revenue . 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates 5 Other Magistrates (2nd class) 25 Do. (3rd do.) 3 Special Magistrates .. . 4 Magisterial Benches . 5 — 43	Civil . .. 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue . 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,217	14,90,926	43,27,075	64,83,464
Civil . 5 Revenue .. 4	District Magistrate . .. 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 2nd-class Magistrates . 13 3rd-class Magistrates . . 3 Magisterial Benches . 2 Special Magistrate (3rd class) 1 — 23	Civil . .. 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates 32 Revenue . 46	15 15 9·5 15	723	5,09,906	14,99,947	21,43,036
Civil ... 9 Revenue . 5	District Magistrate ... .. 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates .. 6 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 2 — 37	Civil ... 76 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 40 Revenue 87	24 24 13 26	1,100	10,11,996	20,96,785	33,95,658
Civil . 9 Revenue . 5	District Magistrate . ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 4 2nd-class Magistrates . . 19 3rd-class Magistrates 5 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) 4 — 38	Civil . ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 30 Revenue . . 50	16 19 9 19	1,044	6,87,007	26,91,873	35,49,684
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates . 5 2nd-class Magistrates .. 24 Magisterial Benches . 3 — 33	Civil 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 98 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates . 52 Revenue 98	22 28 9 28	880	11,70,912	27,96,603	38,60,278
Civil ... 2 Revenue .. 2	District Magistrate .. .. 1 Divisional Magistrate .. 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates . 2 2nd-class Magistrates .. 3 Special Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Bench .. .. 1 — 10	Civil .. . 52 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 35 Revenue 35	35 14 13 14	189	4,40,837	1,37,099	3,91,586
Civil ... 5 Revenue . 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... .. 25 3rd-class Magistrates .. . 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 6 — 41	Civil .. .. 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates . 50 Revenue 69	27 26 12 26	1,090	7,83,931	31,30,092	40,40,885

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.	—		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
South Canara.	Civil ...	District Judge	1	3,902	1,056,081	Mangalore 40,922	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ..	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ...	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil ...	District Judges	2	5,586	2,652,565	Calicut . 66,078	436
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	20				
	Criminal ...	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	6				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue ...	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	. .	141,380	35,630,440	..	59,321

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891; the figures relating to Sandúrú, Banganapalle and Pudukkóttai have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 9,217 and Rs. 1,83,86,384, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 9,217; assessed taxes, Rs. 60,096; salt, Rs. 1,69,94,837; stamps, Rs. 2,425; abkári, Rs. 10,26,288 and opium, Rs. 2,93,521. The salt revenue according to divisions was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue.
	RS.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjám)	15,18,834
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjám and Vizagapatam)	21,94,032
3. Cocanada	9,59,717
4. Masulipatam division (Gódávari and Kistna)	6,84,727
5. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	20,78,832
6. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	42,47,174
7. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	18,59,051
8. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	33,43,918
9. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,03,157
10. Arcot	462
11. Erode	4,713
12. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	220
Total ...	1,69,94,837

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1892–93—*continued.*

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 8 Revenue 4	District Magistrate ... . 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 2nd-class Magistrates . . 11 3rd-class Magistrates . 5 Magisterial Benches . 2 Special Magistrate . 1 — 23	Civil 46 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 46 Revenue . 66	14 21 12 21	560	4,85,954	13,15,958	19,42,739
Civil ... 26 Revenue 7	District Magistrate . 1 Divisional Magistrates . 6 Other Magistrates (1st class) 1 2nd-class Magistrates .. .. 28 3rd-class Magistrates . . 5 Magisterial Benches 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 — 49	Civil 40 Criminal— (a) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (b) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates . . 34 Revenue .. 128	18 44 17 48	1,351	15,88,023	19,77,481	33,21,127
305	738	...	...	21,906	* 1,99,00,936	5,05,18,451	7,21,28,882

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 15,25,901, and Rs. 21,69,574, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkári.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.
	RS.
Balasor	58,463
Chatrapur (Puri)	32,323
Do. (Madras)	41,953
Chicacole	1,23,895
Cocanada	89,088
Masulipatam	73,552
Nellore	83,079
Chingleput	1,29,630
Arcot	1,21,871
Negapatam	1,74,035
Tinnevelly	1,31,176
Erode	1,19,724
Calicut	1,78,278
Central office	94,291
Deputy Commissioners and establishment	52,972
Madras town Abkári	21,551
Total ...	15,25,901

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.
Construction—	
	RS.
Anantapur	16,384
Architect	70,822
Bellary	47,217
Buckingham Canal	56,502
Chingleput	54,044
Coimbatore	46,351
Cuddapah	47,650
Ganjám	55,522
Gódávari, Eastern	72,208
Do. Western	89,927
Gudiváda	32,687
Kistna, Eastern	80,431
Do. Western	74,676
Kurnool	89,826
Madura	53,838
Negapatam	41,965
Nellore	86,744
North Arcot	69,427
Periyár, No. I	1,06,747
Do. ,, II	52,851
P.W. Stores	10,598
P.W. Workshop	15,915
Rushikulya	58,704
Salem	36,303
South Arcot	57,644
Tanjore	60,565
Construction—*continued.*	
	RS.
Tank Restoration Scheme	37,790
Tinnevelly	51,519
Trichinopoly	39,690
Vizagapatam	46,877
West Coast	48,238
Examiner's Division	— 590
Ramnád	32
Direction—	
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	28,429
Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	27,165
Do. do. 3rd ,, ...	27,524
Do. do. 4th ,, ...	31,060
Do. do. 5th ,, ...	28,929
Do. do. 6th ,, ...	32,024
Tank Restoration Scheme	9,148
Secretary to Government, General Branch	97,290
Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	59,686
Accounts—	
Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,19,215
Total ...	21,69,574

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—*For the year* 1892–93.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number of persons per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjám	Particulars not available.	Do.	314,379	427,800	491,039	336,302	333,689	318	329	1,589,477	325	195	198	1,809	1,534,086	5,443	9
Vizagapatam			413,605	559,502	601,450	400,594	380,982	318	365	1,943,211	421	338	679	1,997	1,919,070	21,058	11
Gódávari			368,185	552,383	599,920	409,663	389,060	315	304	1,951,645	407	346	555	7,721	1,903,562	39,395	41
Kistna			339,967	567,618	556,017	370,470	360,938	264	275	1,855,582	221	246	312	67,966	1,678,333	108,567	14
Nellore			273,815	466,843	464,018	269,383	262,754	382	356	1,463,736	167	135	244	46,797	1,337,979	78,185	11
Cuddapah			270,121	425,254	409,471	220,856	216,027	230	234	1,272,072	146	131	224	9,370	1,112,727	119,564	29
Anantapur			140,199	233,086	219,490	129,095	126,654	110	105	708,549	134	102	303	1,378	655,105	51,533	313
Bellary			170,929	286,817	273,273	172,009	167,649	176	202	900,126	151	1,124	712	3,117	807,507	85,770	1,463
Kurnool			172,168	267,489	261,473	146,451	141,988	196	214	817,811	109	69	82	22,581	697,616	97,116	39
Madras			60,103	149,713	151,588	76,043	75,055	61	58	452,518	15,604	4,229	11,945	23,570	358,997	53,184	410
Chingleput			177,394	343,778	355,917	228,930	228,132	68	103	1,136,928	100	1,505	1,527	15,939	1,091,376	26,256	326
North Arcot			344,091	674,180	670,782	420,126	414,915	233	251	2,180,487	286	227	675	14,101	2,061,105	96,238	8,130
South Arcot			314,343	658,902	665,274	420,078	418,264	154	179	2,162,851	415	160	356	54,325	2,043,679	58,661	5,652
Tanjore			406,329	646,937	743,771	419,034	418,213	74	85	2,228,114	601	303	741	84,327	2,022,300	119,861	570
Trichinopoly			240,816	406,214	451,358	257,236	257,639	118	152	1,372,717	378	265	726	69,410	1,264,037	38,271	1
Madura			506,312	753,098	863,116	498,076	493,232	394	488	2,608,404	296	268	374	99,789	2,347,697	160,144	85
Tinnevelly			421,828	566,282	619,379	367,006	363,032	179	217	1,916,095	356	227	166	145,569	1,674,150	95,951	30
Coimbatore			424,564	582,214	626,080	399,374	396,953	112	106	2,004,859	255	235	694	14,637	1,945,010	43,947	305
Nilgiris			21,200	38,286	26,749	17,861	16,888	8	5	99,797	104	1,790	1,236	8,600	83,531	4,600	4
Salem			401,081	577,300	616,808	384,193	384,002	128	160	1,962,591	261	319	188	17,661	1,882,409	61,505	208
South Canara*			189,584	298,355	331,828	212,438	210,195	144	121	1,056,081	271	153	204	76,902	862,573	111,983	10,202
Malabar			452,060	767,849	816,571	546,292	521,418	220	215	2,652,565	475	1,064	4,193	42,374	1,834,298	769,857	605
Total ...			6,423,073	10,249,900	10,798.372	6,701,510	6,577,679	4,211	4,524	34,336,196	281	13,431	26,632	824,363	31,147,237	2,247,172	28,461
Banganapalle			7,420	12,363	11,959	5,660	5,506	3	5	35,496	139		.	57	28,344	7,094	..
Sandúrú			2,418	3,649	3,664	2,070	2,005	...		11,388	71	5	12	22	9,481	1,868	
Pudukkóttai			69,691	108,664	125,853	69,232	69,315	16	16	373,096	339	15	16	13,782	347,978	11,304	.
Total ...			79,529	124,676	141,476	76,962	76,826	19	21	419,980	277	20	28	13,861	385,803	20,266	.
Agency ... Ganjám			71,492	86,979	80,455	65,955	62,399	5,902	5,636	307,326	88	7	1	513	86,774	71	.
Agency ... Vizagapatam			189,085	198,416	190,839	126,591	120,066	115,155	108,714	859,781	68	9	1	129	639,191	1,496	..
Agency ... Gódávari			26,340	37,615	36,219	27,152	26,136	9	6	127,137	12	15	8	419	125,043	1,647	...
Total ...			286,917	323,010	307,513	219,698	208,601	121,066	114,356	1,291,214	68	31	10	1,061	851,008	3,214	
Grand Total ...			6,789,519	10,697,586	11,247,361	6,998,170	6,863,106	125,296	118,901	36,050,420	253	13,482	26,670	839,285	32,384,048	2,270,652	28,461

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(6)—*For the year* 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*cont.* Others (including not stated).	Occupation. Male agriculturists (adults).	Occupation. Male non-agriculturists (adults).	Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ganjám	47,647	226,855	200,945	1, Uriya (797,132) ; 2, Telugu (722,287) ; 3, Savara (40,192) ; 4, Khond (17,190) ; 5, Hindustani (8,373)	20,465	7,445
Vizagapatam	58	321,327	238,175	1, Telugu (1,881,678) ; 2, Uriya (27,916) ; 3, Gadaba (15,602) ; 4, Hindustani (11,071)	11,066	11,455
Gódávari	25	317,870	234,513	1, Telugu (1,914,769) ; 2, Hindustáni (27,913)	92	
Kistna	144	326,152	241,466	1, Telugu (1,739,326) ; 2, Hindustáni (95,663) ; 3, Yerukala (9,900)		
Nellore	385	235,669	231,174	1, Telugu (1,364,445) ; 2, Hindustáni (64,692) ; 3, Tamil (26,984)	55	
Cuddapah	27	257,021	168,233	1, Telugu (1,139,891) ; 2, Hindustáni (96,723) ; 3, Canarese (10,617) ; 4, Tamil (6,262) ; 5, Yerukala (5,989) , 6, Máráthi (5,747).		
Anantapur	15	135,039	98,047	1, Telugu (570,921) ; 2, Canarese (79,486) ; 3, Hindustani (41,304) ; 4, Marathi (5,840)		
Bellary	13	184,208	102,609	1, Canarese (518,585) ; 2, Telugu (267,327) ; 3, Hindustáni (74,520) ; 4, Tamil (11,792) , 5, Marathi (10,679) , 6, Lambadi (7,099).		
Kurnool	5	151,255	116,234	1, Telugu (717,140) ; 2, Hindustáni (78,183) ; 3, Canarese (8,532)		
Madras	185	6,650	143,063	1, Tamil (270,570) ; 2, Telugu (103,423) ; 3, Hindustáni (50,057) ; 4, English (16,071) ; 5, Marathi (5,392	1,541	893
Chingleput	19	203,959	139,819	1, Tamil (863,094) ; 2, Telugu (242,737) ; 3, Hindustáni (19,266) ; 4, Canarese (5,070)	100	
North Arcot	11	455,984	218,196	1, Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2, Telugu (852,580) ; 3, Hindustáni (65,410); 4, Canarese (31,483) ; 5, Marathi (8,794)	612	
South Arcot	18	459,901	199,001	1, Tamil (1,882,159) ; 2, Telugu (227,056) ; 3, Hindustáni (34,684) ; 4, Canarese (13,089)	619	345
Tanjore	9	389,249	257,688	1, Tamil (2,095,135) ; 2, Telugu (80,630) ; 3, Patnul (18,069) ; 4, Marathi (13,631) , 5, Hindustani (11,846 6 Canarese (6,539).	17,426	35,806
Trichinopoly	4	274,693	131,521	1, Tamil (1,157,689) ; 2, Telugu (161,342) ; 3, Canarese (29,162) ; 4, Hindustani (15,947)		
Madura	47	481,982	271,116	1, Tamil (2,081,102) ; 2, Telugu (367,613) ; 3, Canarese (104,641) ; 4, Patnul (35,197) ; 5. Hindustani (14,424).	29,087	52,585
Tinnevelly	2	327,853	238,429	1, Tamil (1,627,915) ; 2, Telugu (259,018) ; 3, Canarese (14,776) ; 4, Hindustani (7,508)	52,218	49,015
Coimbatore	11	337,584	244,680	1, Tamil (1,297,174) ; 2, Telugu (440,307) ; 3, Canarese (238,114) ; 4, Hindustani (21,693)	16	
Nilgiris	36	22,063	16,223	1, Badaga (30,633) ; 2, Tamil (28,038) ; 3, Canarese (14,125) ; 4, Malayalam (8,775)		
Salem	1	380,711	196,589	1, Tamil (1,395,130) ; 2, Telugu (360,915) 3, Canarese (139,414) ; 4, Hindustani (47,240) ; 5, Marathi (8,651) , 6, Patnul (7,548).		
South Canara	64	179,417	118,938	1, Tulu (460,209) ; 2, Canarese (213,551) ; 3, Malayálam (191,696) ; 4, Konkani (130,191) ; 5, Marathi (34,925); 6, Hindustáni (16,602).		
Malabar	174	421,075	346,774	1, Malayálam (2,484,974) ; 2, Tamil (106,399) ; 3, Telugu (20,309) ; 4, Canarese (14,958) ; 5, Hindustani (7,424).		
Total	48,900	6,096,467	4,153,483		163,297	157,514
Banganapalle	1	5,666	6,697	1, Telugu (28,021) ; 2, Hindustáni (6,482)		
Sandúrú		2,137	1,512	1, *Canarese* (7,232)		
Pudukkóttai	1	76,868	31,796	1, Tamil (353,770) ; 2, Telugu (10,797)		
Total	2	84,671	40,005			
Agency { Ganjám	219,960	67,561	19,418	1, Khond (148,891) ; 2, Uriya (80,994) ; 3, Savara (61,056)		
Agency { Vizagapatam	218,955	120,294	78,122	1, Uriya (382,685) ; 2, Telugu (113,052) ; 3, Khond (24,509) ; 4, Poroja (15,037) ; 5, Gadaba (13,251) ; 6, Koya (7,762) ; 7, Gond (5,689).		
Agency { Gódávari	5	27,837	9,778	1, Telugu (96,784) ; 2, Koya (27,942)		
Total	438,920	215,692	107,318			
Grand Total	487,822	6,396,830	4,300,756		163,297	157,514

5

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1892–93.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1892.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1892.				Surveyed during 1892-93.			Cost of survey during 1892-93.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1893.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1893.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	3,451	1,662	1,564	88,880	26	4,43,429	267				..		3,451	1,662	1,564	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam ...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264	..		.			10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264
Gódávari ..	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,14,038	108	..				..	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,14,038	108
Do. Re-survey.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	680	680		20,509		680	680			20,509	30
Kistna	3,069	6,475	5,358	87,654	29	6,54,690	101	22			1,026	14,170	3,091	6,475	7,358	88,680	29	6,68,860	103
Do. Re-survey.	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	587	587	.	20,360	.	587	587			20,360	35
Kurnool ...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170	.	...				2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170
Bellary .. .	791	5,364	4,985	26,741	34	7,21,253	134	.	..	...			791	5,364	4,985	26,741	34	7,21,253	134
Anantapur ...	703	2,675	2,276	39,567	56	4,06,403	152	53	1,052	1,052	581	67,521	756	3,727	3,328	40,148	53	1,73,924	127
Cuddapah ...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225						3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225
Nellore	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106			.		.	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106
Chingleput ...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,72,458	176	..		.		.	716	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,72,458	176
Madras	...	27	27	.	...	57,208	2,119	.	..	...	..	...		27	27			57,208	2,119
North Arcot ...	4,652	2,854	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164	.	...	.	.	..	4,652	2,854	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164
South Arcot ..	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123	.			.		475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Salem	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138	.					4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138
Coimbatore ...	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183	..	..	..	...	...	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183
Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,38,223	1,048	..	..	..		1,041	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,39,264	1,050
Malabar ...	1,142	2,143	2,091	1,36,857	120	8,79,677	410	.	547	547	2,934	92,546	1,142	2,690	2,638	1,39,791	122	9,72,223	
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,721	2,145	9,697	10	2,24,555	83	...	...	..	98	.	945	2,721	2,145	9,795	10	2,24,555	83
Do. Re-survey.	..	932	932	..	.	17,931	19		1,068	1,068		38,649		2,000	2,000			56,580	28
Tanjore	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,03,210	272	..	.	..	.	188	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,03,398	273
Madura	5,420	3,133	2,634	1,86,336	34	6,81,773	218	...	.	.		1,554	5,120	3,133	2,631	1,86,336	34	6,83,327	218
Tinnevelly ...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225	...	...	.	.	..	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
South Canara ...	302	677	677	15,391	51	1,11,617	165	..	757	757	2,170	75,348	302	1,434	1,434	17,861	59	1,86,965	130
Total ...	57,871	68,502	55,761	21,07,489	Average 36	1,20,51,052	Average 176	75	4,691	4,691	7,109	3,31,886	57,946	73,193	60,452	21,14,598	Average 36	1,23,82,938	Average 169

NOTE.—The area previously surveyed up to 31st March 1892 in the Malabar District, viz. col. 3, 2,143 square miles and col. 4, 2,091 square miles is 63 square miles less than the figures as per last year's report. The difference is due to the correction of the area of the Ponnáni taluk on re-computation of the field area during 1892-93. As in previous years, this statement excludes the cost of demarcation and the expenditure of the Central Office.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(8)—*Settlement for the year* 1892–93.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		RS.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893–94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891–96	Gódávari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1895–1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1899–1905	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902–1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902–1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904–1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1893–1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907–1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903–1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907–1913	Ganjám.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910–1915	North Arcot.
	2,083	15,83,210	1914–1918	Madura.
	821	1,80,607	1917–1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	411	1,99,972	1910–1919	Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1919	Vizagapatam.
Total ...	43,443	2,44,62,487		
In progress ...	18,329			South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore and Malabar (except Wynaad).
Settlement during the year	961			The remaining portion of Chidambaram taluk, a portion of Vriddháchalam taluk in South Arcot and the Bellary taluk of Bellary district.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Statement showing the incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1892–93.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwari, Zamindári, or whole Inám.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 5).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area per acre: For total area (columns 5 and 9).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjám ...	Ryotwari	2,675,938	2,257,129	418,809	8,60,835	762,166	1 2 1	8,10,029	1 14 11	1 15 8	762,166	1 1 0	3	60,284
	Zamindári	2,589,411	813,440	1,775,971	4,35,027	1,041,701	0 6 8	4,35,027	0 3 11		1,041,701	0 6 8		
	Whole inám villages ...	90,811	90,811	..	24,684	92,936	0 4 3	...	..					
Vizagapatam ...	Ryotwari	932,409	752,115	180,294	4,86,817	299,436	1 10 0	4,38,588	2 6 11	2 10 6	299,436	1 7 5	7	130,183
	Zamindári	9,901,891		9,901,891	9,93,956	2,112,216	0 7 6	9,93,956	0 1 7		2,112,216	0 7 6		
	Whole inám villages ...	200,580	200,580	..	63,455	391,340	0 2 7	.	.		.			
Gódávari ...	Ryotwari	2,800,322	1,670,536	1,129,786	44,84,987	1,271,914	3 8 5	33,14,977	2 14 11	3 6 5	1,271,914	2 9 8	7	149,622
	Zamindári	2,037,538	165,551	1,871,987	7,31,603	725,680	1 0 2	7,31,603	0 6 3	.	725,680	1 0 2		
	Whole inám villages ...	191,547	191,547	.	51,770	81,188	0 10 2	...	.			.		
Kistna ...	Ryotwari	Collector's statement not received				1,395,829	Collector's statement not received.				1,395,829	.	4	93,490
	Zamindári					359,906					359,906			
	Whole inám villages ..					99,847								
Nellore ...	Ryotwari	2,901,760	1,357,940	1,543,820	22,22,197	852,744	2 9 8	24,13,361	1 9 0	1 15 4	852,744	2 13 3	2	10,196
	Zamindári	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,06,368	515,085	0 12 7	4,06,368	0 3 9		515,085	0 12 7		
	Whole inám villages ...	332,800	332,800	...	82,357	95,907	0 13 9	...	..					
Kurnool ...	Ryotwari	4,678,400	2,919,199	1,759,201	14,01,531	796,471	1 12 2	16,25,005	0 14 9	1 1 10	796,471	2 0 8	2	35,113
	Zamindári		.	.	...	.		..	...		.	.		
	Whole inám villages ...	130,560	130,560	...	10,692	21,340	0 8 0	...	...	.	.			
Bellary ...	Ryotwari	3,635,281	1,276,080	2,359,201	14,87,938	879,790	1 11 1	17,87,174	0 12 1	1 1 8	879,790	2 0 6	5	119,499
	Zamindári		...	...	...	.		...	...	.	.	..		
	Whole inám villages ...	140,407	140,407	...	12,875	20,336	0 10 2	...	..	...	.			
Anantapur ...	Ryotwari	3,281,876	1,063,902	2,217,974	10,73,523	682,945	1 9 2	13,25,524	0 9 7	1 6 6	682,945	1 15 1	1	10,283
	Zamindári			...	.	.	..	..	..	..	...			
	Whole inám villages ...	135,296	135,296	.	14,535	25,604	0 9 1	...	..					
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwari	5,313,212	3,538,911	1,774,301	20,01,017	1,208,859	1 10 6	20,02,994	1 2 1	1 4 6	1,208,859	1 10 6	1	17,379
	Zamindári	.	..	...				...	...	.				
	Whole inám villages .	274,850	274,850	...	39,363	63,213	0 10 0		..	..				
North Arcot ...	Ryotwari	2,612,036	1,407,077	1,204,959	22,72,288	1,385,783	1 10 3	23,62,074	1 15 5	2 7 11	1,385,783	1 11 3	7	121,667
	Zamindári	2,179,840		2,179,840	4,75,523	715,969	0 10 8	4,75,523	0 3 6	...	715,969	0 10 8		
	Whole inám villages ...	82,259	82,259	...	26,896	78,735	0 5 6	...	...	..	.			
Chingleput ...	Ryotwari	1,377,823	639,071	738,752	16,32,99[illegible]	843,856	1 15 0	16,84,785	2 4 6	2 5 0	843,856	1 15 11	2	55,685
	Zamindári	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,37[illegible]	153,218	0 10 8	1,02,376	0 7 2	.	153,248	0 10 8		
	Whole inám villages ...	200,010	200,010	...	72,15[illegible]	139,824	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	..		

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Statement showing the incidence of the Land Revenue on area and population in* 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwari, Zamindári or whole Inám.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 5).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area per acre: For total area (columns 5 and 9).	Incidence of Land Revenue on fully assessed area per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Madras ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	16,891 764 665	4,225 ... 665	12,666 764 ..	77,878 425 282	452,518	0 2 9	77,874 425	6 2 4 0 8 11 .	†2 4 5 .	452,518	0 2 9	1	452,518
South Arcot ..	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ..	3,061,186 166,177 58,026	1,232,217 152,255 58,026	1,828,969 13,922 ..	36,10,196 8,611 22,184	2,074,478 20,519 67,854	1 11 10 0 6 9 0 5 4	41,29,202 8,611 ..	2 4 1 0 9 5 .	2 15 0 ..	2,074,478 20,519 .	1 15 10 0 6 9 ...	4	92,211
Salem ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	Statement not received.				1,410,714 387,559 164,318	Statement not received.				1,410,714 387,559	. .	5	123,940
Coimbatore ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	4,873,124 106,880 50,416	1,923,182 23,436 50,416	2,919,942 83,444	28,11,952 27,691 3,532	1,941,012 52,295 11,532	1 7 2 0 8 6 0 4 11	30,97,236 27,691 ..	1 0 10 0 5 4 ..	1 2 6 . .	1,941,012 52,295 ...	1 9 6 0 8 6	3	69,46[illegible]
Trichinopoly ..	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	1,803,520 391,680 128,640	442,555 . 128,640	1,360,965 391,680 .	15,29,024 52,338 10,597	1,094,029 190,701 87,987	1 6 4 0 4 5 0 1 11	17,12,745 52,338 ..	1 4 2 0 2 2 .	1 6 10 . ..	1,094,029 190,701	1 9 1 0 4 5 ..	2	112,241
Tanjore	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages .	1,676,191 174,496 542,480	512,575 542,480	1,163,616 174,496 .	45,20,353 31,434 1,41,285	1,745,037 96,896 386,181	2 9 5 0 5 2 0 5 10	45,30,212 31,434 ...	3 14 3 0 2 11 .	3 15 10	1,745,037 96,896	2 9 6 0 5 2	9	263,666
Madura	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages	2,142,996 3,377,123 119,537	858,850 437,938 119,537	1,284,146 2,939,485 ..	17,21,827 7,68,298 11,157	1,131,619 1,017,578 429,207	1 8 4 0 11 9 0 0 5	16,97,373 7,68,298 ..	1 5 2 0 4 2 ..	1 10 7 .	1,131,619 1,017,578	1 8 0 0 11 9	8	189,623
Tinnevelly ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	2,306,786 928,950 209,779	772,543 218,294 209,779	1,534,243 710,656 ..	29,03,988 3,07,131 53,763	1,358,114 444,211 113,770	2 2 3 0 11 1 0 7 7	26,79,230 3,07,131 ..	1 11 11 0 6 11 .	1 12 9 . .	1,358,114 114,211 .	1 15 7 0 11 1 .	12	194,866
Nilgiris	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	612,629	371,710	240,919	142,84	99,797	1 6 11 ...	1,95,713	0 13 0 .. .	0 11 0 .	99,797	1 15 5 .	1	15,053
Malabar	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	3,573,442 3,614 .	2,646,290	927,152 3,614 ...	19,74,135 15,000 ...	2,622,406 30,159	0 12 1 0 7 11 .	19,58,838 15,000 .	2 1 10 4 2 5	Not available.	2,622,406 30,159 .	0 11 1 0 7 11	5	177,774
South Canara ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	2,497,280 . ..	2,070,640	426,640	14,54,846	1,056,081	1 6 0	14,62,901	3 6 10 . ..	3 4 7	1,056,081	1 6 2 . .	1	40,922
Total ...	Ryotwari ... Zamindári ... Whole inám villages ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	. ...	...	...

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1891–92.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture .	14	9,183	14	7,139,597	509,971	1,96,372 6 10
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	2	188,160	188,160	59,928 0 0
	(c) Village communities .	.		...	.	...	......
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	46	9,750	47	11,456,354	249,051	14,936 8 8
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law . . .	78	1,574	127	1,541,578	19,764	11,553 12 4
	(c) Village communities	..	.		...	...	.....
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	72	994	82	918,097	12,751	1,844 2 11
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	560	2,275	876	2,031,794	3,628	1,291 13 5
	(c) Village communities . .	.	. .	...	..	...	......
4. Revenue payers other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	3	60	3	44,010	14,670	32 5 4
	(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	95	460	109	230,978	2,431	55 8 11
	(c) Village communities	..	...	...	...	...	......
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		29,51,129	29,356	4,848,328	21,824,069	7	14 15 7
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	(a) In perpetuity	434,668	28,337	795,257	8,010,053	18	7 5 2
	(b) For life or lives	1,647	702	2,265	30,998	19	8 10 2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		562	189	668	4,866	9	0 4 3
8. Purchasers of waste lands		619	140	712	31,357	51	72 5 1
9. Others *		14	812	14	106,146	7,582	9,188 4 7
Total ..		3,389,508	...	5,648,504	53,558,057	15·8	15 9 4

NOTE.—"This statement is now only prepared quinquennially under the instructions of the Government of India." The figures given relate to 1891–92, the last year in which the statement was prepared.

* Represents renters of estates in the Vizagapatam District and lease-holders of gold mines in the Nilgiri District.

(11)—*Register of transfers of landed property during the official year* 1892–93.

Districts.	Class of tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
			By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2		3	4	5	6
			NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors ...	Revenue paying	199	2,169	843	6,975
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	3	145	12	606
Vizagapatam .. .	Do. ...	Revenue paying	16	326	116	2,198
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	7	173	5	587
Gódávari	Do. ...	Revenue paying	108	4,059	946	17,562
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	73	2,186	225	7,312
Kistna	Do. ...	Revenue paying	194	6,912	2,048	35,235
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	13	527	88	3,961
Nellore	Do. ...	Revenue paying	161	2,496	873	10,901
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	13	51	46	349
Kurnool	Do. ...	Revenue paying	15	1,774	105	12,761
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	7	546	134	4,083
Bellary	Do. ...	Revenue paying	39	2,419	284	24,690
		Wholly or partially revenue free	12	418	473	6,399
Anantapur .	Do. ..	Revenue paying . ..	12	1,805	61	9,712
		Wholly or partially revenue free .	.	41	.	433
Cuddapah	Do .	Revenue paying	66	3,869	412	13,278
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	18	148	38	652
North Arcot	Do. ...	Revenue paying	36	6,813	129	11,057
		Wholly or partially revenue free ..	4	416	17	879
Chingleput	Do. ...	Revenue paying	845	5,536	1,808	21,908
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	20	229	41	8,087
Madras	Do. ...	Revenue paying	11	722	8	143
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	..	...	...
South Arcot	Do. ...	Revenue paying	773	9,687	1,794	17,968
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	39	...	63
Salem	Do. ...	Revenue paying	800	5,390	4,941	39,655
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	2	433	428
Coimbatore	Do. ...	Revenue paying	169	9,062	1,190	69,207
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	9	146	35	1,310
Trichinopoly	Do. ...	Revenue paying	82	4,968	662	14,821
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	20	110	256
Tanjore	Do. ...	Revenue paying	613	6,230	1,230	12,676
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	14	267	71	4,337
Madura	Do. ...	Revenue paying	428	5,424	752	85,114
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	42	...	134
Tinnevelly	Do. ...	Revenue paying	521	14,435	1,559	35,420
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	1	21	7	51
Nilgiris	Do. ...	Revenue paying	24	292	345	4,028
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Do. ...	Revenue paying	196	1,651	811	5,635
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	...	...	...
* South Canara ...	Do. ...	Revenue paying	29	2,738	Not available.	
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	...	45		
Total ...	Do. ...	Revenue paying	5,337	98,777	20,917 *	450,939 *
		Wholly or partially revenue free ...	196	5,462	1,735 *	39,927 *

* These figures do not include the particulars relating to the district of South Canara, which were not available.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in 1892–93, and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to repeal certain obsolete enactments.	By Government	The object of this enactment is to repeal certain Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and Madras Acts for the regulation of boats and catamarans, the provisions of which have been superseded by the rules issued under section 6 (k) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.	27th February 1893.
An Act to amend section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844.	Do.	This is an enactment amending section 13 of the Land Customs Act VI of 1844, so as to allow, with the sanction of Government, the transport of goods at night across any frontier. The necessity for the Act arose from the illegal night traffic by rail across the French frontier at Pondicherry, which had been taking place since the South Indian Railway Company began to run trains by night.	25th March 1893.

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1892–93.*

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. S. Subramanya Ayyar.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a patta for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	......	Ordered to lie over.
No. 2 of 1890.	A Bill for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers and for carrying out other purposes connected with the village service.	By Government.	This Bill is a revision of Act IV of 1864 and its amending Act I of 1883. Its objects are to provide for the levy of a cess for the remuneration of village officers, for its imposition in any district or part of a district of the Presidency and for its appropriation in the district in which it is levied or *elsewhere*, to the remuneration of village officers or to other purposes connected with village service. The Bill provides for the formation of a general village service fund for the whole Presidency and it guarantees that in future the rate of cess shall be so determined throughout the Presidency that its estimated proceeds shall be equal to half the cost of village service within the area to which the Act is applied and that the contribution of Government shall also be equal to such estimated proceeds.	Introduced 15th December 1891.	......	Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 17th January 1893. Bill passed on the 12th April 1893.
...	A Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	The Hon. V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, Rai Bahadur.	The object of this Bill is to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family on the acquisition of such knowledge.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th February 1891.	......	The opinion of certain Hindu gentlemen consulted on the provisions of the Bill have been referred back to the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill for report.
No. 2 of 1892.	A Bill to make better provision for the protection of game and fish in the Nilgiris District and certain other Hill tracts in the Madras Presidency.	By Government.	This is a Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1879, and is identical in most respects with that which was abandoned in 1891, in deference to the opinion of the Government of India. Of the two provisions which were objected to by the Government of India, the one relating to the licensing of sportsmen has been altogether omitted, and the other relating to the power of extending the Act has been limited to the Palni and Shevaroy Hills. The Bill also provides for the prohibition in perpetuity of the killing or capture of females or young of any species of game.	Published under Rule XXV in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 12th April 1892.	......	It has since been decided to abandon this Bill.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1892–93—continued

No of Bill	Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill	When introduced	When rejected or withdrawn	If pending, why and in what stage
No 5 of 1892	A Bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the Presidency of Madras	By Government	This Bill has been proposed with the object of providing for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, the use of which has hitherto been unregulated in this Presidency	Introduced 17th January 1893.		Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 28th March 1893. Bill passed on the 12th April 1893
No 2 of 1893.	A Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1893 (An Act to provide for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue)	Do	This Bill is intended to accelerate disposal of the business of the Board of Revenue	Introduced 12th April 1893		The Select Committee has reported and the Bill will be proceeded with during the forthcoming session of the Council
No 3 of 1893	A Bill to amend the law in regard to kurnams and other village officers in estates permanently settled, &c	Do	This is in a sense a revival of the Bill introduced in 1883 and abandoned in 1888 It is proposed in this Bill to repeal Regulation XXIX of 1802, which has been found to be defective in many essential points Under the Regulation kurnams are placed under the control of Civil Courts and they cannot be punished for any neglect or breach of duty except by the sanction of a Civil Court—a procedure which is now unsuitable The Bill gives to all zamindars, &c , subject to the supervision of the Revenue officer of the division and the Collector of the district the power of appointing all their village officers except village munsifs and more effective measures of controlling them than they possess at present The power of suspending and dismissing them is vested in the officers of Government. The Bill further provides for the enfranchisement of village service ináms, for the levy of a cess to meet the cost of the village service, and for the conduct of suits for village officers	Introduced 25th February 1893		Select Committee's Report presented to the Council on the 12th April 1893
	A Bill to provide a form of marriage for Hindus following the Marumakkatayam law.	The Hon C Sankaram Nayar.	The object of this Bill is to provide a form of marriage for persons subject to the law of nepotism, such persons being held at present to be incapable of entering into a legal state of matrimony	Leave granted to bring in the Bill at the meeting of the Council on the 24th March 1890.		The report of the Malabar Marriage Commission together with the opinion of this Government, has been forwarded to the Government of India

(14)—*Statement of draft bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1892–93.

Title of Bill	By whom proposed	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result or present position of the proposed Bill.

Nil

B.—POLICE.

(15 —*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93*

Ranges	Districts	Sanctioned strength of Police force: Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General	Strength of District Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of subordinate officers on Rs 100 and upwards	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs 100	Number of mounted police constables	Number of foot police constables	Number of water police constables	Total	Strength of Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues: Officers	Men	Cost of Police: Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col 3)	Other expenses of (col 3): Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments	Total pay of subordinate officers (cols 4 and 5)	Total pay of constables of all classes	Horse and travelling allowances, rent, etc, or otherwise not included in cols 12, 14 and 15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	* 1				18		19			‡ 69,131	6 600				2 082	
	Madras City Police		† 3	14	32	4	943	44	1 040				31,024		§ 8 157	57 564	‖ 1 15 9[illegible]	[illegible] 116
Northern Range	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1			1				1			16 565						
	Ganjam		3	15	4		1,101		1,123				22 364	3 201		21 564	1 27 859	7 114
	Vizagapatam		3	16	11		1 256		1 286				18 595	3 405		30 [illegible]	1 58 764	9 0[illegible]7
	Jeypore		2	5	4		432		443				12 797	3 006		12 328	52 787	3 102
	Gódávari		2	16	6		1 078		1 102				13 501	3 185		25 904	1 1[illegible] 84	6 585
	Kistna		2	11	10		1,135		1 158				12 152	2 960		23 956	1 [illegible]	7 847
	Total	1	12	63	36		5,002		5 113			16 565	79 009	15 757		1,11 088	[illegible] 63 [illegible]	34 183
Central Range	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1			1				1			11 824						
	Nellore		2	13	6		1 053		1 074				12,405	2 403		26 045	1 17 130	7 981
	Kurnool		2	12	8		882		904				12,480	2 567		24 599	95 857	7 161
	Bellary		1	10	8		675		694				11 131	1 281		19 636	78 872	7 762
	Anantapur		1	7	5		527		540				9 003	1 263		15 279	59 45[illegible]	5 182
	Cuddapah		2	14	8		1 012		1 036				13 035	2 638		28 935	1 18 9[illegible]	12 241
	North Arcot		2	12	10		1,230		1 254				15 371	3 460		28 181	1 39 732	10 [illegible]23
	Chingleput		1	9	4		594		608				9 133	796		20 700	70 877	12 038
	South Arcot		2	12	7		923		944				15 708	2 385		27 528	1,06 373	9 130
	Total	1	13	89	57		6 896		7,058			11,824	98,274	16 793		1,90 701	7 85 [illegible]	77 780
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector General of Police	1			1				1			18,384						
	Tanjore		2	12	7		1 179		1,200				14,233	2,569		22 197	1 31 060	11 117
	Trichinopoly		1	6	6		649		662				10,043	842		14 830	77 111	10 18[illegible]
	Madura		2	15	9		1 069		1 095				15 612	3 709		[illegible] 873	1 24 9[illegible]6	10 731
	Tinnevelly		2	11	9		939		961				14 294	2,434		23 057	1 08 978	9 755
	Salem		2	13	10		1 087		1 112				12,156	2 215		29 450	1 26 496	11 6[illegible]
	Coimbatore		3	14	10		1,040		1,067				20 208	4,256		32 575	1 20 375	10 919
	Malabar		4	15	19		1 317		1 355				24 745	4 047		35 215	1 47 911	12 977
	South Canara		1	6	5		532		544				9 779	750		13 397	62 657	4 314
	Total	1	17	92	76		7,812		7,997			18,384	1,21,070	20,802		2 04 844	9 11 424	81 164
	Grand Total	5	46	258	201	4	¶ 20 671	44	** 21 224			1,15 904	3,35,977	53,352	8 157	5 67 197	21 08 [illegible]	†† 1 08 5[illegible]9

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government Special Branch)
‡ Includes cost of Inspector General's establishment of 38 clerks and 12 servants (not Police officers)
‖ Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police officers)
** Includes 3 Inspectors attached to the 3 Deputy Inspectors Generals' Office Establishment.

† 1 Commissioner 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police
§ Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers)
¶ Includes 174 village watchers
†† Includes Rs 58,150 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts &c

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1892-93—continued

Ranges.	Districts	Cost of Police—*continued*: Average pay of Mounted constables.	Average pay of Foot and water constables	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols 12 to 18	Total cost	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues	Payable from other sources	Distribution of force: In district: Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails: Officers	Guards at jails: Men	On station duties: Officers	On station duties: Men	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve: Officers	Guards over lock-ups etc.: Men	Total: Officers	Total: Men	On Town Municipal or Harbour duty	In cantonments	Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem	Rupees 9 per mensem	12,426	90,239							3	18	3	18				
	Madras City Police			37 112	2,84 956				10	11	843	8	138	49	991	1,050		29	157,043
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			1,653	15 218					1				1					
	Ganjam			27 870	2,10,452					17	813	6	288	23	1,101	104		8,370	1,915,771
	Vizagapatam			31,424	2,31 361					24	982	6	274	30	1,256	99		8 742	2 348 523
	Jeypore			11,515	[illegible]				11	8	331	3	90	11	432			8,500	482,499
	Godávari			20,716	1,88,973				14	20	867	4	197	24	1,078	112		7,857	2,099,570
	Kistna			21,778	1 94 245				16	19	869	1	220	23	1,135	133		8,397	1,874,138
	Total			1,14,956	9,38 254				71	89	3,862	23	1,069	112	5,602	148		41,866	8,720,501
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			253	12,077					1				1					
	Nellore			17,653	1,81,615				18	19	895	3	140	22	1,053	77		8,765	1,478,573
	Kurnool			19,113	1,61,777				7	18	667	4	208	22	882	48		7,514	825,989
	Bellary			15 163	1,33 853				5	15	546	1	124	19	675	104	8	5,975	909,127
	Anantapur			9 564	99,724					11	404	2	123	13	527	8		5,275	715,634
	Cuddapah			19 720	1,95 572				8	21	817	3	187	24	1 012	45		8,722	1,284,793
	North Arcot			25 385	2,28,552				30	20	1 006	4	191	24	1 230	84		7,616	2,202,292
	Chingleput			12 786	1 26 390				13	11	439	3	142	14	594	34	68	2,842	1 148,297
	South Arcot			20 428	1,81 352				23	17	752	4	148	21	923	84		5,217	2,184 480
	Total			1,40 065	13 20 712				104	133	5,526	27	1,266	160	6,896	484	76	51,976	10,748,985
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector General of Police			804	19 188					1				1					
	Tanjore			22 852	2 07,678				36	18	920	4	223	22	1,179	314		3,709	2,250,395
	Trichinopoly			11 734	1 24 749				16	10	493	3	140	13	649	112		3,651	1 386 444
	Madura			23 660	2 12 501					22	897	4	172	26	1 069	127		8 808	2,634,488
	Tinnevelly			17 729	1 76 047					18	773	1	166	22	939	112		5,387	1,935,256
	Salem			21 581	2,05 760				12	22	893	5	182	25	1 087	105		7 529	1,987,217
	Coimbatore			24 356	2 21 649				4	23	843	4	193	27	1 040	114	3	8,817	2 125 682
	Malabar			27 198	2 51 993					29	1 005	9	312	38	1,317	160	45	5 585	2 679 091
	South Canara			10 292	1 01,189				12	9	398	3	122	12	532	43		3,902	1,066,642
	Total			1,59,716	15 17,704				80	152	6,722	34	1 510	186	7 812	1,147	48	47,368	16,060,915
	Grand Total			4,14,275	41,51 845				265	415	16,453	95	4 001	510	20 719	3,109	124	141,189	35 986,744

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1892-93—continued

Ranges.	Districts	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men) — To area — Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	To population — Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men) — To area — Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	To population — Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	Total [illegible] cognizable crime reported [illegible] Part I	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police on station duties (cols 27 and 5[illegible])
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office														
	Madras City Police	·03			435		435	·03			517		517	8,751	14
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector General of Police														
	Ganjam	7·4			1,704	1,845	426	10·08			2,508	2,578	426	[illegible]410	7
	Vizagapatam	6·8			1,826	1,900	941	8·7			2,555	2,487	941	4,[illegible]7	4
	Jeypore	19·7			1,117	1,117		25·07			1,425	1,473		1,010	3
	Godávari	7·2			1,930	2,049	887	8·9			2,367	2,581	887	7,195	8
	Kistna	7·6			1,685	1,829	630	9·5			2,110	2,[illegible]71	630	8,186	9
	Total	8·3			1,729	1,828	715	10·6			2,207	2,398	715	[illegible]190	7
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police														
	Vellore	8·3			1,399	1,467	527	9·6			1,617	1,718	527	3,102	4
	Kurnool	8·4			921	944	513	11			1,[illegible]06	1,258	513	2,7[illegible]	4
	Bellary	8·7			1,319	1,406	832	10·6			1,621	1,800	832	6,854	12
	Anantapur	9·8			1,325	1,392	883	12·7			1,724	1,741	883	[illegible]105	6
	Cuddapah	8·5			1,250	1,289	390	10·4			1,533	1,598	390	5,375	6
	North Arcot	6·2			1,799	1,883	666	7·4			2,146	2,278	666	4,[illegible]5	4
	Chingleput	4·8			1,930	1,970	1,264	6·3			2,552	2,6[illegible]7	1,264	6,8[illegible]4	15
	South Arcot	5·7			2,372	2,530	794	6·8			2,841	3,092	794	6,[illegible]78	8
	Total	7·5			1,546	1,609	707	9·2			1,89[illegible]	2,011	707	7,9[illegible]8	7
Southern Range	Deputy Inspector-General of Police														
	Tanjore	3·2			1,932	2,480	623	4			2,399	3,428	623	7,711	8
	Trichinopoly	5·6			2,146	2,526	798	7·2			2,756	3,527	798	6,396	1[illegible]
	Madura	8·64			2,406	2,609	856	9·6			2,867	3,189	856	8,774	10
	Tinnevelly	5·6			2,014	2,1[illegible]8	618	6·8			2,447	2,748	618	5,876	7
	Salem	6·8			1,802	1,891	962	8·2			2,166	2,322	962	6,167	7
	Coimbatore	8·3			2,000	2,144	802	10·2			2,455	2,705	802	5,994	6
	Malabar	4·1			1,977	2,092	1,122	5·4			2,591	2,860	1,122	14,[illegible]40	14
	South Canara	7·3			2,005	2,097	961	9·6			2,621	2,817	961	1,485	4
	Total	6			2,028	2,236	801	7·4			2,520	2,897	801	56,023	9
	Grand Total *	* 6·7			* 1,717	* 1,904	* 656	8·4			2,133	2,471	656	158,908	9

* The proportion is of the force excluding State guard (21,229 —265, included in col 26)

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—Statement showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year 1892.

Districts	Total strength on the 31st December 1892 — Officers	Total strength on the 31st December 1892 — Men	Total sanctioned strength — Officers	Total sanctioned strength — Men	Armament of the force * — Number provided with fire-arms	Armament — Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	Armament — Number provided with batons only †	Punishments — Dismissed — Officers	Dismissed — Men	Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers — Officers	Fined, degraded or suspended — Men	Number of men punished by black marks only	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts — Under Police Act — Officers	Under Police Act — Men	Under Secs 330 331, 384 Penal Code — Officers	Under Secs 330 331, 384 Penal Code — Men	Under Chapter IX (Secs 161 to 171) of Penal Code — Officers	Under Chapter IX — Men	Other offences — Officers	Other offences — Men	Reward — Number of Police rewarded during the year — By promotion	By money rewards	Education — Number of Police who can read and write — Officers	Number of Police who can read and write — Men	Number of Police under instruction during the year — Officers	Number of Police under instruction — Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of one year's service and under ten years	Of ten years' service and upwards	Number who have left the force during the year — On pension	On gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force
1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Chief Office		17		18																				15			1	4	14	1		1						
Madras City	46	1,047	46	1,059		214	879	1	20		210	68		2				3		18	2	56	46	984		105	101	591	502	20	1	29	21	4	2	22	55 8	2
Northern Range																																						
Ganjam	19	1,094	19	1,104	802	236	75		3	2	179	106		1						7		4	19	690		88	87	514	530	16	1	4	3	13	9	27	274 3	2 4
Vizagapatam	25	1,258	26	1,265	914	351	18		24	3	286	244		6				1		13	3	75	25	1 003	2	124	174	591	518	55	5	22	24	26	5	31	246 9	2 4
Jeypore	9	427	9	432	423	13			8		50	96								11	1	11	1	211		51	47	290	138	2	1	14	8	2	2	16	490 6	3 7
Godávari	21	1,084	22	1 094	789	309	7		15	2	195	219								7		20	21	757	3	91	92	453	567	25	1	7	15	5	14	27	470 1	2 4
Kistna	19	1,084	21	1,102	394	638	71		12	1	106	167		4						4			18	850	2	158	78	665	168	12		23	12	5	14	29	50 6	2 6
Total	93	4,947	97	4,997	3,322	1,547	171		62	8	816	832		11				1		12	4	110	92	3,511	7	512	478	2,513	2,191	110	8	70	62	55	14	150	250	2 6
Central Range																																						
Nellore	19	948	19	955	489	478			16	1	196	108				1				2	3	12	19	712		86	71	516	432	23	3	14	16	1	2	14	83 2	1 4
Kurnool	23	850	20	886	345	479	27		21		244	97		1						3	5		20	476	2	76	75	370	427	19	2	22	21	68	12	22	101 6	2 5
Bellary	17	656	17	680	322	351			15	4	125	224		3		3				6	3	8	17	550		136	112	547	252	4		51	15	35	10	10	113 5	1 5
Anantapur	12	516	12	527	261	261	6		4		105	72								1	4	5	12	268		48	34	510	207	8		15	4	2	1	1	54 2	2
Cuddapah	21	997	22	1,012	469	549			23	2	116	283		1		3		1		7	5	15	21	616		88	189	495	155	11		38	23	114	3	15	108 2	1 5
North Arcot.	22	1,207	22	1 207	532	697			9	1	154	91		3						7	11	11	22	1 051	3	103	143	684	183	25		36	9	35	18	16	57 4	1 3
Chingleput	13	587	13	594	266	378	6		10		80	60		1		3				6	4	30	13	787		103	86	252	261	41		26	10	5	4	5	86	8
South Arcot	19	918	19	923	407	521	9		11	6	193	144								9	5	31	19	808		137	71	544	126	30	1	8	11		3	9	28 9	1
Total	143	6,679	144	6,784	3,091	3,664	48		109	14	1 245	1 079		9		10		1		41	40	112	143	4 818	5	777	779	5 198	3 049	161	6	210	109	290	55	92	78 2	1 3
Southern Range																																						
Tanjore	19	1,192	19	1,195	492	515	204		27	8	82	15		[illegible]						9	17	8	19	1 183		167	136	176	601	19		18	27	21	5	11	38 9	9
Trichinopoly	12	649	12	649	315	346			4	1	133	81		2						2	4	16	12	659	1	76	44	245	372	21	1	7	4	2		8	61 1	1 2
Madura	23	1,070	24	1 085	401	666	26		12	2	227	194		3						3	3	89	25	1 077	1	150	93	553	517	18	1	23	12	6	3	12	157 5	1 1
Tinnevelly	20	953	20	955	328	570	75		2	3	200	214		3						3	7	34	20	931	4	100	84	501	353	31	3	17	2	2	1	13	129 7	1 3
Salem	22	1,087	22	1,088	426	639	24		12		139	190		3						13	10	20	22	954	2	112	96	576	437	9	2	23	12	15	10	16	140 6	1 4
Coimbatore	20	840	20	848	376	484			8	5	125	86		2				2		7		4	20	782		62	51	108	101	25		14	8	1	1	11	86 3	1 3
Nilgiris	4	180	4	184	62	122			1		38	24								1		2	1	153		33	[illegible]	77	76	7	1	10	1		3	2	06 5	1 1
Malabar	33	1,322	34	1,333	623	651	81		15	8	186	158		7				1	1	12	4	79	33	1,787	2	144	105	607	655	57	4	14	15		10	24	243 4	1 8
South Canara	11	527	11	539	243	295			1		73	37									4	20	11	104		64	33	203	335	15		14	1	1		9	89	1 7
Total	164	7,820	166	7,876	3,266	4,288	410		82	27	1,209	1,196		22				3	1	0	49	272	164	7 [illegible]60	10	888	674	3 646	[illegible]	210	12	140	82	48	33	106	131 5	1 3
Grand Total	446	‡ 20,510	453	‡ 20,734	9,679	9 713	1 508	1	273	49	3,481	3,115		44		10		8	1	151	95	550	415	16 688	22	2 [illegible]82	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]57	[illegible]	27	450	271	393	132	350	115 8	1 7

* Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force

† All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or Officers of higher rank,

‡ Includes 186 private guards

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

Race.

Ranges. (1)	Districts. (2)	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents: Military or Covenanted Civil (3)	Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents: Uncovenanted (4)	Europeans. Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards (5)	Europeans. Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100, but not less than Rs 35 (5)	Europeans. Constables (6)	Eurasians. District or Assistant District Superintendents (7)	Eurasians. Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards (8)	Eurasians. Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100, but not less than Rs 35 (8)	Eurasians. Constables (9)	Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents (10)	Natives. Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards (11)	Natives. Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100, but not less than Rs 35 (11)	Natives. Constables (12)
Northern Range	Chief Office	1	2											17
	Madras City	1	1	7	12	2		5	11		1	2	9	1 045
	Dy Inspr General of Police		1											
	Ganjam		3	1	1				1	2		7	9	1 092
	Vizagapatam		3	2	3			1	1	5		9	9	1,253
	Jeypore		2	1					1			4	3	427
	Gódávari		2	2	1			2				8	8	1,084
	Kistna		2	3	3	1				1		6	7	1 082
	Total		13	9	8	1		3	3	8		34	36	4 938
Central Range.	Dy Inspr -General of Police	1												
	Nellore		2	1				2				9	7	948
	Kurnool		2		2	1		2				8	8	849
	Bellary	1		1	3			1				5	7	655
	Anantapur		1	2					1			8	1	516
	Cuddapah		2	1				2	1	1		8	9	996
	North Arcot		2		1					4		10	11	1 203
	Chingleput		1	3	1	3				2		6	3	582
	South Arcot	1	1	2				1	1	1		11	4	917
	Total	3	11	10	7	4		8	3	8		65	50	6,606
Southern Range.	Dy Inspr -General of Police	1												
	Tanjore		2	2	1	6			1	1		9	6	1,185
	Trichinopoly		1		2	2			2	4		5	3	643
	Madura		2	2	1	2		1		2		10	9	1 066
	Tinnevelly		2	1	2			1	2	1		5	9	952
	Salem		2	2		3		1				9	10	1 084
	Coimbatore		2	3	1	1		2		1		6	8	838
	Nilgiris		1	1	1	1		1					1	180
	Malabar		4	4	7			5	2	4		9	6	1,318
	South Canara	1			1							4	6	527
	Total	2	16	15	16	15		11	7	13		57	58	7,793
	Grand Total	7	43	41	43	22		27	24	29	1	158	153	20 459

Religion or caste.

Ranges. (1)	Districts. (2)	Officers. Christians (13)	Officers. Muhammadans (14)	Officers. Hindus: Brahmans (15)	Officers. Hindus: Rajputs (16)	Officers. Hindus: Nairs (17)	Officers. Hindus: Tiyars (18)	Officers. Hindus: Uriyas (19)	Officers. Hindus: Paraiyas (20)	Officers. Hindus: Hindus of all other castes (21)	Officers. Other religions (22)	Officers. Other religions: Foreigners (not British subjects) (23)	Officers. Other religions (24)	Men. Christians (25)	Men. Muhammadans (26)	Men. Hindus: Brahmans (27)	Men. Hindus: Rajputs (28)	Men. Hindus: Nairs (29)	Men. Hindus: Tiyars (30)	Men. Hindus: Uriyas (31)	Men. Hindus: Paraiyas (32)	Men. Hindus: Hindus of all other castes (33)	Men. Other religions (34)	Men. Other religions: Foreigners (not British subjects) (35)	Men. Other religions (36)	Grand Total officers and men (37)
Northern Range	Chief Office	3												1	7		2					7				20
	Madras City	37		3	1					8				22	19[illegible]	37	[illegible]3					760				1 096
	Dy Inspr General of Police	1																								1
	Ganjam	6	2	8				1		5				13	47	[illegible]0	12			441	12	51[illegible]				1,116
	Vizagapatam	12		4				1		11				10	75	[illegible]0	19			281	4	[illegible]				1,286
	Jeypore	5		2				2		2					1[illegible]		13	1		[illegible]07	7	18[illegible]				438
	Gódávari	7	1	2						13				3	27[illegible]	[illegible]2	16			1	16	7[illegible]8				1 107
	Kistna	8	2	5	1					5				7	30	65	28					[illegible]				1 105
	Total	39	5	21	1			4		36				[illegible]	713	117	88	1		9[illegible]0	[illegible]9	[illegible]				5 053
Central Range.	Dy Inspr -General of Police	1																								1
	Nellore	5	5	2						9				8	[illegible]05	41	[illegible]2				9	43[illegible]				969
	Kurnool	6	1	6	2					7				8	434	4[illegible]	5				5	306				872
	Bellary	6	2	6						4				2	[illegible]06	6[illegible]	51				1	[illegible]41				673
	Anantapur	4	1	4						4				1	243	[illegible]7	17				1	[illegible]7				529
	Cuddapah	6	2	6						9				7	495	[illegible]0	9				1	43[illegible]				1,020
	North Arcot	3	4	13						4				7	[illegible]75	94	27					754				1,231
	Chingleput	5	4	1						4				34	119	8	11				3	82				601
	South Arcot	7	5	6						3				18	295	17	14				4	570				939
	Total	43	24	44	2					44				85	2 642	311	268				24	3 348				6 835
Southern Range.	Dy Inspr -General of Police	1																								1
	Tanjore	6	1	6						8				59	93	48	4				1	987				1 213
	Trichinopoly	6	2	3						2				31	116	15	11					446				662
	Madura	7	3	2						13				23	294	32	9				2	710				1,095
	Tinnevelly	9		6						7				47	128	12	4					7[illegible]				975
	Salem	5	4	11						4				37	356	99	8				4	58[illegible]				1 111
	Coimbatore	9	2	5	1	1				4				28	161	95	39		1			516				862
	Nilgiris	4	1											13	40	3	1	17	4		7	[illegible]6				186
	Malabar	22	*3	3		4	4			1				49	†176	3	6	832	229		1	4[illegible]				1 359
	South Canara	5		5			1			1				154	‡ 71	30	1	3	58	6		204				539
	Total	74	16	41	1	5	5			40				441	1 445	337	83	852	292	6	15	4 350				8,003
	Grand Total	196	45	109	5	5	5	4		198				582	5 032	832	474	853	292	936	78	11 431				21,007

* Includes 1 Máppilla. † Includes 78 Máppillas. ‡ Includes 2 Máppillas.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1892, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts, other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original: Regular.	Original: Miscellaneous.	Appeal: Regular.	Appeal: Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...				21	114				20	131	218,421	475,269	10,967	748	Rs.	Rs.
	Criminal...	138,318	35,630,440	.	22	337	6	...	...	21	733	245,226	4,359	8,802	..	52,17,152	46,93,323
	Revenue...				21	80				21	83	9,975	8,290	..	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ..			..	..	..	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
	Criminal .	..	.	.					.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Revenue ..		.	.						.	.	.	..	...	..	.	...
Total ...		138,318	35,630,440	..	...	.	..	.		.	..		...	.	..	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—

	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	...	
Subordinate Judges	1	16

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court	1	...
Munsifs	...	114

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1892.

Tribunals.	Original powers: European.	Original powers: Native (including Eurasian).	Original powers: Total.	Appeal powers: European.	Appeal powers: Native (including Eurasian).	Appeal powers: Total.	Grand total: European.	Grand total: Native (including Eurasian).	Grand total: Total.
1	2			3			4		
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	15	16	1	15	16	1	15	16
District Munsifs	...	114	114	...	...	...	. .	114	114
Presidency Magistrates	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	* 21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	59	59	118	46	56	102	59	59	† 118
Cantonment Magistrates	3	. .	3	...	...	...	3	...	‡ 3
Special do.	8	74	82	...	...	..	8	74	82
Other paid do.	...	497	497	...	...	...	..	497	§ 497
Benches of do.	2	51	53	...	.	...	2	51	‖ 53
Total ..	120	817	937	92	73	165	120	817	937

* 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
† Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
‡ 1 of these exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
§ Of these, 18 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
‖ 4 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(20)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1892.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203 Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.			.	.		.	.	..	.	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.										
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,200	97	65	2,038	2,040	17,151	10,848	4,705	7	1,591
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	146	12		134	134	188	84	94	..	10
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	3,157	9	10	3,138	3,107	3,719	1,440	2,171	3	105
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1,181	38	24	1,119	1,105	1,861	934	781	4	142
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	179	4	8	167	168	195	74	119	.	2
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	319	4	...	315	317	344	102	240	...	2
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	9,829	77	29	9,723	9,713	12,544	3,117	9,333	1	93
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	79	11	2	66	66	264	208	51	1	4
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	776	24	28	724	715	1,541	1,020	417	12	92
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	58	16	1	47	48	72	46	23	...	3
Hurt	15,552	739	214	14,599	14,168	41,661	35,911	4,760	15	975
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,251	328	50	1,873	1,849	5,695	4,910	603		152
Criminal force and assault .	31,126	2,066	395	28,665	24,023	60,889	53,985	6,123	2	779
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	210	36	16	158	155	401	317	52	2	30
Rape	62	10	6	46	46	58	47	11	.	.
Unnatural offences ...	10	.	3	7	7	9	6	3	.	..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft . .	21,777	2,219	1,631	17,897	18,000	39,604	23,117	15,031	12	1,444
Extortion	454	66	32	356	363	1,031	869	96	..	66
Robbery and dacoity .	1,109	147	92	870	881	3,461	2,333	934	4	190
Criminal misappropriation of property.	613	88	6	519	512	909	587	299	...	23
Criminal breach of trust ...	3,136	548	88	2,500	2,404	3,237	2,348	734	3	152
Receiving stolen property ..	685	5	6	674	675	889	292	554	1	42
Cheating ..	1,207	354	19	834	793	1,269	997	194	4	74
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	155	54	2	99	100	279	237	37	.	5
Mischief .	7,697	992	166	6,539	6,373	19,318	16,018	2,348	3	949
Criminal trespass	11,852	1,258	701	9,893	9,842	25,742	19,203	5,710	14	815
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	309	46	3	260	254	838	671	69	1	97
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX.	22	2	.	20	20	32	21	10		1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1,103	135	13	955	878	1,846	1,372	167	2	95
Defamation, Chapter XXI . ..	644	130	5	509	442	1,096	928	118	..	50
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	4,429	351	58	4,020	3,816	8,262	7,074	970	1	217
Offences under Special and Local Laws . ..	159,857	590	184	159,083	152,234	181,901	28,239	151,962	59	1,641
Total ...	282,184	10,480	3,857	267,847	255,248	436,296	217,585	208,719	151	9,841

(21)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1892.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proceedings against witness under Chapters VI and XXXV .	12	12	3	6
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ..	116	339	120	189
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	188	275	148	110
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	55	189	31	7
5. Possession—Chapter XII	112	428	61	33
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560.	763	819	33	782
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	53	53	20	32
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,458	2,458	584	593
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	700	825	157	667
Total ...	4,457	5,398	1,157	2,419

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1892

Class of Courts	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of: Died, escaped or transferred to another province	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted: On regular trial	Convicted: On summary trial	Committed or referred	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Average number of days during which each case lasted	Number of witnesses examined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior										
Village Officers	17 736		7 852	9 479			405	11 606		
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under Section 14 Cr P C	15 456	7	7 417	7 672	4	290	66	8,720	5	15,477
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly										
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	320 109	126	192 926	111,275	1,587	4,760	9,435	156 264	8	344 909
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	48 890	7	10 689	188	37,810	1	195	42,991	1	30,456
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349 Cr P C	1,216		254	925	1	13	23	750	6	2,063
Chief Magistrates of Districts	330		163	115	30	21	1	90	12	561
Presidency Magistrates	51,993		4 283	83	47,522	92	13	45 160		17 169
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government										
Courts of Session	3 522	11	1,815	1,453		135	108	1 213	30	11 963
Superior Court — Original Jurisdiction	92		38	54				65	35	313
Superior Court — Under Section 307 Cr P C	82		52	22		* 5	3	21		
Superior Court — Under Section 374 Cr P C	69		16	43		* 2	8	57		
Total	459,495	151	225,505	131,309	86,954	5,319	10,257	266,937		422,911

* In the cases of these persons new trials were ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—continued.

(23)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1892*

Class of tribunals	Persons sentenced to: Death	Transportation	Penal servitude	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment: Simple	Forfeiture of property	Fine	Whipping	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	Details of punishment: Fine: Rs 10 and under	Rs 50 and under	Rs 100 and under	Rs 500 and under	Rs 1 000 and under	Above Rs 1 000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation	Imprisonment: 15 days and under	6 months and under	2 years and under	7 years and under	Above 7 years	Whipping: 10 stripes and under	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior																												
Village Officers					* 9,479																							
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr P C				776	83	14	6 922	55			6 568	337	16	1			25,867	20 700	1 172	198	[illegible]	[illegible]			6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly				20,635	2,036	27	91,828	1,279	237	59	80,823	10,344	476	172	12	1	590 950	4,48 801	19 37[illegible]	6,548	15 [illegible] 7	[illegible]	2		270	[illegible]	17	
Subordinate Magistrates: Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly				261	120		37,183		5		57,098	84		1			28,178	26,849	31[illegible]	[illegible]56	0							
Subordinate Magistrates: Benches of Magistrates				889	9		77	68	10	1	21	13	8	5			3,406	1,146	110	19	196	[illegible]5	[illegible]9		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr P C				71	11		67		20		48	13	3	1	2		3,021	2,715	9	7	72	3						1
Chief Magistrates of Districts				1 251	34		78	14	19		17	32	6	16	2		8,184	2,433	218	26	177	272				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courts of Session		131																					756	54				
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts				1,709	274		45 069	402	8		44,775	259	26	8	1		47,289	42,269	1 920	836	1 071	76			[illegible]43	108	1	10
Superior Court: Original Jurisdiction		1		50	1		1	2								1	5,000				9	6	[illegible]6		2			
Superior Court: Under Section 307, Cr P C				22																		2	20					
Superior Court: Under Section 374, Cr P C	30	13																										
Total	30	145		25,664	12 352	41	181,220	1,820	† 299	60	169,350	11,112	535	204	17	2	711,340	5 44 913	23,131	8 230	17,508	1 902	843	54	527	880	413	16

* Of these 2,493 persons were confined in stocks

† Of these 77 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr P C, to furnish sureties in addition to other punishments

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1892.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	14,903	2	886	6,992	...	1,301	4,587	12	185	4	934	27
To Courts of Session	1,564	3	215	787	...	158	271	22	11	9	88	31
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	1,218	...	423	391	...	106	151	...	11	...	136	56
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	16	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	
Total ...	17,701	5	1,524	8,174	...	1,565	5,011	34	217	13	1,158	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,621	...	1,730	73	...	59	...	5	436	186	132	14
By Courts of Session	1,556	...	628	467	...	3	10	9	152	169	118	38
By Superior Court	1,681	...	784	205	28	101	...	313	93	...	157	...
Total ...	5,858	...	3,142	745	28	163	10	327	681	355	407	...
Grand Total ...	23,559	5	4,666	8,919	28	1,728	5,021	361	898	368	1,565	...

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Cr.P.C.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Cr.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the Courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(25)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1892.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.		
					Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did no approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the Judg disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from ;	
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—*Civil Courts.*												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	5
II.—*Criminal Courts.*												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1884		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session.	Jurors	* 5	470	...	437	17	16	66	16	...	...	...
	Assessors	* 2	...	† 700	...	...	...	...	...	495	56	137
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors	9	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	518	737	485		16	66	16	510	73	142

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

† Includes 12 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in*

Station	Place of confinement	Classes of prisoners	Remained at the commencement of the year M	F	Total	Received during the year M	F	Total	Total M	F	Total
1	2	3	4			5			6		
ahmundry	Central Prison	Convicts	520	16	536	796	37	833	1,316	53	1,369
		Under trial	4		4	47	2	49	51	2	53
		Civil	1		1	13		13	14		14
llore	Do	Convicts	1,080	74	1,154	1,532	117	1,649	2,612	191	2,803
		Under trial	2		2	4		4	6		6
		Civil	4		4	50		50	54		54
chinopoly	Do	Convicts	1,145		1,145	939		939	2,084		2,084
		Under-trial				8		8	8		8
		Civil				26		26	26		26
mbatore	Do	Convicts	1,063		1,063	1,270	3	1,273	2,333	3	2,336
		Under trial	37		37	530	17	547	567	17	584
		Civil	11		11	90		90	101		101
nnanore	Do	Convicts	596		596	1,908	11	1,919	2,504	11	2,515
		Under trial									
		Civil				26		26	26		26
lem	Do	Convicts	543	24	567	1,096	72	1,168	1,639	96	1,735
		Under trial	35	1	36	202	11	213	237	12	249
		Civil	12		12	54		54	66		66
adras	Do	Convicts	609	26	635	3,594	405	3,999	4,203	431	4,634
		Under trial	24		24	188	18	206	212	18	230
		Civil									
ussellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts	79		79	200		200	279		279
		Under-trial	1		1				1		1
		Civil									
erhampore	District Jail	Convicts	144	4	148	418	31	449	562	35	597
		Under trial	7		7	150	8	158	157	8	165
		Civil				10		10	10		10
izagapatam	Do	Convicts	214	4	218	606	84	690	820	88	908
		Under-trial	9	1	10	176	17	193	185	18	203
		Civil	1		1				1		1
arvatipur	Hill Jail	Convicts	203	1	204	481		481	684	1	685
		Under trial				5		5	5		5
		Civil									
untur	District Jail	Convicts	170	7	177	539	14	553	709	21	730
		Under trial	1		1	42	2	44	43	2	45
		Civil				2		2	2		2
ellore	Do	Convicts	150	5	155	479	23	502	629	28	657
		Under trial	28		28	253	13	266	281	13	294
		Civil				4		4	4		4
urnool	Do	Convicts	139	14	153	421	19	440	560	33	593
		Under-trial	7		7	143	8	151	150	8	158
		Civil				16		16	16		16
llary	Do	Convicts	297	14	311	698	71	769	995	85	1,080
		Under trial	37		37	428	21	449	465	21	486
		Civil				26		26	26		26
uddapah	Do	Convicts	187	16	203	995	15	1,010	1,182	31	1,213
		Under trial	20	1	21	428	13	441	448	14	462
		Civil	3		3	23		23	26		26
uddalore	Do	Convicts	244	7	251	906	25	931	1,150	32	1,182
		Under trial	4		4	95	4	99	99	4	103
		Civil	4		4	28		28	32		32
Tanjore	Do	Convicts	242	16	258	707	4	711	949	20	969
		Under trial	2		2	125	4	129	127	4	131
		Civil	13		13	70		70	83		83
Madura	Do	Convicts	305	12	317	947	79	1,026	1,252	91	1,343
		Under trial	47		47	624	18	642	671	18	689
		Civil	10		10	112	1	113	122	1	123
Tinnevelly	Do	Convicts	305		305	936	5	941	1,241	5	1,246
		Under-trial	20		20	174	7	181	194	7	201
		Civil	7		7	59		59	66		66
Calicut	Do	Convicts	154		154	54	2	56	208	2	210
		Under-trial	5		5	23		23	28		28
		Civil	22		22	21		21	43		43
Mangalore	Do	Convicts	83	6	89	304	25	329	387	31	418
		Under-trial	3		3	153	8	161	156	8	164
		Civil	4		4	38		38	42		42
Total, Central and District Jails		Convicts	8,472	246	8,718	19,826	1,042	20,868	28,298	1,288	29,586
		Under-trial	293	3	296	3,798	171	3,969	4,091	174	4,265
		Civil	92		92	668	1	669	760	1	761
		Total	8,857	249	9,106	24,292	1,214	25,506	33,149	1,463	34,612

PRISONS

[illegible] the jails and the [illegible] jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1882

10

Discharged from all causes M	F	Total	Remaining at end of the year M	F	Total	Daily average number of each class M	F	Total	Total daily average of whole jail M	F	Total
[illegible] [illegible] 11	2 [illegible]	724 1 11	[illegible] 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 41 [illegible] 91	[illegible] 10	[illegible] 37 [illegible] 38 [illegible]	[illegible] 60	16 06	645 66
1 [illegible] [illegible] 4	1	1 [illegible] 4	1 146 1 11	[illegible]	1 [illegible] 1 11	1 10[illegible] 31 [illegible] 46	70 84	1 178 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 46	1 114 26	70 84	1 185 10
[illegible] 8 2		[illegible] 8 26	1 14[illegible]		1 14[illegible]	1 131 69 39 1 18		1 131 [illegible] 39 1 18	1 133 26		1 133 26
1 39[illegible] 538 88	3 1[illegible]	1 3[illegible]8 554 88	[illegible]38 23 13	1	[illegible]38 30 13	[illegible]53 22 34 40 7 [illegible]	11 94	953 33 3[illegible] 34 7 [illegible]	995 52	1 0	996 57
1 6[illegible] 9	6	1 698 9	812 17	5	817 17	753 87 1 76	2 14	756 01 1 76	755 63	2 14	757 77
1 04[illegible] 224 [illegible]	68 12	1 117 236 [illegible]	90 13 7	28	[illegible]18 13 7	623 17 32 99 5 69	25 62 2 02	648 79 35 01 5 6[illegible]	661 85	27 61	689 49
3 4[illegible] 20	387 17	[illegible] 853 220	737 [illegible]	44 1	781 10	[illegible]23 51 10 07	45 85 97	7[illegible] 36 11 04	733 58	46 82	780 40
11 1		[illegible]11 1	[illegible]		[illegible]	68 [illegible] [illegible]		68 96 [illegible]	69 56		[illegible]
4 [illegible] 157 [illegible]	34 [illegible]	466 1[illegible]4 [illegible]	130 1	1 1	131 1 1	12[illegible] 1[illegible] 6 3[illegible] 88	4 90 27	130 0[illegible] [illegible] 60 88	132 40	5 17	137 57
[illegible]6[illegible] 184 1	75 18	[illegible] [illegible]02 1	157 1	13	17[illegible] 1	1[illegible] 81 5 60 20	12 01 74	208 8[illegible] 6 34 20	202 61	12 75	215 36
50[illegible]	1	[illegible]10 [illegible]	175		175	204 23 1[illegible]	04	204 27 12	204 35	04	204 39
47[illegible] 42 [illegible]	16 2	489 44 2	2[illegible]6 1	5	241 1	202 84 2 03 0[illegible]	4 57 08	207 41 2 11 09	204 96	4 65	209 61
515 273 3	23 13	538 286 [illegible]	114 8 1	5	119 8 1	140 44 21 08 86	4 48 71	144 92 21 7[illegible] 86	162 38	5 19	167 57
426 132 1[illegible]	27 8	453 140 15	134 18 1	6	140 18 1	114 72 9 28 1 14	5 36 75	120 08 10 0[illegible] 1 14	125 14	6 11	131 25
7[illegible]7 437 25	[illegible]2 21	82[illegible] 4[illegible]8 [illegible]	238 28 1	13	251 28 1	2[illegible]3 93 26 21 2 49	19 65 84	283 58 27 05 2 4[illegible]	292 63	20 49	313 12
1 011 444 22	[illegible]1 14	1 04[illegible] 4[illegible]8 22	171 4 4		171 4 4	175 37 [illegible]3 17 2 9[illegible]	2 64 70	178 01 53 87 2 90	231 44	3 34	234 78
826 97 31	25 4	851 101 31	324 2 1	7	331 2 1	250 45 6 45 2 28	7 26 23	257 71 [illegible] 68 2 28	25[illegible] 18	7 49	266 67
641 108 78	20 4	661 112 78	308 19 5		308 19 5	274 48 6 39 8 10	1 29 29	275 77 6 68 8 10	288 97	1 58	290 55
884 613 101	74 18 1	958 631 102	368 58 21	17	385 58 21	326 56 39 63 11 80	24 85 83 07	351 41 40 46 11 87	377 99	25 75	403 74
896 185 47	5 [illegible]	9[illegible]1 1[illegible]2 47	345 9 19		345 9 19	303 68 15 04 6 32	18 22	303 86 15 26 6 32	325 01	40	325 44
208 28 43	2	210 28 43				50 98 2 90 12 13	40	51 38 2 90 12 13	66 01	40	66 41
292 143 35	27 8	319 151 35	95 13 7	4	99 13 7	83 28 8 10 4 72	3 67 11	86 95 8 21 4 72	96 10	3 78	99 88
19,443 3 876 648	1,059 171 1	20,502 4 047 649	8 855 215 112	229 3	9 084 218 112	8,701 28 283 37 77 81	251 82 9 80 07	8,953 10 293 17 77 88	9,062 46	261 69	9 324 15
23,967	1,231	25 198	9 182	232	9,414	9,062 46	261 69	9,324 15			

D.—PRISONS

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras ...	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicts	22	...	22	18	...	18	40	...	40
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	30	...	30	488	...	488	518	...	518
ubsidiary Jails	... ...	Convicts	409	28	437	29,057	2,517	31,574	29,466	2,545	32,011
		Under-trial ...	1,274	43	1,317	28,766	1,146	29,912	30,040	1,189	31,229
		Civil	8	...	8	160	...	160	168	...	168
		Total ...	1,691	71	1,762	57,983	3,663	61,646	59,674	3,734	63,408
	Grand Total ...	Convicts	8,903	274	9,177	48,901	3,559	52,460	57,804	3,833	61,637
		Under-trial ...	1,567	46	1,613	32,564	1,317	33,881	34,131	1,363	35,494
		Civil	130	...	130	1,316	1	1,317	1,446	1	1,447
		Total of all ...	10,600	320	10,920	82,781	4,877	87,658	93,381	5,197	98,578

—*continued.*

and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	...	23	17	...	17	14·84	...	14·84	14·84	...	14·84
493	...	493	25	...	25	27·14	...	27·14	27·14	...	27·14
28,928	2,511	31,439	538	34	572	683·39	57·21	740·60	1,706·44	91·80	1,798·24
29,249	1,164	30,413	791	25	816	1,010·66	34·59	1,045·25			
164	...	164	4	...	4	12·39	...	12·39			
58,341	3,675	62,016	1,333	59	1,392	1,706·44	91·80	1,798·24	...	...	...
48,394	3,570	51 964	9,410	263	9,673	9,399·51	309·03	9,708·54	10,810·88	353·49	11,164·3
33,125	1,335	34,460	1,006	28	1,034	1,294·03	44·39	1,338·42			
1,305	1	1,306	141	...	141	117·34	·07	117·41			
82,824	4,906	87,730	10,557	291	10,848	10,810·88	353·49	11,164·37	...	...	..

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27) —*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892.

Serial number	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A						B							A.		B	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails										
	Jails	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1892		Total.		From jails in the province		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province		From jails outside the province		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province		Grand Total			To undergo sentence		For transportation beyond seas, &c	
		M	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	520	16	569	31	1,089	47	219	5					8	1			1,316	53	1,369	24		9	1
2	Vellore	1,080	74	1,496	110	2,576	184	23	7			13						2,612	191	2,803	119	7	9	1
3	Trichinopoly	1,145	.	566		1,711		373										2,084		2,084	17		18	
4	Coimbatore	1,063		1,031	3	2,094	3	239										2,333	3	2,336	35		3	
5	Cannanore	596		1,114	6	1,710	6	144	2	650	3							2,504	11	2,515	29	1		
6	Salem	543	24	1,048	63	1,591	87	48	9									1,639	96	1,735	80		2	2
7	Penitentiary	609	26	3,080	363	3,68[illegible]	389	251	8			2		125	7	138	27	4,203	431	4,634	57	1	86	
	Total	5,556	140	8,904	576	14,460	716	1,297	31	650	3	15		131	8	138	27	16,691	785	17,476	361	9	127	4
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	79		199		278		1										279		279				
9	Berhampore	144	4	417	31	561	35					1						562	35	597	21	3		
10	Vizagapatam	214	4	591	84	805	88	15										820	88	908	69	3		
11	Parvatipur	203	1	481		684	1											684	1	685	15			
12	Guntur	170	7	536	14	706	21	3										709	21	730	52			
13	Nellore	150	5	479	23	629	28											629	28	657	17			
14	Kurnool	139	14	421	19	560	33											560	33	593	87	3	1	
15	Bellary	297	14	661	66	958	80	37	5									995	85	1,080	62	12		
16	Cuddapah	187	16	995	15	1,182	31											1,182	31	1,213	287	2		1
17	Cuddalore	244	7	904	25	1,148	32	2										1,150	32	1,182	95			
18	Tanjore	242	16	653	4	895	20	54										949	20	969	31	17		
19	Madura	305	12	947	58	1,252	70		21									1,252	91	1,343	201	5		
20	Tinnevelly	305		902	5	1,207	5	31										1,241	5	1,246	140	4		
21	Calicut	154		54	2	208	2											208	2	210	89			
22	Mangalore	83	6	304	25	387	31											387	31	418	5			
	Total	2,916	106	8,544	371	11,460	477	146	26			1						11,607	503	12,110	1,171	49	1	1
	Total, Central and District Jails	8,472	246	17,448	947	25,920	1,193	1,443	57	650	3	16		131	8	138	27	28,298	1,288	29,586	1,532	58	128	5
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	22				22		18										40		40	11			
	Subsidiary Jails	409	28	16,932	2,175	17,341	2,203							12,125	342			29,466	2,545	32,011	12,779	351		
	Grand Total	8,903	274	34,380	3,122	43,283	3,396	1,461	57	650	3	16		12,256	350	138	27	57,804	3,833	61,637	14,322	409	128	5

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(27)—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9. Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	A. F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	B. F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	C. F.	D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness. M.	D. a. F.	D. b. On other grounds. M.	D. b. F.	10. Transported beyond seas. M.	10. F.	11. Transferred to Lunatic Asylums. M.	11. F.	12. Escaped. M.	12. F.	13. Executed. M.	13. F.	14. Died. M.	14. F.	15. Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	15. F.	15. Total	16. Daily average number. M.	16. F.	16. Total
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	30	6	467	22	95	3									5		1		61		624	21	645	626.41	15.96	642.37
2	Vellore	99	16	1,106	94	105	9	4			2			1		2		3		18	2	1,116	60	1,206	1,107.16	70.84	1,178.00
3	Trichinopoly	99		572		173								1		2				57		1,145		1,145	1,151.69		1,151.69
4	Coimbatore	150		971	3	102				17						2		1		114		968		968	953.22	.11	953.33
5	Cannanore	126	1	1,386	4	81				1				3		1		1		64		812	5	817	753.87	2.14	756.01
6	Salem	95	11	804	52	30	2							1		5		2		30	1	590	28	618	623.17	25.62	648.79
7	Penitentiary	21	1	3,056	347	39	4	1				176	30	1						29	1	737	41	781	753.51	15.85	769.36
	Total	620	38	8,362	522	625	18	5		18	2	176	30	7		17	..	8		373	4	5,992	158	6,150	5,919.36	160.52	6,079.88
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	22		182		3										2				2		68		68	68.96		68.96
9	Berhampore	41	2	348	29									1		1		1		16		130	1	131	125.19	4.90	130.09
10	Vizagapatam	27		540	72	6										7		1		13		157	13	170	196.81	12.01	208.82
11	Parvatipur	6		181	1	2														5		175		175	204.23	.04	204.27
12	Guntur	23		393	15			1								1		2		1	1	256	5	261	202.84	4.57	207.41
13	Nellore	63	1	127	22	2												5		1		114	5	119	110.44	4.48	114.92
14	Kurnool	52	3	281	21													3		2		134	6	140	114.72	5.36	120.08
15	Bellary	111	7	536	51	34	1					..		3		3		1		7	1	238	13	251	265.95	19.63	285.58
16	Cuddapah	114	1	599	27													2		9		171		171	175.37	2.64	178.01
17	Cuddalore	26	2	699	23	2										3				1		521	7	528	250.45	7.26	257.71
18	Tanjore	77		507	3	18												1		7		308		308	274.48	1.29	275.77
19	Madura	101	5	569	59	4	3											4		5	2	368	17	385	326.76	24.65	351.41
20	Tinnevelly	214		521	1	12		1						1				2		5		345		345	303.68	.18	303.86
21	Calicut	3		115	2													1							50.98	.40	51.38
22	Mangalore	30		216	27	1		1										2		4		95	4	99	83.28	3.67	86.95
	Total	913	21	6,114	353	87	4	3						5		17		25		78	1	2,863	71	2,934	2,781.92	91.30	2,873.22
	Total, Central and District Jails	1,533	59	14,806	875	712	22	8		18	2	176	30	12		34		33		451	8	8,855	229	9,084	8,701.28	251.82	8,953.10
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras			10		2																17		17	14.84		14.84
	Subsidiary Jails ...	120	19	15,679	2,140					2				1		17				10	1	538	34	572	683.39	57.21	740.60
	Grand Total	1,653	78	30,515	3,015	714	22	8		20	2	176	30	13		51		33		461	9	9,410	263	9,673	9,399.51	309.03	9,708.54

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28).—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	1	543	30	...	...	...	...	9	...	475	26
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	3	...	85	16	1,407	94	...	...	...	...	16	4	1,215	89
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	439	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	4	...	14	...	31	...	982	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	903	2
5	Cannanore	2	...	2	...	17	1	366	...	727	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	952	6
6	Salem	...	...	1	...	3	...	56	...	988	63	...	...	...	...	7	2	860	51
7	Penitentiary	22	1	30	3	94	6	399	21	2,535	332	...	...	...	...	107	25	2,636	315
	Total ...	24	1	38	3	140	7	985	38	7,717	527	...	...	...	...	174	31	7,480	489
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	162	...
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	415	31	...	...	...	...	4	8	356	22
10	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	572	83	...	...	...	...	6	1	463	64
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	431	...
12	Guntur	1	...	...	...	2	...	62	1	471	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	443	13
13	Nellore	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	3	443	20	...	...	...	...	2	1	391	17
14	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	2	363	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	366	15
15	Bellary	...	...	2	...	1	1	120	4	538	61	...	...	...	...	3	1	514	45
16	Cuddapah	...	...	1	...	2	...	120	1	872	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	816	12
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	...	846	25	...	...	...	...	6	...	792	23
18	Tanjore	...	...	2	...	22	...	29	...	600	4	...	...	...	...	11	1	513	2
19	Madura	...	...	...	...	5	2	44	3	898	53	...	...	...	...	...	2	849	48
20	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	54	1	48	2	800	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	750	2
21	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2
22	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	42	11	53	...	209	13	...	1	...	...	3	1	242	19
	Total ...	3	...	5	...	137	16	645	17	7,754	337	...	1	...	...	56	16	7,136	284
	Total, Central and District Jails...	27	1	43	3	277	23	1,630	55	15,471	864	...	1	...	...	230	47	14,616	773
23	Subsidiary Jails ...	1	...	6	...	496	93	1,137	43	15,290	2,035	2	4	...	...	375	75	13,742	1,625
	Grand Total ...	28	1	49	3	773	116	2,767	98	30,761	2,899	2	5	...	...	605	122	28,358	2,398

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	76	5	9	...	31	8	48	378	42	43	19	18	4	9	...	569	31	600
2	Vellore	249	16	16	1	26	28	83	1,061	93	88	117	76	7	23	4	1,496	110	1,606
3	Trichinopoly	96	...	19	...	12	16	47	360	31	50	50	...	...	...	...	566	...	566
4	Coimbatore	107	1	6	...	23	3	129	641	68	151	16	1	...	2	...	1,031	3	1,034
5	Cannanore	138	...	16	...	26	13	52	535	137	66	285	4	...	2	...	1,114	6	1,120
6	Salem	166	8	15	2	24	23	430	427	31	75	38	48	6	7	2	1,048	63	1,111
7	Penitentiary	314	20	23	3	38	52	1,237	358	265	237	893	220	82	43	18	3,080	363	3,443
	Total ...	1,146	50	104	6	180	143	2,026	3,760	667	710	1,418	367	99	86	24	8,904	576	9,480
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	33	...	...	...	15	2	8	70	46	14	44	...	...	...	...	199	...	199
9	Berhampore	48	1	9	...	18	6	73	187	15	23	95	13	10	6	2	417	31	448
10	Vizagapa'am	111	17	11	2	36	14	50	238	30	40	183	49	5	29	1	591	84	675
11	Parvatipur	44	[illegible]	1	...	9	2	39	279	17	64	71	...	...	...	...	481	...	481
12	Guntur	82	1	6	...	8	63	82	136	32	58	157	6	...	7	1	536	14	550
13	Nellore	82	4	4	1	22	26	73	200	45	57	56	13	2	8	...	479	23	502
14	Kurnool	53	[illegible]	1	...	17	2	36	201	24	72	69	9	...	9	1	421	19	440
15	Bellary	135	1[illegible]	9	2	36	2	51	314	68	85	105	26	4	32	4	661	66	727
16	Cuddapah	176	3[illegible]	1	...	35	9	62	528	75	78	208	11	...	3	1	995	15	1,010
17	Cuddalore	99	1[illegible]	7	1	24	31	27	464	62	32	264	24	1	...	...	904	25	929
18	Tanjore	120	1[illegible]	9	...	14	8	89	352	55	73	62	2	...	2	...	653	4	657
19	Madura	94	8	4	...	11	2	23	570	63	58	220	38	2	18	...	947	58	1,005
20	Tinnevelly	136	2	12	...	12	9	91	616	68	68	38	4	1	...	...	902	5	907
21	Calicut	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	39	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	54	2	56
22	Mangalore	59	5	...	...	13	4	46	180	25	23	13	14	2	9	...	304	25	329
	Total ...	1,278	65	74	6	270	180	765	4,374	625	745	1,585	209	29	123	10	8,544	371	8,915
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	2,424	115	178	12	450	323	2,791	8,134	1,292	1,455	3,003	576	128	209	34	17,448	947	18,395
23	Subsidiary Jails	2,640	464	175	11	118	802	885	8,381	727	677	4,842	1,184	116	834	41	16,932	2,175	19,107
	Grand Total ...	5,064	579	353	23	568	1,125	3,676	17,015	2,019	2,132	7,845	1,760	244	1,043	75	34,380	3,122	37,502

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*

Serial number (1)	Jails (2)	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions (3)	A. Not exceeding 1 month M	A F	B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months M	B F	C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months M	C F	D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year M	D F	E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years M	E F	F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years M	F F	G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years M	G F	H. Exceeding 10 years M	H F	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas, a. For life M	I a F	I b. For term M	I b F	J. Sentenced to death M	J F	Total (5) M	Total F	Total
1	*Central* Rajahmundry	A Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1		11	4	1																		13	4	17
		B Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	29		256	18	155	7	64	2	14		11		2		2		2						538	27	565
		C Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement					2		2		2		2		1										9		9
		D Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			2		7																		9		9
		Total admissions	30		269	22	165	7	66	2	16		16		3		2		2						569	31	600
		Remaining on the 31st December *			29	7	70	5	101	1	104	1	110	2	94	4	9	1	41	2	35				625	21	646
2	Vellore	A Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			25	[illegible]	3	4																	26	10	36
		B Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			39[illegible]	59	543	32	29[illegible]	20	[illegible]	4	41	2	14	1	1		7	2	2		9		1,364	100	1,464
		C Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			1		54		30		8		3												84		84
		D Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			2		7		5		4		4												22		22
		Total admissions			427	15	587	36	330	20	71	4	48	2	14	1	1		7	2	2		9		1,496	110	1 606
		Remaining on the 31st December *			95	16	31[illegible]		285	12	82	5	51	6	107	12			105	7	76	2	[illegible]		1,146	60	1 206
3	Trichinopoly	A Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			14		2																		16		16
		B Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1		218		203		51		30		17		7						5		2		534		534
		C Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement					9		3		2														14		14
		D Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping					1						1												2		2
		Total admissions	1		232		215		54		32		18		7						5		2		566		566
		Remaining on the 31st December *			52		114		52		168		426		263		15		72		32		1		1,145		1,145
4	Coimbatore	A Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	5	1	7				1																13	1	14
		B Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	32	2	470		298		67		38		88		1				8				1		1 003	2	1,005
		C Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			1		6		1																8		8
		D Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			1				2		3														6		6
		Total admissions	37	3	179		304		71		41		88		1				8				1		1,030	3	1 033
		Remaining on the 31st December *			15		95		120		126		227		130		23		82		90				938		938

5	Cannanore	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1		7		1		1														10		10
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	4		576	5	2[illegible]1		124		36		45		18	1		5		2		8	1,069	6	1,075
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			1		12		3		3		2										21		21
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			2		11																[illegible]		[illegible]
			Total admissions	5		586	5	275		128		39		47		18	1		5		2		8	[illegible]	6	1,119
			Remaining on the 31st December *	14		136	3	98		106		48		121		133	1	13	15	1	95		[illegible]	812	5	817
6	Salem	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			36	5	1	1	1	1													38	7	[illegible]
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment			379	30	394	23	102	2	62		47		8	1		5		1		2	[illegible]	76	[illegible]
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement					1		1		3							4					9		9
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping					1																1		1
			Total admissions			415	[illegible]	397	24	104	3	65		47		8	1		9		1		2	1,048	[illegible]	1,111
			Remaining on the 31st December *			41	4	157	13	138	2	80	1	70	2	12	5	3	29	1	[illegible]			530	28	[illegible]
7	Penitentiary	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	77	17	5	1	2		1														[illegible]	18	[illegible]
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1,942	263	541	48	272	22	89	6	48	2	42	2	4				1	1			[illegible]	314	[illegible]
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			1		7		5	1	4		3										20	1	21
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	7		14		9		3		3												6		6
			Total admissions	2,026	280	561	49	290	22	98	7	55	2	45	2	4				1	1			[illegible]	[illegible]	3,443
			Remaining on the 31st December *	13	2	61	9	77	10	93	5	108	5	200	5	[illegible]	5	3	4	2	9	1		[illegible]	44	781
8	*District* Russellkonda	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment			7		17																24		24
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	2		100		16		8		2		6		1								165		165
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			2		3																5		5
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping					4				1												5		5
			Total admissions	2		109		70		8		3		6		1								[illegible]		[illegible]
			Remaining on the 31st December *	2		11		30		7		5		6		6		1						[illegible]		68
9	Berhampore	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	25	18	8	1	3		1														7	19	26
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	15	2	176	5	107	3	22		12		3	1	11			14	1			2	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement					2		5		3												10		10
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping					1		5		1												7		7
			Total admissions	40	20	184	6	113	3	33		16		3	1	11			14	1			2	416	31	447
			Remaining on the 31st December *			57		29		14		6		6	1	31			6				1	130	1	131
10	Vizagapatam	A	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	8	5	7	1	5																20	6	26
		B	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	64	21	260	44	135	10	[illegible]		17	1	6		10			5	2	1		3	[illegible]	78	608
		C	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement			6		[illegible]		8		3												27		27
		D	Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping			4		3		5		2												14		14
			Total admissions	72	26	277	45	173	10	42		22	1	6		10			5	2	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	84	675
			Remaining on the 31st December *			22	8	55	5	28		37		7		4			3		1			157	[illegible]	170

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term		J. Sentenced to death.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	121	...	247	...	37	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422		422
11	Parvatipur ...	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					16	...	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	13		4			...	...	...	...	...	...			...	37	...	37
		Total admissions ...	...	...	124	...	279	...	43	...	25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	481	...	481
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	15	...	93	...	28	...	26	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		175	...	175
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	...	7	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	9	1	173	6	151	2	84	1	65	...	11	1	5	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2		507	12	519
12	Guntur ...	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	9	...	9
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4				...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	9	1	179	6	161	4	87	1	73	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2		535	14	549
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	31	...	80	4	69	...	28	1	12	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	235	5	240
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10	9	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	79	3	210	8	104	2	23	1	11	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	465	14	479
13	Nellore ...	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	85	10	212	10	106	2	24	1	11	...	26	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	479	23	502
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	34	3	36	1	19	1	18		6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	114	5	119
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	13	3	11	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	32
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	175	11	96	1	37	...	31	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	3	...	373	15	388
14	Kurnool ...	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions	3	...	191	14	115	2	44	...	36	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	3	...	421	19	440
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	41	5	43	...	25	...	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	...	1	...	134	6	140

15	Bellary	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	10	3	19	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	38
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	96	6	218	18	159	19	66	7	26	4	38	3	17	..	..	...	6	1	...	.	3	...	629	58	687
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...		..	...	.	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	.	1	..	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	.		..
		Total admissions ...	106	9	237	22	160	20	66	7	27	4	38	3	17	.	..	...	6	1	..	.	3	...	660	66	726
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	1	19	1	33	3	52	3	50	1	47	2	27	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	..	238	13	251
16	Cuddapah	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	18	1	42	..	2	...	2	...	..	..		.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	61	1	65
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	87	14	288	...	300	...	111	...	45	.	62	..	27	.	..	..	6	...	1	...	1	.	928	14	912
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	..		.		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...			...	2	..	1	..	.	.		.	...		..	...	...		.	.	..	.	3		3
		Total admissions .	105	15	330	.	304	...	114	...	45	..	62	...	27	.		.	6	..	1		1	...	995	15	1,010
		Remaining on the 31st December *	1	..	81	.	49	..	24		4	.	11	..	...	.					...	.	1		171	...	171
17	Cuddalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	17	1	3	1	.	1	...		.	.		.	.				.			..	20	3	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..		365	9	351	11	95	1	25	1	33	...	5	.			2	.	..	.	...	.	876	22	898
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	.	...	.	.	1	.	6		.	.	..		.			.	.	..			7	..	7
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	.				...	.	.	..	..		1	..	1
		Total admissions .	...	..	382	10	354	12	96	2	31	1	34		5	..			2		..	.	.	.	904	25	929
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...		43	1	208	4	68	1	3	1	1	...	..	..		..	1	..	.		..		324	7	331
18	Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment .	..	.	8		2	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	.					...				10	...	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	...	.	308	1	195	...	40	1	23	1	22	1	14	...	...	..		..	..		2		604	4	608
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	.	..	...	16	..	6	...	9	...	.	.	.	.			.		.	...	...		31		31
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...		1	.	2		.	..	2		1	.			..					.	..		6	.	6
		Total admissions ...	.	.	317	1	215	..	46	1	34	1	23	1	14	..	..	..		..	...	...	2	...	651	4	655
		Remaining on the 31st December *	1	.	68		98	.	49	..	38	..	20	.	20		1				4	.	...		308	...	308
19	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	15	...	9	6	3	2	6	..	...	.	..	.	...			.	.		.	..	.		33	8	41
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	25	2	253	30	226	12	139	1	81	2	110	1	38	..	.		10	2	..		9	...	891	50	941
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	..	...	..	..	.	2	...	14		1	...	...	..		.	.				..	..	17	..	17
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	..	...	...	..	..	.				.	.		6	..	6
		Total admissions ...	40	2	262	36	231	14	147	1	90	2	111	1	38	.	...	.	10	2	.		9		917	58	1,005
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	.	63	6	94	2	77	3	48	3	67	1	10	1		.	5	1	...		1	...	368	17	385
20	Tinnevelly	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	...	...	6	1	2	.	1	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	.		..	9	1	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	...	..	356	1	294	...	74	..	55	.	23	...	52	1	2	..	5	2	..	.	1	..	862	4	866
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	16	..	4	...	5	.	...	...	.	.	.					.		..	26	...	26
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	.	2	..	...	...	2	...	..	...	.	...	...	...		...	..		.	..	4	..	4
		Total admissions ...	...	..	363	2	314	..	79	..	62		23	...	52	1	2		5	2			1	..	901	5	906
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	..	...	83	...	131	.	9	.	69	.	13	.	34	.	2	.	4	..	.	.	..	...	345	...	345

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																					5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																					Total.		
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term		Sentenced to death.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.																										
21	Calicut	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	54	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2	56
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mangalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	3	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	13	5	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	58	9	114	7	67	3	22	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	282	20	302
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..	..	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	8
		Total admissions ...	63	12	119	9	76	3	24	...	10	...	4	...	3	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	..	304	25	329
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	.	24	...	31	3	24	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	95	4	99
	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	178	57	254	37	74	12	17	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	525	108	633
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2,493	323	5,950	280	4,594	147	1,579	42	700	16	658	11	244	4	5	...	86	15	24	..	57	...	16,390	838	17,228
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.		.	21	...	142	...	79	1	71	..	14	.	1	...	..	...	4	..	..		...	...	332	1	333
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	7	...	30	...	74	..	29	...	40	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	193	.	193
		Total admissions ...	2,678	380	6,255	317	4,884	159	1,704	45	813	16	685	11	245	4	5	...	90	15	24	...	57	...	17,440	947	18,387
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	41	3	1,051	63	1,943	48	1,383	28	1,067	19	1,461	19	948	29	70	1	386	16	486	3	17	...	8,853	229	9,082
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	..	17

Total, Subsidiary Jails	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	3,181	631	20	1																		3,201	682	3,883
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	13,224	1,518	486	25																		13,710	1,543	15,253
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	8	.		.																		8		8
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	9	.	2																			11		11
	Total admissions ..	16,422	2,140	508	26																		16,930	2,175	19,105
	Remaining on the 31st December *	463	30	75	4																		538	34	572
Grand Total ..	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	3,359	688	274	38	74	12	17	2	2	.												3,726	740	4,466
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	15,717	1,841	6,436	305	4,594	147	1,579	42	700	16	658	11	244	4	5		86	15	24		57	30,100	2,381	32,481
	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	8	.	21	.	142		79	1	71		14		1				4					340	1	341
	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	16		32		74		29		40		13											204		204
	Total admissions	19,100	2,529	6,763	343	4,884	159	1,704	15	813	16	685	11	245	4	5		90	15	24		57	34,370	3,122	37,492†
	Remaining on the 31st December * .	504	33	1,126	67	1,948	48	1,386	28	1,070	19	1,465	19	919	29	71	1	386	16	486	3	17	9,408	263	9,671

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† NOTE.—Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry ...	569	31	600	68	...	17	...	25	...	110	...	110	19·33	...	18·33	9	...	9	1	...	1
2	Vellore ...	1,496	110	1,606	124	1	26	...	26	...	176	1	177	11·76	·91	11·02	16	4	20	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	566	...	566	56	...	17	...	7	...	80	...	80	14·13	...	14·13	12	...	12	2	...	2
4	Coimbatore ...	1,031	3	1,034	103	...	43	...	22	...	168	...	168	16·29	...	16·25	15	...	15	1	...	1
5	Cannanore ...	1,114	6	1,120	66	...	33	...	26	...	125	...	125	11·22	...	11·16	8	...	8	...	...	...
6	Salem ...	1,048	63	1,111	76	2	19	...	17	...	112	2	114	10·69	3·17	10·26	7	2	9	2	...	2
7	Penitentiary ...	3,080	363	3,443	188	10	98	2	135	6	421	18	439	13·67	4·96	12·75	107	25	132	15	2	17
	Total ...	8,904	576	9,480	681	13	253	2	258	6	1,192	21	1,213	13·39	3·65	12·80	174	31	205	21	2	23
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda ...	199	...	199	25	...	5	...	1	...	31	...	31	15·58	...	15·58	4	...	4	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	417	31	448	65	3	14	...	12	...	91	3	94	21·82	9·68	20·98	4	8	12	2	...	2
10	Vizagapatam ...	591	84	675	59	1	24	1	19	1	102	3	105	17·26	3·57	15·56	6	1	7	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur ...	481	...	481	87	...	21	...	6	...	114	...	114	23·70	...	23·70	5	...	5	2	...	2
12	Guntur ...	536	14	550	36	...	8	1	7	...	51	...	51	9·51	...	9·27	5	...	5	1	...	1
13	Nellore ...	479	23	502	50	...	7	...	7	...	64	1	65	13·36	4·35	12·95	2	1	3	1	...	1
14	Kurnool ...	421	19	440	28	...	2	...	7	...	37	...	37	8·79	...	8·41	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Bellary ...	661	66	727	51	1	7	2	4	2	62	5	67	9·38	7·58	9·22	3	1	4	1	...	1
16	Cuddapah ...	995	15	1,010	20	...	9	...	5	...	34	...	34	3·42	...	3·37	2	...	2	1	...	1
17	Cuddalore ...	904	25	929	105	1	27	1	27	...	159	2	161	17·59	8·00	17·33	6	...	6	2	...	2
18	Tanjore ...	653	4	657	57	...	18	...	13	...	88	...	88	13·48	...	13·39	11	1	12	...	...	...
19	Madura ...	947	58	1,005	66	1	25	2	15	2	106	5	111	11·19	8·62	11·04	...	2	2	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly ...	902	5	907	93	...	12	...	4	...	109	...	109	12·08	...	12·02	4	1	5	...	...	...
21	Calicut ...	54	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mangalore ...	304	25	329	17	...	1	...	4	...	22	...	22	7·24	...	6·69	3	1	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,544	371	8,915	759	7	180	7	131	5	1,070	19	1,089	12·52	5·12	12·22	56	16	72	10	...	10
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	17,448	947	18,395	1,440	20	433	9	339	11	2,262	40	2,302	12·96	4·22	12·51	230	47	277	31	2	33
23	Criminal Leper Wards, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	16,932	2,175	19,107	513	42	50	3	21	1	584	46	630	3·45	2·11	3·30	375	75	450	9	1	10
	Grand Total ...	34,380	3,122	37,502	1,953	62	483	12	410	12	2,846	86	2,932	8·28	2·75	7·82	605	122	727	40	3	43

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	3	3	2	2	1
2	Vellore	3	...	2	2	1	2	3	2	...	2	2	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	Coimbatore	6	...	2	2	1	2	3	5	...	5	...	2	...
5	Cannanore	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	...
6	Salem	1	...	5	5	...	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	...
7	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	4	13	17	3	11	14	9	6	15	9	7	1
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	...	1	1	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
9	Berhampore	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	7	...	7	...	4	4	..	3	3	1	4	2
11	Parvatipur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Guntur	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
13	Nellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	1	1	2	3	...	2	2	1	1	2	3	...	...
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	...	...
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
22	Mangalore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	10	7	17	...	12	12	10	5	15	9	6	2
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	22	14	20	34	3	23	26	19	11	30	18	13	3
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	5	6	11	17	2	15	17	3	2	5	17	...	...
	Grand Total ...	27	20	31	51	5	38	43	22	13	35	35	13	3

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892*

1	2	3		4		5								6															7	8
						Breaches of jail rules								Punishments inflicted																
														A		B By jail officers												C		
																a		b Reduced diet						c		d	e				
Serial number	Jails	Average number of convicts		Criminal offences		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles		Offences relating to work		Other offences against prison discipline		Total offences		By Criminal Courts		Separate confinement		No I Bread and water diet		No II Stir about diet		No III Full stir about diet		Separate confinement with reduced diet		Corporal punishment	Other punishments		Total punishments	Ratio of column 6-C to column 3	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of the other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
	Central Prisons																														
1	Rajahmundry	626 41	15 96	5		16		145		59		225		5				13		35		71		22		9	70		225	35 03	4 17
2	Vellore	1,107 49	70 81	2		99		382		189	3	672	3	2				177	1	150		151		8		11	173	2	675	57 28	1 66
3	Trichinopoly	1,131 69		4		68		57		53		182		4				30		36		40		1		5	66		182	16 08	2 82
4	Coimbatore	953 22	11	4		109		120		123		356		4				91		2		50		5		1	203		356	37 34	28
5	Cannanore	753 87	2 14			83		138		102		323						137		3				89			94		323	42 72	
6	Salem	623 17	25 62	5		41		248		114		408		5				93		48		19		17		8	218		408	62 89	2 00
7	Penitentiary	723 51	45 85	2		73	3	219	11	223	3	517	17	2				53		50	6	53		78	4	4	277	7	534	69 41	78
	Total	5,919 36	160 52	22		489	3	1,309	11	863	6	2,683	20	22				594	1	324	6	384		220	4	38	1,101	9	2,703	44 46	1 44
	District Jails																														
8	Russellkonda	68 96		1		3				1		5		1				1								1	2		5	7 25	25 00
9	Berhampore	125 19	4 90	1		18		6	7	31	5	56	12	1				7	3	18	4	1		17	2	1	11	3	68	52 27	1 82
10	Vizagapatam	196 81	12 01	2		30		2		18		52		2				13		30							7		52	24 90	
11	Parvatipur	204 23	04	1		73		73		119		266		1				10		144				22			89		266	130 22	
12	Guntur	202 84	4 57	1		7		22		33		63		1				6		16		1		9		2	28		63	30 37	3 28
13	Nellore	140 44	4 48			29	1	5	2	21	4	55	7					17	5	22	1			10	1		6		62	42 78	
14	Kurnool	114 72	5 36			52	3	7		21	2	80	5					77	5							1	2		85	70 79	1 27
15	Bellary	263 93	19 65			64		227	2	55	2	346	4					26		109	2			52	1	1	158	1	350	123 42	29
16	Cuddapah	175 37	2 64			17		3		4		24						18		4				1			1		24	13 48	
17	Cuddalore	250 45	7 26			33		91		56	1	180	1					9		129		2		13	1		27		181	70 23	
18	Tanjore	274 48	1 29			40		440		145		625						83		167		12		9		6	348		625	226 64	97
19	Madura	326 56	24 85			31		44		39	1	114	1					34		40	1	1		8		2	29		115	32 73	1 79
20	Tinnevelly	303 68	18			16		60		31		107						24		41		19		2			21		107	35 21	
21	Calicut	50 98	40																												
22	Mangalore	83 28	3 67	1		18		59	1	17		95	1	1				18		27				20	1	6	23		96	110 41	6 74
	Total	2,781 92	91 30	7		431	4	1,039	12	591	15	2,068	31	7				343	13	747	8	36		163	6	20	752	4	2,099	73 05	98
	Total, Central and District Jails	8,701 28	251 82	29		920	7	2,348	23	1,454	21	4,751	51	29				937	14	1,071	14	420		383	10	58	1 853	13	4,802	53 64	1 24
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14 84						4		3		7						4									3		7	47 17	
	Subsidiary Jails	683 39	57 21	2		1				3		6		2												2	2		6	81	50 00
	Grand Total	9,399 51	309 03	31		921	7	2,352	23	1 460	21	4,764	51	31				941	14	1,071	14	420		383	10	60	1,858	13	4 815	49 60	1 28

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails	Number imprisoned during the year		Of those in column 3 there were: Unable to read or write		Able to read or write a little		Able to read or write well		Daily average number of convicts		Daily average number under instruction		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail: Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well		Of these in column 7 there were when they left jail: Unable to read and write		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Central Prisons																										
1	Rajahmundry	569	31	51	31	14		12		626 41	15 96	2 64		10		10						8					
2	Vellore	1 496	110	1 [illegible] 7	110	91		78		1107 49	70 84	3 02		4		1						4					
3	Trichinopoly	566		141		46		29		1131 [illegible]		2 7[illegible]		8		8						8		1			
4	Coimbatore	1 0 1		8 [illegible] 6	3	84		91		[illegible]	11	5 [illegible]		16		1[illegible]		1									
5	Cannanore	1 114	6	9 [illegible] 1	6	134		[illegible]		7[illegible]3 87	2 11	1 96															
6	Salem	1 048	[illegible]	9[illegible]	63	74		8		6[illegible]3 17	[illegible]	1 8[illegible]		108		97		11				[illegible]					
7	Penitentiary	3 080	38[illegible]	2 [illegible]3	33	223	4	334		7[illegible]3 1	15 85	1[illegible] 6[illegible]															
	Total	8 904	576	7 [illegible]67	7[illegible]	656	4	58[illegible]		5 919 36	160 [illegible]2	30 [illegible]4		116		1[illegible]1		12				107					
	District Jails																										
8	Russellkonda	199		143		22		34		68 93		43		4		4						4					
9	Berhampore	417	31	574	31	39		4		1[illegible] 19	4 90	76		5		5						2					
10	Vizagapatam	591	84	554	83	[illegible]0	1	7		196 81	12 01	79		4		4						4					
11	Parvatipur	481		164		8		9		204 23	04	1 2[illegible]		7		7						1					
12	Guntur	530	11	40[illegible]	14	30		11		20[illegible] 84	4 57	1 91		2		[illegible]						2					
13	Nellore	479	23	417	[illegible]5	30		2		110 14	4 48	[illegible]															
14	Kurnool	491	19	[illegible]	19	18		11		114 72	[illegible]	53															
15	Bellary	661	60	604	65	31	1	26		[illegible] 93	19 6[illegible]	47															
16	Cuddapah	995	15	964	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		13		175 37	2 64	44															
17	Cuddalore	904	[illegible]	791	25	96		14		230 1[illegible]	7 26	2 46															
18	Tanjore	653	4	4[illegible]0	4	147		56		274 18	1 [illegible]9	3 03															
19	Madura	947	58	7 [illegible]9	58	118		70		32[illegible] 56	24 85	1 1[illegible]															
20	Tinnevelly	902	5	67[illegible]	5	118		108		303 68	18	74		1		1						1					
21	Calicut	54	2	17	2	7				50 98	40	04		3		3						[illegible]					
22	Mangalore	304	25	274	25	22		8		83 28	3 67	18															
	Total	8,544	371	7,451	309	734	2	[illegible]76		2 781 92	91 30	1 169		26		26						17					
	Grand Total	17,448	947	15,101	911	1,390	6	9[illegible]7		8,701 28	251 82	1 493		172		160		12				124		18			

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
•	*Central Prisons.*																	
1	Rajahmundry	642·37	2·38	·91	645·66	16,757	25 15 10	21,969	34 0 5	1,520	2 5 8	55 8 11	3,210	4 15 11	4,651	7 3 3	48,107	74 8 2
2	Vellore	* 1,179·33	·31	5·46	1,185·10	34,450	29 3 3	24,463	20 10 3	1,919	1 9 11	51 3 3	2,356	2 0 0	6,177	5 3 5	69,565	58 8 6
3	Trichinopoly	1,131·69	·39	1·18	1,133·26	36,841	32 8 8	24,079	21 3 11	1,438	1 4 4	46 8 10	1,868	1 10 5	5,922	5 3 7	70,148	61 14 5
4	Coimbatore	953·33	35 34	7·90	996·57	33,510	33 14 4	27,321	27 6 8	2,824	2 13 4	83 13 2	3,231	3 6 5	7,052	7 1 2	73,938	71 3 1
5	Cannanore	756·01		1·76	757·77	21,616	28 9 6	19,785	26 1 9	3,002	3 15 5	90 12 2	695	0 14 8	3,975	5 3 11	49,073	64 12 2
6	Salem	648·79	35·01	5·69	689 49	20,317	29 11 5	18,075	26 3 5	1,616	2 5 6	145 7 3	2,086	3 3 5	1,048	5 15 11	16,142	66 14 9
7	Penitentiary	769·36	11·04		780·40	24,115	30 14 5	22,765	29 2 9	2,380	3 0 10	131 2 1	2,392	3 1 9	15,681	20 1 6	64,333	86 4 6
	Total	6,080·88	84·47	22·90	6,188·25	1,87,606	30 6 10	1,58,457	25 9 8	14,699	2 6 0	76 10 8	15,838	2 9 8	47,506	7 10 10	1,24,106	68 8 7
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	68·96	·60		69·56	1,950	28 0 6	4,104	59 0 0	203	2 14 8	61 14 3	185	2 10 11	658	9 7 4	7,100	102 1 1
9	Berhampore	130·09	6·60	·88	137 57	3,714	27 2 9	5,314	38 10 1	397	2 14 2	48 12 4	400	3 1 2	1,310	9 8 4	11,155	80 15 1
10	Vizagapatam	208·82	6·34	·20	215·36	6,891	32 0 5	5,618	26 1 5	908	4 3 5	94 14 1	215	1 0 6	2,103	9 12 3	15,735	73 1 0
11	Parvatipur	204·27	·12		204 39	5,730	28 0 7	6,638	32 7 8	587	2 13 11	68 11 9	957	4 11 0	1,260	6 3 1	15,178	74 4 2
12	Guntur	207·41	2·11	·09	209 61	5,131	25 14 9	4,882	23 4 8	176	0 13 5	56 15 7	196	0 15 1	1,111	5 4 10	11,796	56 4 5
13	Nellore	144·92	21·79	·86	167·57	5,285	31 11 3	5,197	31 0 3	133	0 12 8	27 15 1	356	2 7 4	1,098	6 8 10	12,069	72 0 5
14	Kurnool	120·08	10·03	1·14	131·25	3,682	28 4 9	4,260	32 7 4	214	1 10 1	67 4 9	316	2 14 1	1,367	10 6 8	9,869	75 3 1
15	Bellary	283·58	27 05	2·49	313·12	9,048	29 2 1	7,971	25 7 4	409	1 4 11	82 2 1	1,107	3 14 6	2,276	7 4 4	20,811	66 7 5
16	Cuddapah	178·01	53·87	2 90	234·78	7,800	33 10 2	5,612	23 14 5	94	0 6 5	23 12 9	245	1 6 2	1,631	6 15 2	15,382	65 8 3
17	Cuddalore	257 71	6·68	2·28	266 67	8,938	33 12 11	6,219	23 5 2	300	1 2 0	50 4 0	101	1 8 11	1,457	5 7 5	17,315	64 14 11
18	Tanjore	275·77	6·68	8·10	290·55	7,953	28 2 6	8,486	29 3 4	252	0 13 11	50 9 8	348	1 4 2	1,685	5 12 9	18,724	64 7 1
19	Madura	351·41	40·46	11·87	403·74	14,810	37 12 8	7,222	17 14 2	112	0 4 5	32 13 6	654	1 13 9	1,609	3 15 9	24,107	60 7 3
20	Tinnevelly	303·86	15·26	6·32	325·44	10,786	33 12 9	9,283	28 8 5	182	0 8 11	32 15 6	645	2 2 0	1,627	5 0 6	22,533	69 3 10
21	Calicut	51·38	2·90	12·13	66·41	154	2 13 5	1,356	20 6 8	16	0 3 10	59 4 2	2	0 0 7	458	6 9 6	1,966	29 9 8
22	Mangalore	86·95	8 21	4 72	99 88	2,333	24 8 3	4,607	46 2 0	31	0 5 0	18 3 9	37	0 6 10	518	5 3 0	7,526	75 5 7
	Total	2,873·22	208·70	53·98	3,135·90	94,505	30 10 7	86,769	27 10 9	4,014	1 4 6	54 15 8	6,094	2 1 11	20,164	6 6 11	2,11,546	67 7 4
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14·84			14 84	250	16 13 6	467	31 7 6	806	54 5 0		46	3 1 7	177	11 14 10	† 1,746	117 10 5
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras			27·14	27·14			2,450	90 4 4	34	1 4 1	26 15 9			1,151	53 7 5	3,935	144 15 10
	Total, Jails	8,968·94	293·17	104·02	9,366·13	2,82,361	30 7 9	2,48,143	26 7 11	19,553	2 1 4	73 8 2	21,978	2 7 2	69,298	7 6 5	6,41,333	68 7 7
25	Subsidiary Jails	740·60	1,045·25	12·39	1,798·24	71,142	39 13 5	12,705	7 1 0				431	0 9 4	16,250	9 0 7	1,00,528	55 14 6
	Grand Total	9,709·54	1,338·42	116·41	11,164·37	3,53,503	31 15 11	2,60,848	23 5 10	19,553	1 12 0	70 13 3	22,409	2 4 11	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2

* Including 1·00 state prisoner.

† Of this amount Rs. 1,720 have not as yet been adjusted by the Accountant-General.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.					On jail buildings.					K.	L.					
											Additions and alterations.			New jails.			Public Works.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A. On unremunerative labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Dept.	I Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	(a) Public Works—Jail.	(b) Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	3·80	638·16	27·35	14·43		64·82	54·60	10·78	96·08	16·96	3·73	·56			336·24			·93	10·16	8·56	52 69
2	Vellore	7·92	1,038·47	37·44	41 04		90·18	98·61	120·12	113·57	61·91					468 13				8·68	9 50	45 08
3	Trichinopoly	3·84	1,121·34	30·89	96·31		106 22	71·48	165·54	234·05	·50	34·98	21 84			541 59			15·82	9·17	6·37	30 46
4	Coimbatore	8·94	913·75	32·46	50·67		84·24	77·43	77 63	103·03	50·82	116 69				350 75				8 93	8 20	37 17
5	Cannanore	2·68	753·57	33·04	57·55		53·60	70 61	82·62	239·61	5·55		3·20			179 58				7·11	9·37	23·83
6	Salem	5·93	567 33	10·78	37·31		41·50	57·07	58·85	91·56	51·24	·41	1·99			216 37				7·31	10·06	38·14
7	Penitentiary	7·71	670·85	17·91	1 34		85·89	54·36	23·80	51·09	30 74					402 65				12·80	8·10	60·02
	Total	40·82	5,733 47	189·87	8·65		526·45	481·16	539·34	928·99	217·72	155·81	27·59			2,295 51			16 75	9 18	8·14	40·03
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	6·82	55·77	3·28			3·65	6 74	32·31	8·69						·18				6·54	12·09	·86
9	Berhampore	5·09	124 94	7·83	2·75		6·17	12·16	32·80	31·84	6 95	3·48	·62			19·27				5·18	9·73	15·42
10	Vizagapatam	5·25	202 92	9·25	6·52		5·98	19·68	10·42	85·49	2 58	36 09				26 78				2·95	9·70	13·20
11	Parvatipur	1·93	177·78	8·54	8 74		7·40	15·12	78·97	47·75	3·88	·98				6 99				4·16	8 50	3·93
12	Guntur	5·43	201·94	4 75	10 65		10·80	20·33	27·58	115·06	·23	3·42				11 09				5·35	10 07	5·19
13	Nellore	1·69	143·40	4·08	2·42		5·45	16·13	26 04	37·61	6·13	26·15				19·11				3 80	11·25	13·33
14	Kurnool	6·18	113·93	3·15	4·63		3·89	9·00	34·99	31·39	4 76					18·41				3·41	7·89	16·16
15	Bellary	4·65	267·32	4·70			30·49	25·54	7·73	41·15	18 91	22·86				115 86				11·41	9·55	43·34
16	Cuddapah	8·32	168·04	3·24	·33	...	8·14	17·24	15·21	16·97	78·49					8 79				4·84	10·26	5·23
17	Cuddalore	3·98	253·37	5·95	9 24		7·88	27·92	17·26	100·92	9·07	·98				73·19			·96	3·11	11·02	28·88
18	Tanjore	1·33	250·13	4 94	1·67		20·32	19·24	27 78	36·20	4·32	3·98	·07			127·02			·16	8·12	7·69	51·14
19	Madura	12·11	345·45	3 24	5·30		16·37	26·09	83·30	136·11	9·59	2·13				52 87			·19	4 88	7 78	15·76
20	Tinnevelly	3·21	270·68	5·37	10 67		12·10	22 09	47·20	58·70	2·10	4·37	.			102 73				4·47	8·16	37 95
21	Calicut	2·45	40·42	·25	1·56	..	2·37	7·00	4·22	8·00						16·50				5·86	17·32	40·82
22	Mangalore	2·93	84·00	1·70	13·38	.	1·54	8·49	13·56	18·46	1·88		1·83			23·03				1·83	10·11	27·42
	Total ..	71·37	2,690·09	70·33	77·85	...	142·85	252·77	459·37	772·34	148·60	104 44	2·52			623·02			1·31	5·31	9·40	23·16
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	·28	12·26		1·27	...	1·46	·67	7·87	·99										11·91	5·46	
	Total, Jails	112·47	8,435·82	260·20	357 77		670·76	737·60	1,006·58	1,702·32	366 32	260·25	30 11			2,918·33			18·06	7·95	8·74	34·59
24	Subsidiary Jails ...	76·96	618·34	4·79	3·95	.			200·44	126 23	246·04	·42				34 64						5·60
	Grand Total	189·43	9,054·16	264·99	361·72		670·76	737·60	1,207·02	1,828·55	612·36	260·67	30·11			2,952·97			18·06	7·41	8·15	32·61

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892

Serial number	Jails	Total cost of maintenance (column 9 Statement 34)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10 Statement 34)	Total cash earnings	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons	RS A	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P
1	Rajahmundry	48,106 13	74 8 0	1,051 13 0	1 10 0	47,055 0 0	72 14 0
2	Vellore	69,365 5	58 8 0	31,096 8 0	26 4 0	38,268 13 0	32 4 0
3	Trichinopoly	70,147 14	61 14 0	14,793 13 0	13 1 0	55,354 1 0	48 13 0
4	Coimbatore	73,938 8	74 3 0	17,377 12 0	17 7 0	56,560 12 0	56 12 0
5	Cannanore	49,073 4	64 12 0	4,772 5 0	6 5 0	44,300 15 0	58 7 0
6	Salem	46,111 10	66 15 0	3,896 10 0	5 10 0	42,215 0 0	61 5 0
7	Penitentiary	67,332 2	86 4 0	28,931 5 0	37 1 0	38,400 13 0	49 3 0
	Total	4,24,105 8	68 9 0	1,01,920 2 0	16 8 0	3,22,185 6 0	52 1 0
	District Jails						
8	Russellkonda	7,100 0	102 1 0	30 10 0	0 7 0	7,069 6 0	101 10 0
9	Berhampore	11,135 3	80 15 0	174 10 0	1 4 0	10,960 9 0	79 11 0
10	Vizagapatam	15,735 3	73 1 0			15,735 3 0	73 1 0
11	Parvatipur	15,178 10	74 4 0	547 6 0	2 11 0	14,631 4 0	71 9 0
12	Guntur	11,795 11	56 4 0			11,795 11 0	56 4 0
13	Nellore	12,069 0	72 0 0			12,069 0 0	72 0 0
14	Kurnool	9,868 13	75 3 0	30 10 0	0 4 0	9,838 3 0	74 15 0
15	Bellary	20,810 11	66 7 0	304 5 0	1 0 0	20,506 6 0	65 7 0
16	Cuddapah	15,382 6	65 8 0	119 14 0	0 8 0	15,262 8 0	65 0 0
17	Cuddalore	17,315 0	64 15 0	262 5 0	1 0 0	17,052 11 0	63 15 0
18	Tanjore	18,723 12	64 7 0	12,035 11 0	41 7 0	6,688 1 0	23 0 0
19	Madura	24,407 2	60 7 0			24,407 2 0	60 7 0
20	Tinnevelly	22,532 10	69 4 0	4,408 14 0	12 7 0	18,123 12 0	56 13 0
21	Calicut	1,965 9	29 10 0	204 14 0	3 1 0	1,760 11 0	26 9 0
22	Mangalore	7,526 11	75 6 0	261 4 0	2 10 0	7,265 7 0	72 12 0
	Total	2,11,516 5	67 7 0	16,904 11 0	5 6 0	1,94,641 10 0	62 1 0
23	Debtors' Prison, Madras	3,935 8	145 0 0			3,935 8 0	145 0 0
24	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,746 6	117 10 0			1,746 6 0	117 10 0
	Total, Jails	6,41,333 11	68 8 0	1,18,824 15 0	12 11 0	5,22,508 14 0	55 13 0
25	Subsidiary Jails	1,00,528 0	55 14 0	306 11 0	0 3 0	1,00,221 5 0	55 11 0
	Grand Total	7,41,861 11	66 7 0	1,19,131 8 0	10 11 0	6,22,730 3 0	55 12 0

NOTE.—Pies have been rounded in this statement.

D.—PRISONS—*continued*.

(37)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	973	44	1,017	626·41	15·96	642·37	678	21	699	679	2	681	27·30	·05	27·35	62	...	62
		Under-trial.	.	...	...	2·28	·10	2·38	12	1	13	2	...	2	·01	...	·01	2	...	2
		Civil	...	...	...	·91	...	·91	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
		Total	973	44	1,017	629·60	16·06	645·66	..	...	..	681	2	683	27·31	·05	27·36	64	...	64
2	Vellore	Convicts	957	90	1,047	1,107·49	70·84	1,178·33	1,173	83	1,256	818	50	868	35·16	2·28	37·44	16	2	18
		Under-trial.	..	..	...	·31	...	·31	2	...	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	..	..	...	6·46	...	6·46	16	...	16	2	.	2	·04	..	·04	...	...	...
		Total	957	90	1,047	1,114·26	70·84	1,185·10	...	..	...	820	50	870	35·20	2·28	37·48	16	2	18
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	1,202	...	1,202	1,131·69	..	1,131·69	1,221	...	1,221	962	..	962	30·89	..	30·89	57	...	57
		Under-trial.	...	...	..	·39	...	·39	7	..	7	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Civil	...	..		1·18	.	1·18	8	..	8	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,202	..	1,202	1,133·26	...	1,133·26	...	...	...	962		962	30·89	...	30·89	57	...	57
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,210	...	1,210	953·22	·11	953·33	1,060	1	1,061	1,181	..	1,181	32·46	..	32·46	114	...	114
		Under-trial.	30	6	36	34·40	·94	35·34	77	4	81	24	4	28	1·15	·08	1·23	4	...	4
		Civil	20	...	20	7·90	...	7·90	11	...	11	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total	1,260	6	1,266	995·52	1·05	996·57	..	...	..	1,205	4	1,209	33·61	·08	33·69	118	...	118
5	Cannanore	Convicts	865	30	895	753·87	2·14	756·01	907	6	913	892	...	892	33·04	..	33·04	64	...	64
		Under-trial.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	1·76	...	1·76	17	...	17	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...
		Total	865	30	895	755·63	2·14	757·77	...	..	...	892	..	892	33·01	..	33·04	64	...	64
6	Salem	Convicts	528	27	555	623·17	25·62	648·79	644	21	665	275	21	296	10·21	·57	10·78	31	1	32
		Under-trial.	10	4	14	32·99	2·02	35·01	83	3	86	12	...	12	·32	...	·32	2	...	2
		Civil	...	...	...	5·69	...	5·69	10	...	10	2	..	2	·01	...	·01	1	...	1
		Total	538	31	569	661·85	27·64	689·49	...	...	..	289	21	310	10·54	·57	11·11	34	1	35
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	665	43	708	723·51	45·85	769·36	864	76	940	506	46	552	16·29	1·62	17·91	29	1	30
		Under-trial.	44	12	56	10·07	·97	11·04	5	2	7	5	2	7	·20	·04	·24	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	709	55	764	733·58	46·82	780·40	...	...	...	511	48	559	16·49	1·66	18·15	29	1	30
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	130	11	141	68·96	...	68·96	80	...	80	53	..	53	3·28	...	3·28	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·60	...	·60	1	..	1	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total	130	11	141	69·56	...	69·56	..	...	...	53	..	53	3·28	...	3·28	2	...	2
9	Berhampore	Convicts	143	31	174	125·19	4·90	130·09	146	6	152	209	12	221	7·53	·30	7·83	16	...	16
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	6·33	·27	6·60	11	...	11	7	..	7	·31	...	·31	1	...	1
		Civil	7	...	7	·88	...	·88	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	161	35	196	132·40	5·17	137·57	...	...	...	216	12	228	7·84	·30	8·14	17	...	17
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	245	29	274	196·81	12·01	208·82	237	18	255	240	26	266	8·26	·99	9·25	13	...	13
		Under-trial.	14	..	14	5·60	·74	6·34	20	...	20	10	1	11	·26	·06	·32	1	...	1
		Civil	6	...	6	·20	...	·20	1	.	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	265	29	294	202·61	12·75	215·36	...		...	250	27	277	8·52	1·05	9·57	14	...	14
11	Parvatipur	Convicts	92	9	101	204·23	·04	204·27	235	...	235	196	...	196	8·54	...	8·54	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·12	...	·12	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	92	9	101	204·35	·04	204·39	...	...	...	196	...	196	8·54	...	8·54	5	...	5
12	Guntur	Convicts	157	9	166	202·84	4·57	207·41	252	7	259	106	3	109	4·51	·24	4·75	1	1	2
		Under-trial.	13		13	2·03	·08	2·11	6	1	7	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil	4		4	·09	...	·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
		Total	174	9	183	204·96	4·65	209·61	....	...	...	107	3	110	4·52	·24	4·76	1	1	2
13	Nellore	Convicts	208	14	222	140·44	4·48	144·92	159	5	164	97	4	101	3·95	·13	4·08	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	14	..	14	21·08	·71	21·79	95	1	96	28	1	29	·66	·02	·68	...	...	...
		Civil	...	.	..	·86	...	·86	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	222	14	236	162·38	5·19	167·57	..	...	...	125	5	130	4·61	·15	4·76	1	...	1
14	Kurnool	Convicts	63	3	66	114·72	5·36	120·08	145	8	153	119	1	120	3·03	·12	3·15	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	9·28	·75	10·03	38	2	40	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil	3	.	3	1·14	..	1·14	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	66	3	69	125·14	6·11	131·25	...	..	...	120	1	121	3·06	·12	3·18	2	...	2
15	Bellary	Convicts	209	21	230	263·93	19·65	283·58	317	30	347	154	15	169	4·43	·33	4·76	7	1	8
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	26·21	·84	27·05	51	2	53	7	...	7	·22	...	·22	...	...	...
		Civil	12	5	17	2·49	...	2·49	8	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	248	31	279	292·63	20·49	313·12	...	...	...	161	15	176	4·65	·33	4·98	7	1	8

continued.

in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

10			11			12			13														
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3	..	3	23	..	23	17	...	17	1,083·95 877·19	125·31	1,060·14 840·34	43·58 4·39	3·13	42·58 4·20	27·14	...	26·46	71·84 877·19	...	70·05 840·34	98·98 877·19	...	96·51 840·34
3	...	3	23	...	23	17	.	17	1,081·64	124·53	1,057·83	43·38	3·11	42·38	27·00	...	26·33	74·65	...	72·79	101·65	...	99·12
...	...	...	6	1	7	...	..	..	738·61 309·60	705·82	736·64 309·60	31·75 6·19	32·19	31·77 6·19	..	..	...	14·45	28·23	15·28	14·45	28·23	15·28
...	...	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	735·91	705·82	734·12	31·59	32·19	31·63	...	...	...	14·36	28·23	15·19	14·76	28·23	15·19
1	...	1	7	..	7	41	...	41	850·06	...	850·06	27·30	.	27·30	36·23	...	36·23	14·14	...	14·14	50·37	.	50·3[illegible]
1	...	1	7	...	7	41	...	41	848·88	...	848·88	27·26	...	27·26	36·18	...	36·18	14·12	...	14·12	50·30	...	50·2[illegible]
...	...	...	32 1	...	32 1	60 2	...	60 2	1,238·96 697·67	... 4,255·32	1,238·82 792·30	34·05 33·43	... 85·11	34·05 34·80	62·94 58·14	...	62·94 56·59	56·65 58·14	...	56·64 56·59	119·59 116·28	...	119·5[illegible] 113·18
...	...	...	33	...	33	62	...	62	1,210·42	3,809·52	1,213·16	33·76	76·19	33·81	62·28	...	62·21	56·25	...	56·19	118·52	...	118·40
2	...	2	22	..	22	27	...	27	1,183·23	...	1,179·88	43·83	...	43·70	35·82	...	35·71	49·08	...	48·94	84·90	..	84·65
2	...	2	22	..	22	27	...	27	1,180·47	...	1,177·14	43·73	...	43·60	35·73	...	35·63	48·97	...	48·83	84·70	...	84·46
...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	441·29 363·75 351·49	819·67	456·23 342·76 351·49	16·38 9·70 1·76	22·25	16·62 9·14 1·76	...	...	...	49·75 60·62 175·75	39·03	49·32 57·13 175·75	49·75 60·62 175·75	39·03	49·32 57·13 175·75
...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	436·65	759·77	449·61	15·92	20·62	16·11	...	...	...	51·37	36·18	50·76	51·37	36·18	50·76
...	...	...	5	...	5	8	...	8	699·37 496·52	1,063·27 2,061·86	717·48 634·06	22·52 19·86	35·33 41·24	23·28 21·74	11·06	...	10·40	29·02	21·81	28·59	40·08	21·81	38·99
...	...	...	5	...	5	8	...	8	696·58	1,025·20	716·30	22·48	35·45	23·26	10·90	...	10·25	28·63	21·36	28·19	39·53	21·36	38·44
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	768·56	...	768·56	47·56	...	47·56	...	..	...	29·00	...	29·00	29·00	...	29·00
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	761·93	...	761·93	47·15	...	47·15	..	...	...	28·75	...	28·75	28·75	..	28·75
...	...	...	7	...	7	8 1	..	8 1	1,669·46 1,105·85	2,448·98	1,608·82 1,060·61	60·15 48·97	61·22	60·19 46·97	63·90 157·98	...	61·50 151·52	63·90	...	61·49	127·80 157·98	...	122·99 151·52
...	...	...	7	...	7	9	...	9	1,681·42	2,321·08	1,657·34	59·21	58·03	59·17	67·98	...	65·42	60·42	...	58·15	128·40	...	123·57
...	...	...	4 1	...	4 1	8	...	8	1,219·45 1,785·71	2,164·86 1,351·35	1,273·82 1,735·02	41·97 46·13	82·43 81·08	44·30 50·47	40·65	..	38·31	25·40 178·57	...	23·94 157·73	66·65 178·57	...	62·25 157·73
...	..	..	5	...	5	8	...	8	1,233·90	2,117·65	1,286·22	42·05	82·35	44·14	39·48	...	37·15	29·61	...	27·86	69·09	...	65·01
1	...	1	4	..	4	...	...	...	959·70	...	959·51	41·82	.	41·81	...	...	..	24·48	...	24·48	24·48	..	24·48
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	959·14	..	958·95	41·79	...	41·78	...	...	...	24·47	..	24·46	24·47	...	24·46
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	522·58 492·61	656·46	525·53 473·93	22·23 4·93	52·52	22·90 4·74	...	...	...	4·93	218·82	9·64	4·93	218·82	9·64
...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	522·05	645·16	524·78	22·05	51·61	22·71	...	..	...	4·88	215·05	9·54	4·88	215·05	9·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690·69 1,328·27	892·86 1,408·45	696·94 1,330·89	28·13 31·31	29·02 28·17	28·15 31·21	...	...	...	7·12	...	6·90	7·12	.	6·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769·80	963·39	775·80	28·39	28·90	28·41	...	...	...	6·16	...	5·97	6·16	...	5·97
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1,037·31 107·76	186·57	999·33 99·70	26·41 3·23	22·39	26·23 2·09	8·71	...	8·33	8·72	...	8·32	17·43	...	16·66
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	958·93	163·67	921·00	24·45	19·64	24·23	7·99	...	7·62	7·99	...	7·62	15·98	...	15·24
1	..	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	583·49 267·07	763·36	595·95 258·78	16·78 8·39	16·79	16·79 8·13	15·15	...	14·10	11·37	50·89	14·11	26·52	50·89	28·21
1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	550·18	732·06	562·08	15·89	16·10	15·90	13·67	...	12·77	10·25	48·80	12·77	23·92	48·80	25·54

D.—PRISONS—

(37)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails	Classes of prisoners	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick			Number of deaths in and out of hospital		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	District Jails—continued																			
16	Cuddapah	Convicts	136	16	152	175 37	2 64	178 01	224		224	105	1	106	3 22	02	3 24	9		9
		Under trial	18		18	53 17	70	53 87	128	1	129	21		21	71		71	5		5
		Civil				2 90		2 90	5		5									
		Total	154	16	170	231 44	3 34	234 78				126	1	127	3 93	02	3 95	14		14
17	Cuddalore	Convicts	160	12	172	250 45	7 26	257 71	338	10	348	163	8	171	5 73	22	5 95	1		1
		Under trial	18		18	6 45	23	6 68	20	1	21	1	2	3	01	01	02			
		Civil	13		13	2 28		2 28	7		7									
		Total	191	12	203	259 18	7 49	266 67				164	10	174	5 74	23	5 97	1		1
18	Tanjore	Convicts	282	20	302	274 48	1 29	275 77	358		358	168	1	169	4 91	03	4 94	7		7
		Under trial	30		30	6 39	29	6 68	20		20									
		Civil	12		12	8 10		8 10	18		18	3		3	04		04			
		Total	324	20	344	288 97	1 58	290 55				171	1	172	4 95	03	4 98	7		7
19	Madura	Convicts	338	20	358	326 56	24 85	351 41	365	20	385	63	6	69	2 73	51	3 24	5	2	7
		Under trial	37	4	41	39 63	83	40 46	64	1	65	7		7	17		17			
		Civil	44		44	11 80	07	11 87	16		16									
		Total	419	24	443	377 99	25 75	403 74				70	6	76	2 90	51	3 41	5	2	7
20	Tinnevelly	Convicts	285		285	303 68	18	303 86	384	1	385	119		119	5 37		5 37	5		5
		Under-trial	30		30	15 04	22	15 26	57	2	59	5		5	15		15	1		1
		Civil	12		12	6 32		6 32	20		20									
		Total	327		327	325 04	40	325 44				124		124	5 52		5 52	6		6
21	Calicut	Convicts	140	7	147	50 98	40	51 38	154		154	2		2	27		27			
		Under trial	30	7	37	2 90		2 90	10		10									
		Civil	28		28	12 13		12 13	22		22									
		Total	198	14	212	66 01	40	66 41				2		2	27		27			
22	Mangalore	Convicts	185	28	213	83 28	3 67	86 95	102	4	106	51	3	54	1 53	17	1 70	4		4
		Under trial	21	5	26	8 10	11	8 21	31	2	33									
		Civil	11	8	19	4 72		4 72	11		11									
		Total	217	41	258	96 10	3 78	99 88				51	3	54	1 53	17	1 70	4		4
	Total, Central and District Jails	Convicts	9 173	464	9 637	8 701 28	251 82	8 953 10				7 158	199	7 357	252 64	7 58	260 22	451	8	459
		Under-trial	317	47	364	283 37	9 80	293 17				131	10	141	4 21	21	4 42	16		16
		Civil	172	13	185	77 81	07	77 88				7		7	09		09	1		1
		Total	9 692	524	10 216	9 062 46	261 69	9,324 15				7 296	209	7,505	256 94	7 79	264 73	468	8	476
23	Criminal Leper Ward Madras	Convicts	22		22	14 84		14 84	22		22									
		Under trial																		
		Civil																		
		Total	22		22	14 84		14 84												
24	Debtors Prison Madras	Convicts																		
		Under trial																		
		Civil	71		71	27 14		27 14	41		41	61		61	1 26		1 26			
		Total	71		71	27 14		27 14				61		61	1 26		1 26			
	Subsidiary Jails	Convicts				683 39	57 21	740 60				196	9	205	4 60	19	4 79	10	1	11
		Under trial				1 010 66	34 59	1 045 25				296	10	306	4 90	30	5 20	16	1	17
		Civil				12 39		12 39				6		6	08		08			
		Total	1,030	1752	5 782	1 706 44	91 80	1 798 24				498	19	517	9 58	49	10 07	26	2	28
	Grand Total	Convicts				9 399 51	309 03	9 708 54				7 354	208	7,562	257 24	7 77	265 01	461	9	470
		Under trial				1 294 03	44 39	1 338 42				427	20	417	9 11	51	9 62	32	1	33
		Civil				117 34	07	117 41				74		74	1 43		1 43	1		1
		Total of all	13,815	2276	16 091	10 810 88	353 49	11 164 37				7,855	228	8,083	267 78	8 28	276 06	494	10	504

continued.

jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1882—continued

10			11			12			13 — Ratio per mille of average strength																	
Deaths from fever			Deaths from bowel-complaints			Deaths from cholera			A — Of admissions into hospital			B — Of daily average number of sick			C — Of deaths from cholera			D — Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital			E — Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						2 3		2 3	518 75 304 96	578 73	597 47 383 85	18 36 15 35	7 58	18 20 13 18	11 40 56 42		11 24 55 63	39 92 37 62		39 32 37 13	51 32 94 04		50 56 92 82
						5		5	544 42	203 40	540 95	16 38	5 99	16 82	21 60		21 0	38 83		38 53	60 49		59 63
			1		1				650 83 135 04	1,101 13 8 695 05	663 54 449 10	22 88 1 55	30 0 13 48	23 09 2 99				3 99		3 88	3 99		3 88
			1		1				632 76	1,335 11	652 49	22 15	30 71	22 39				3 86		3 75	3 86		3 75
			1		1				612 07 370 37	775 19	612 83 370 37	17 88 4 94	23 26	17 91 4 94				25 50		25 38	25 50		25 38
			1		1				591 76	632 91	591 98	17 13	18 19	17 14				24 22		24 09	24 22		24 09
2		2		1	1				192 92 176 65	241 45	196 35 173 01	8 36 4 20	20 52	9 22 4 20				15 31	80 18	19 92	15 31	80 48	19 92
2		2		1	1				185 19	235 01	188 24	7 67	10 81	8 45				13 23	77 67	17 34	13 23	77 67	17 34
			3		3				531 86 332 15		531 63 327 65	17 68 97		17 67 9 83				16 40 66 49		16 45 65 53	16 46 66 49		16 45 65·53
			3		3				381 40		381 02	16 98		16 96				18 46		18 44	18 46		18 44
									[illegible] 23		38 93	[illegible] 30		5 25									
									[illegible]		39 12	4 09		4 07									
			1		1				612 39	817 44	621 05	18 37	46 32	19 55				18 03		46 00	18 03		46 00
			1		1				530 70	733 65	539 65	15 92	44 97	17 02				41 62		40 05	41·62		40 05
11		11	129 2	3	132 2	176 6		176 6	822 64 462 30 83 35	793 25 1 020 41	821 73 481 65 83 88	29 03 14 86 1 16	30 11 21 4	29 06 15 08 1 16	20 2 21 17		19 66 20 47	31 60 3 29 12 55	51 77	31 41 51 11 12 84	51 83 56 16 12 8	51 77	51 27 51 58 12 84
11		11	131	3	134	182		182	815 08	718 [illegible]	804 30	28 5	9 77	28 30	20 08		19 72	31 6	30 57	31 50	51 01	50 57	51 05
									2 247 00		2 247 60	46 43		46 43									
									2 247 00		2 247 60	46 45		46 43									
1 2	1	1 3	5 2		5 2	4 5	1	5 5	289 8 232 88 481 26	157 [illegible] 281 10	276 80 232 75 481 26	6 75 4 85 6 16	3 32 8 67	6 47 4 17 6 16	5 85 4 95	·18	6 75 4 78	8 78 10 88	28 91	8 10 11 48	14 63 15 83	17 48 28 91	14 85 16 26
3	1	4	7		7	9	1	10	291 84	206 67	287 51	5 61	5 34	5 60	5 27	16 89	5 76	9 96	10 89	10 01	15 23	21 78	15 57
12 2	1	12 3	134 4	3	137 4	180 11	1	181 11	787 38 329 98 630 65	673 07 490 56	778 90 333 98 639 27	27 37 7 04 12 19	25 14 11 49	27 30 7 19 12 18	19 15 8 50	3 23	18 64 8 22	20 90 16 23 8 52	25 89 22 53	29 77 16 44 8 52	19 05 24 73 8 52	29 12 22 53	48 41 24 66 8 52
14	1	15	138	3	141	191	1	192	726 58	645 00	724 00	24 77	23 42	24 78	17 67	2 83	17 20	28 05	25 46	27 94	45 70	28 29	45 14

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—*Statement showi*[illegible]*rticulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		...mber ...ceived ...ring the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1892.		
		M.	[illegible]	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry	[illegible]	...	47	2	51	2	53	2·28	·10	2·38	20	..	20	26	2	28	1	..	1	...	..	..	2	...	2	2	...	2
2	Vellore	2	...	4	...	6	..	6	·31	...	·31	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	..	..	...	.	1	...	1
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	...	8	...	8	...	8	·39	...	·39	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	.	8	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
4	Coimbatore ...	37	...	530	17	567	17	584	34·40	·94	35·34	338	13	351	196	3	199	...	..	..	..	...	...	4	...	4	29	1	30
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
6	Salem	35	1	202	11	237	12	249	32·99	2·02	35·01	126	9	135	94	2	96	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	13	...	13
7	Penitentiary ...	24	...	183	18	212	18	230	10·07	·97	11·04	91	11	102	112	6	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
	T[illegible] ...	102	1	979	48	1,081	49	1,130	80·44	4·03	84·47	578	33	611	428	13	411	12	1	13	1	...	1	8	...	8	54	2	56
	District [illegible]*ls.*																												
8	Russellko[illegible]	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·60	...	·60	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
9	Berham[illegible]	7	...	150	8	157	8	165	6·33	·27	6·60	58	1	59	96	6	102	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	1
10	Vizagap[illegible]	9	1	176	17	185	18	203	5·60	·74	6·34	63	10	73	120	8	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
11	Parvati[illegible]	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	·12	..	·12	...	...	..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	1	...	42	2	43	2	45	2·03	·08	2·11	11	...	11	31	2	33	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Nellore	28	...	253	13	281	13	294	21·08	·71	21·79	159	4	163	114	9	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8	...	8
14	Ku nool	7	...	143	8	150	8	158	9·28	·75	10·03	72	5	77	59	2	61	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
15	Bellary	37	...	428	21	465	21	486	26·21	·84	27·05	214	10	224	202	10	212	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
16	Cuddap[illegible]	20	1	428	13	448	14	462	53·17	·70	53·87	291	13	304	146	1	147	2	.	2	...	...	..	5	...	5	4	...	4
17	Cuddalo[illegible]	4	...	95	4	99	4	103	6·45	·23	6·68	49	1	50	45	3	48	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Tanjore	2	...	125	4	127	4	131	6·39	·29	6·68	56	1	57	52	3	55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
19	Madura	47	...	624	18	671	18	689	39·63	·83	40·46	322	10	332	285	8	293	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	58	.	58
20	Tinnevell[illegible]	20	...	174	7	194	7	201	15·04	·22	15·26	87	2	89	97	1	98	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	9
21	Calicut	5	...	23	..	28	...	28	2·90	...	2·90	14	...	14	4	...	4	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
22	Mangalore	3	...	153	8	156	8	164	8·10	·11	8·21	92	3	95	51	5	56	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total ...	191	2	2,819	123	3,010	125	3,135	202·93	5·77	208·70	1,488	60	1,518	1,307	58	1,365	45	6	51	1	...	1	8	...	8	161	1	162
	Total, Central & District Jails ...	293	3	3,798	171	4,091	174	4,265	283·37	9·80	293·17	2,066	93	2,159	1,735	71	1,806	57	7	64	2	...	2	16	...	16	215	3	218
23	*Subsidiary Jails* ...	1,274	43	28,766	1,146	30,040	1,189	31,229	1,010·66	34·59	1,045·25	10,173	422	10,595	12,169	550	12,719	6,861	190	7,051	30	1	31	16	1	17	791	25	816
	Grand Total ...	1,567	46	32,564	1,317	34,131	1,363	35,494	1,294·03	44·39	1,338·42	12,239	515	12,754	13,904	621	14,525	6,918	197	7,115	32	1	33	32	1	33	1,006	28	1,034

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(39)—*For the year* 1892–93.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From endowment in land.	Income. From endowment in money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. Out-door.	Number of institutions which afforded relief. General.	In what shape relief was given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.											
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	7	735	74,598	39,143		...	9,930	1	1	5	Medicine, food, clothing and medical treatment.
(2) Poor houses	3	376	137,245	...	1,572	5,376	...	1	2	.	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers ..	154	1,522	553,610	3,151	37,966	3,693	.	138	4	12	Accommodation, raw rice, cooked rice, water, butter-milk, kanji and firewood.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,372	...	1	3	1	Education, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers . ..	4	10	3,450	...	663	108	..	2	1	1	Food, raw rice, accommodation and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	30	1,126	411,364	198	39,357	4,694	..	21	1	17	Food, raw rations, accommodation, water and butter-milk.
(3) For travellers ...	41	588	190,920	120	3,288	57	...	37	...	4	Accommodation and water.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	315	109,370	4,800	60	120	200	3	...	1	Food, raw rice, money doles and accommodation.
(2) For travellers	1	11	3,960	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ..	258	4,744	1,506,418	47,442	82,906	15,420	10,130	205	12	41	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	5	645	215,164	..	...	18,530	1,060	..	1	4	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	21	2,208	724,414	..	47,377	9,061	9,907	3	6	12	Food, raw rice, clothing, education, monthly pension, medicine, accommodation, passage money for travellers and money dole.
(3) For travellers	690	8,559	3,117,605	...	15,618	11,955	52,867	604	11	75	Accommodation, food, raw rice, money, butter-milk, water and firewood.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	179	2,349	907,388	...	24,612	20,282	17,040	65	94	20	Food, money, provisions, accommodation, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans ...	430	6,933	2,489,480	...	1,06,917	95,908	28,449	318	4	108	Food, raw rice, accommodation, provisions and water.
(3) Do. Byrágis	24	329	120,089	..	17,161	3,453	1,451	3	19	2	Raw rice, food, rations, money dole and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	736	4,536	1,652,048	. .	31,691	27,236	6,972	682	8	46	Food, raw rice, ingredients, accommodation, light, water and kanji.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	26	9,410	...	1,410	90	70	7	1	...	Food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	58	489	178,435	...	310	334	24	57	1	...	Food, accommodation and raw rice.
D. Europeans and East Indians— To relieve paupers	1	2	732	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education and daily meal.
Total ...	2,152	26,076	9,414,765	...	2,45,006	1,86,849	1,17,840	1,740	144	267	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	2,170	161,529	3,45,478	...	12,568	26,638	5	1	9	Medicine, food, treatment, bedding and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	3	233	392	9,879	...	12,505	2,105	3	...	...	Accommodation and food.
(3) For travellers	4	85	31,680	156	60	479	...	2	1	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(4) For orphans	3	245	89,425	1,502	...	...	3,360	3	...	..	Instruction, food and clothing.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(39)—*For the year* 1892–93—continued

Class and object of institutions	Number of institutions	Average number of persons daily aided	Number aided in the year	Income: Paid by Government	Income: From endowment in land	Income: From endowment in money	Income: Subscriptions and donations	Number of institutions which afforded relief: In door	Out door	General	In what shape relief was given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont				RS	RS	RS	RS				
B Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	268	79,754	4	8 590	779	3,265	6	1	1	Raw rice, accommodation and food
(2) Do Brahmans	20	1,644	5,65,830	27,545	22 918	8,426	9,738	14		6	Food, accommodation and raw rice
(3) Do Byragis	1	59	21,600	69	2,500	1,100				1	Food and raw rice
(4) For travellers	2	14	5,285		61	103	130	2			Accommodation
C Muhammadans— To relieve paupers	2	75	27,37[illegible]	2,734		240		2			Food and kanji
D Europeans and East Indians— (1) For orphans	5	543	154,254	15 769		9 083	24,230	5			Education food, clothing, bedding and medicine
(2) To relieve paupers	2	518	189,070	13,200	180	400	27,385		2		Money payments as pensions and daily allowances for food, bedding and clothing
Total	65	5 854	1,326,194	4,16,336	34,309	40,683	96,851	42	5	18	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	424	17,173	3,046 825	1,40,817	328	1,86,361	70,810	29	203	192	Medicine, diet, clothing, treatment, medical advice and accommodation
(2) To relieve paupers	18	1,045	381,721	2,940	75,201	600	1,814	6		12	Food, clothing, raw rice, accommodation and water
(3) For travellers	321	1,058	387,052	11,424	3 883	3 342	2,838	321			Food, accommodation, water light and pay of establishment
B Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	118	43,359		19,000	3,561	500	4			Food
(2) Do Brahmans	7	329	120 494	1,079	20,686	44	21	4		3	Food and raw rice
(3) For travellers	115	890	437,191	12,645	8,600	2,557	160	105	7	7	Accommodation light and water
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	50	10 950	360					1		Money dole
(2) For travellers	10	11	4 123	318	234	43		5	2	3	Accommodation and water
D Europeans— For travellers	17	3	1,333	323		798	760	17			Accommodation
Total	921	20,657	4 433,048	1,69,906	1 27,932	1 97,106	76 903	491	213	217	
Grand Total	3,396	57 331	16,680 425	6,33,684	1 90 153	4,10,058	3 01,724	2 478	375	543	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(40)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1892.

Class of tribunals	Suits for money or movable property: Contract in writing	Contract not in writing	On account stated	Money lent and received	Goods sold	Wages work and materials	Rent not falling under the rent law	Movable property or value thereof	Damages	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned	Suits under the rent law: Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease	Enhancement or abatement of rent	Relating to distraint	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause	For pattas or kabuliyats	For ejectment or recovery of possession	For recovery of money or accounts from agents	All other suits under the rent law not included above	Title and other suits: Suits for immovable property	Suits for declaratory decrees	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights	Suits for an account	Suits relating to religious endowments	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud	Suits for dissolution of marriage	Suits for [illegible] matrimonial rights	Suits for partition	Suits relating to [illegible]; Suits [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]	Administration suits	Interpleader suits	[illegible] guardianship	Suits under [illegible] Act [illegible] Hindu Wills Act	[illegible]	Other suits not falling [illegible]	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																																					
I.—Civil Courts																																					
Unpaid Tribunals Village Courts	10,535	23,338	11,637	3 058	5,419	594	1,077	1,944	242	3 644																											61,488
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	84,123	17,734	17,231	2 741	4,146	645	12,149	3,640	1,808	2,978									23,089	1,544	955	18 571	314	64	57	88	5	120	708		9	4	8	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	194,1[illegible]
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	1	* 2		182	25	4	8		1	3																											[illegible]
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	376	24	56	6	5	2	6	23	9	19									129	27	6	39	1	2	9		2	2	1[illegible]			1	[illegible]	10		100		910
Total	95,335	41,098	28,924	5,987	9,595	1 245	13,540	5,607	2,060	6,644									23 218	1,571	961	18,613	315	66	66	288	7	122	770		9		8			1	1 1[illegible]7	7[illegible]9
II.—Revenue Courts.																																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts													1,970	39	3,568	51		486																			6 114
Total													1,970	39	3,568	51		486																			6 114
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	9,102	840	1,029	14	9,357	731	2 006	326	51	1,566									* 339																		25 361
The City Civil Court	2				1														3	6		5							1								18
Superior Courts	78		18	13	16	4		8	5	3				12		7			28	42	3	104	2	10		2	6	7	22	1		4	5		15	1	419
Total	9,182	840	1,047	27	9,374	735	2,006	334	56	1,569				12		7			370	48	3	109	2	10		2	6	7	23	1		4			15	1	25 798
Grand Total	104,517	41,938	29 971	6,014	18,969	1,980	15,546	5,941	2,116	8,213			1 970	51	3 568	58		486	23 588	1,619	964	18 72[illegible]	347	76	66	290	13	129	77[illegible]	4	9	9	8[illegible]0		28	1 158	289,181

* Cases under section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1892

Value of suits	Number of suits instituted in the different courts										Total value of suits
	Not exceeding Rs 10	Ditto Rs 20	Ditto Rs 50	Ditto Rs 100	Ditto Rs 500	Ditto Rs 1 000	Ditto Rs 5 000	Ditto Rs 10 000	Exceeding Rs 10 000	Number of suits the value of which can not be estimated in money	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR											Rs
I —*Civil Courts*											
Unpaid Tribunals											
Village Courts	39 117	22 166	131	23	47	1					5 51 327
[illegible]d Sub Divisional Tribunals	24 980	30 358	9 217	34 [illegible]28	38 [illegible]	1 0[illegible]	2 261	139	117	[illegible]78	2 [illegible] 7 86 96[illegible]
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	8	42	72	43	[illegible]1						12 26[illegible]
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts				89	316	15	249	72	6[illegible]	77	33 26 [illegible]11
Total	64 135	52,566	59 423	34 783	38 593	4 114	2 510	211	17[illegible]	7[illegible]5	2 9[illegible] 77 1[illegible]
II —*Revenue Courts*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals											
Other Subordinate Courts	1,785	1 222	1 528	806	708	8	12			15	3 14 580
District Courts											
Total	1,785	1,222	1 528	806	708	38	12			15	3 14 580
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT											
Presidency Small Cause Court	9 432	1 705	5 510	2,647	2 [illegible]46	[illegible]6	155				14 75 131
The City Civil Court			1	4	1	2	7				15 660
Superior Courts					24	10	199	[illegible]1	70	2	[illegible]7 32,581
Total	9 432	4,705	5 511	2 651	2 [illegible]74	408	3[illegible]1	61	70	2[illegible]	52 23 381
Grand Total	75 352	58,493	66,462	38 240	41,875	4 560	2 883	272	24[illegible]	795	3,52 15,133

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(12)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1892

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS

Class of courts	Total number of suits before the courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Number of suits disposed of: Without trial	Without contest: Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex parte*	Dismissed *ex parte*	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff	For defendant	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant	Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of suits: Contested	Uncontested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR															
I.—*Civil Courts*															
Unpaid Tribunals															
Village Courts	[illegible]		[illegible]	1? 217	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1,822	184	48	5 [illegible]	1,740	[illegible]			
Paid Sub Divisional Tribunals	[illegible]		31 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	11[illegible]	63 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	67	[illegible]8,887	1[illegible],868	6 [illegible]	11 10[illegible]	11[illegible]	47
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	5[illegible]		6	1[illegible]	88	80	[illegible]7			2[illegible]	10	[illegible]0	[illegible]4	7	39
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1 328		131	86	3[illegible]	1[illegible]9	4	7		181	1[illegible]6	[illegible]31	[illegible]74	261	131
Total	2[illegible]8 795		13,760	41 0[illegible]8	2 3[illegible]	7[illegible] [illegible]05	3 478	4[illegible]4	115	44 993	15,724	11,672	11 851		
II.—*Revenue Courts*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts	11 7[illegible]6		2 2[illegible]7	[illegible]	3	73[illegible]	1 [illegible] 2	1		2 791	2 452	1 7[illegible]1	1 069	162	170
Total	11 7[illegible]6		2 2[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]	73[illegible]	1 0[illegible]2	1		2 [illegible] 4	2,4[illegible]	1 7[illegible]1	1 0[illegible]		
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT															
Presidency Small Cause Court	27,[illegible]		[illegible] 211	[illegible] 848	[illegible] 2[illegible]8	[illegible] 111	127	11	3	1 203	34[illegible]	3 [illegible]61	[illegible]0	[illegible]8	3[illegible]
The City Civil Court	1 [illegible]0		2		1		[illegible]			2		14[illegible]		5	1[illegible]
Superior Courts	[illegible]		10[illegible]		2[illegible]	112	7	1		1 [illegible]7	[illegible]0	[illegible]12	27	68	227
Total	[illegible]		2 313	5 848	5 [illegible]	[illegible]22	1 [illegible]6	12	3	1 [illegible]2	95	4 100	[illegible]6[illegible]		
Grand Total	339 1[illegible]2		48 310	47 [illegible]	[illegible],638	89 161	4 [illegible]6	147	118	4[illegible]	18 [illegible]71	50 [illegible]83	[illegible]		

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL)

Class of courts	Total number of cases before the courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Number of cases disposed of: Without trial	Without contest: Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex parte*	Dismissed *ex parte*	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff	For defendant	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant	Pending at the close of the year	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR														
I.—*Civil Courts*														
Unpaid Tribunals														
Village Courts														
Paid Sub Divisional Tribunals	283 882		207,4[illegible]3	2 136	16 235	24 [illegible]50	1 844	6	1	15 075	11,016	6,066	240	1[illegible]
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	82		6		33	6				7		30	15	13
District Courts	16 6[illegible]0		9 953	94	208	3,059	159			984	803	1,430	330	51
Total	300 654		217 382	2,230	16 476	27,115	2 003	6	1	16,066	11,849	7,526	585	
II.—*Revenue Courts*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts	7 785		6 336	121	5	594	19			89	89	532	271	87
Total	7 785		6 336	121	5	594	19			89	89	532	271	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT														
Presidency Small Cause Court	4 886		1,373	60	389	2,725	17	6	4	178	106	28		2
The City Civil Court	18		3				3			6	1	5		7
Superior Courts	* 3 399													
Total	8 303		1 376	60	389	2 725	20	6	4	184	107	33		
Grand Total	316 742		225 094	2 411	16 870	30 434	2,042	12	5	16 339	12,045	8 091	856	

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year 1892*

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES

Class of court	Total number of appeals before the courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Decisions confirmed, section 551 C P C	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex parte*: Confirmed	Heard *ex parte*: Modified	Heard *ex parte*: Reversed	Heard *ex parte*: Remanded	Contested: Confirmed	Contested: Modified	Contested: Reversed	Contested: Remanded	Contested: Pending	Pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals	Objections under section 561 Act XIV of 1882
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
Appeals from Original Decrees																
A.—*Civil Courts*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,966		36	152	19	14	15	3	1,452	335	385	114	1,441	587	161	1[illegible]4
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	[illegible]		322	429	74	4	23	23	3,365	867	813	413	5,066	2,723	214	1[illegible]
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	15,406		358	581	93	[illegible]	38	26	4,817	1,202	1,198	527	6,507	3,310		57[illegible]
B.—*Revenue Courts*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																
Chief Court of Province																
Appeals from Original Decrees	509			22	2	1	2		123	35	30	37	257	187	150	[illegible]
Appeals from Appellate Decrees	3,735		130	84	26	3	1		1,055	227	153	137	1,919	1,339	105	114
Total	4,244		130	106	28	4	3		1,178	262	183	174	2,176	1,526		133
Grand Total	19,650		488	687	121	63	41	26	5,995	1,464	1,381	701	8,683	4,836		732

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS

Class of courts	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Decisions confirmed, section 551 C P C	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex parte*: Confirmed	Heard *ex parte*: Modified	Heard *ex parte*: Reversed	Heard *ex parte*: Remanded	Contested: Confirmed	Contested: Modified	Contested: Reversed	Contested: Remanded	Contested: Pending	Pending more than three months	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts	Objections under Section 561 Act XIV of 1882
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
Appeals from Original Orders																
A.—*Civil Courts*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	20		1	2			1		4	4	2	1	5		139	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	795		79	29	11	2	14	4	282	18	139	74	143	30	81	8
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province																
Total	815		80	31	11	2	15	4	286	22	141	75	148	30		8
B.—*Revenue Courts*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts																
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																
Chief Court of Province																
Appeals from Original Orders	212			12					36		17	13	134	129	406	
Appeals from Appellate Orders	7						4		2		1		4	4	413	
Total	219			12					38		18	13	138	133		
Grand Total	1,034		80	43	11	2	15	4	324	22	159	88	286	163		8

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued*.

(44)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1892*

Class of courts	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts	Applications disposed of: By transfer	Satisfied in full	Satisfied in part	Wholly infructuous	Pending at the end of the year	Number of applications pending for more than three months [illegible]	Amount realized: With issue of process	Without the issue of process	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment	On which moveable property: Was sold	Was attached but subsequently released	On which immoveable property: Was sold	[illegible]	[illegible]	On which possession was given: Of moveables	Of immoveables	On which [illegible] performance	[illegible]	On which [illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								RS	RS												
Courts in the Interior																					
I.—Civil Courts																					
Unpaid Tribunals																					
Village Courts																					
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	117,?76	1 770	32 10?	18 ?7	4?7?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 ,?50	6?7	7,021	2 023	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 ??	1?	50	[illegible]	61	4?	?,913
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	6?		[illegible]			10		2??	1 ?4?		1	5	17								2
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1 14?	46	7	186	2 ?	9	?1	[illegible]	1 ??018	5	18	22	19	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	?50
Total	116??	1 8??	1??	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 1?	1 8?	[illegible]	10? 147	712	7 04?	?,0??	[illegible]	8 ?1	1 77	1??	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 195
II.—Revenue Courts																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals																					
Other Subordinate Courts	1 26?	1	9?	1	13	2??	55	?8 6	26			1	7	1				[illegible]			973
District Courts																					
Total	1,26?	1	9??	1	1?	6?	[illegible]	28 ?	26			1	7	1							973
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	15 112	? 7	4 10?	508	8 7?1	3 147	872	98 863	93 ?61	44?	240	549	3?8					51			9,770
The City Civil Court	?08	48	84	7	15	354				7	7			12		1		5			47
Superior Courts																					
Total	15 6?0	6?	41?	?15	?8?6	3 501	87?	98 8?3	9? ?61	447	247	519	3?5	12		1		5?			9,817
Grand Total	133 671	2 422	37 6??	19 6?9	49 819	24 197	2 800	34 70 345	10 08 734	1,149	7,287	2,600	2 607	8 ?2?	1,773	167	81	7 0?4	62	52	75,285

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1892.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency: Total number for hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted: A receiver being appointed	Granted: A receiver not being appointed.	Rejected: Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Rejected: Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359	Rejected: Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year: Admitted.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year: Satisfied.	Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed: Realized during the year.	Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed: Disbursed during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .	455	170	16	86	96	7		80	14	19	5,579	130	1,712	1,417
Chief Courts of Districts . .	8	5			1			2						
Superior Courts														
Total ..	463	175	16	86	97	7		82	14	19	5,579	130	1,712	1,417

G.—REGISTRATION.

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892-93.*

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. — Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b* and *c*, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. — Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. — Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18 Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
										RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS						RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	..																												
Madras District	3	63	1,851	256	2,266	345	1	1,527	6,309	10,130 15 0		149	19	104		12	171		455	229 4 0	1,27,61,718	5	62	227	521	815	3,196 1 0	2	72
Ganjám do.	12	62	2,447	3,104	3,148	152	13	608	9,534	12,677 8 0		2,668	52	173	242	83	72	10	2,404	2,967 11 0	20,04,716		19	577	257	[illegible]	1,541 6 0		61
Vizagapatam do.	14	110	1,828	1,172	3,297	285	43	934	7,669	12,432 10 0		1,171	57	244	280	51	219	2	2,024	1,879 5 0	[illegible]	1	17	765	228	911	2,275 [illegible] 0		71
Gódavari do.	22	462	6,600	6,059	8,860	933	110	6,199	29,216	38,819 4 0		5,251	307	402	1,837	118	228	15	8,218	6,681 10 0	77,06,87[illegible]	8	206	2,553	1,427	4,194	7,075 4 0	1	222
Kistna do.	18	427	5,730	5,127	5,745	455	52	2,171	10,707	26,362 1 0		3,144	129	101	844	20	477	6	4,381	6,655 15 0	47,61,[illegible]		19	497	776	1,[illegible]	2,79[illegible] 13 0		152
Nellore do.	17	197	2,128	3,367	3,718	280	23	2,338	12,051	14,563 12 0		2,827	169	115	238	74	101	8	3,472	2,867 5 0	96,2[illegible],865	2	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,184 [illegible] 0	1	82
Cuddapah do.	13	252	3,574	6,899	1,206	271	65	213	12,580	12,974 10 0		1,239	185	81	76	1	1,129	2	2,716	1,452 6 0	18,51,[illegible]	6	58	126	305	495	1,122 12 0		131
Kurnool do.	14	186	1,608	2,833	1,778	195	9	159	6,768	7,795 11 0		1,756	123	27	82		212		2,200	1,6[illegible] 7 0	12,10,211	1	61	165	159	[illegible]86	828 4 0	3	97
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	226	3,040	4,044	4,493	242	30	302	12,377	16,018 12 0		2,270	57	111	94	1	649		3,182	2,297 1 0	30,98,[illegible]67	6	62	175	500	1,021	2,311 12 0	3	72
Chingleput District	12	94	4,291	6,831	5,148	435	46	798	17,643	21,673 4 0		7,565	195	131	173	20	73	2	8,159	6,354 6 0	38,87,080	1	59	586	28[illegible]	908	1,546 15 0	1	80
North Arcot do.	22	284	7,163	13,092	10,402	657	210	1,184	32,992	39,262 4 0		13,510	331	287	312	17	104		14,561	11,167 5 0	69,11,501	12	58	910	[illegible]	1,[illegible]86	2,690 1 0		172
South Arcot do.	24	200	8,216	18,389	11,453	798	28	1,176	40,260	45,338 2 0		17,936	726	522	665	31	574	2	20,456	15,631 3 0	72,66,987	[illegible]	63	905	[illegible]82	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]7 11 0	2	198
Tanjore do.	29	566	14,766	12,676	20,877	2,519	66	7,072	57,542	83,820 6 0		14,947	876	1,104	2,001	100	1,14[illegible]	4	20,194	17,[illegible]69 8 0	1,9[illegible],60,070	9	39	1,507	971	2,506	1,218 8 0		331
Tinnevelly do.	30	285	15,635	15,266	30,131	2,468	1[illegible]2	1,051	65,268	90,941 3 0		29,167	1,299	416	1[illegible]4	13	2,060	2	33,391	27,774 2 0	1,86,04,690	3	44	2,184	1,021	5,2[illegible]	4,192 0 0		141
Madura do.	27	227	11,004	11,887	24,955	1,379	435	1,628	51,465	72,349 15 0		28,961	683	585	642	13	169	3	31,176	24,351 8 0	1,67,08,691	1	95	2,581	88[illegible]	[illegible],490	5,353 8 0		159
Trichinopoly do.	12	164	5,831	8,674	9,699	753	44	2,066	27,224	35,259 2 0		8,276	547	326	728	4	242		10,138	7,889 2 0	68,46,430	3	11	1,546	63	1,027	2,626 14 0	3	136
Salem do.	23	140	5,826	8,100	8,131	746	280	1,008	24,571	29,864 4 0		9,518	533	265	490	14	308	1	11,128	8,596 8 0	53,91,679	4	78	1,2[illegible]1	495	1,688	2,208 7 0		72
Coimbatore do.	23	207	9,669	9,136	15,143	1,613	229	2,470	38,467	52,959 4 0		12,127	963	395	1,098	23	468		15,074	11,516 12 0	1,09,50,019	4	18	1,945	487	2,471	3,153 4 0		61
South Canara do.	15	100	1,379	445	4,347	2,382	2,082	1,075	11,810	21,256 8 0		887	762	762	263	1	1,065	6	3,946	4,401 13 0	68,41,710	9	157	1,86[illegible]	1,367	[illegible]06	4,280 11 0		63
Tellicherry do.	16	856	1,307	149	8,872	6,077	57	15,778	33,271	39,416 2 0		10,889	6,670	2,011	4,831	1	855		24,617	16,212 2 0	57,44,700	8	172	1,976	870	[illegible],976	[illegible],605 11 0	1	20
Calicut do.	28	261	2,352	2,323	16,215	8,890	54	6,813	36,908	53,541 15 0		25,197	11,736	10,640	445	9	1,889	4	49,920	35,539 14 0	1,57,52,3[illegible]5	3	172	2,689	2,[illegible]	6,[illegible]80	8,163 2 0	1	58
Nilgiris do.	3	7	305	417	448	81		72	1,530	3,193 8 0		152	16	11	2	20	37	2	940	394 2 0	20,14,368	1	5	57	71	157	287 0 0		4
Total	398	5,376	115550	140,896	200628	31,956	4,007	56,615	555,028	7,42,650 10 0		199,607	25,055	18,623	15,936	649	12,205	72	273,047	2,11,769 3 0	16,43,38,1[illegible]2	90	1,451	26,427	14,635	42,623	67,008 1 0	18	2,444

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III. (29)	Number of registrations under Section 24. (30)	Number of registrations under Section 34. (31)	Number of refusals to register. (32)	Number of powers-of-attorney attested. (33)	Number of searches or applications for copies. (34)	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29. (35) RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	..	.			..		
Madras District		15	15	19	403	1,270	23,551 7 0
Ganjám do.	3	5	5	16	142	1,057	17,307 12 0
Vizagapatam do.	1	4	8	46	211	2,511	16,841 9 0
Gódávari do.	5	6	44	119	392	4,614	53,480 10 0
Kistna do.	6	..	10	185	276	2,495	35,467 15 0
Nellore do.	1	42	61	78	86	2,445	18,949 4 0
Cuddapah do.		14	15	53	52	3,015	16,970 6 0
Kurnool do.		1	6	17	28	1,817	10,612 6 0
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	1	1	13	26	145	3,651	20,922 9 0
Chingleput District	.	14	17	80	123	1,979	20,888 4 0
North Arcot do.	1	65	89	137	153	2,658	51,044 2 0
South Arcot do.	.	145	58	165	149	3,192	61,483 0 0
Tanjore do.	1	173	159	369	687	8,014	1,06,737 0 0
Tinnevelly do.		3	3	96	299	7,774	1,23,772 5 0
Madura do.		12	39	187	662	6,819	1,03,590 15 0
Trichinopoly do.		53	46	99	140	3,349	46,349 2 0
Salem do.		41	65	69	111	2,788	41,057 3 0
Coimbatore do.		4	13	100	168	4,111	68,173 4 0
South Canara do.		6	8	4[illegible]	277	4,519	30,187 10 0
Tellicherry do.		4	3	78	265	5,471	52,140 2 0
Calicut do.		45	38	111	617	5,868	97,476 15 0
Nilgiris do.		2	2	1	49	406	3,890 10 0
Total ...	19	657	730	2,090	5,308	81,010	10,31,215 13 0

Districts.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration. (35(a)) RS. A. P.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents. (35(b)) RS. A. P.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, for which registration has been completed subsequently. (35(c)) RS. A. P.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees). (35(d)) RS. A. P.	Total extraordinary fees and fines. (36) RS. A. P.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration. (36(a)) RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.					875 13 7	
Madras District	370 0 0	23,904 7 0	262 12 0	23,641 11 0	6,396 8 0	176 4 0
Ganjám do.	69 14 0	17,377 10 0	52 9 0	17,325 1 0	3,925 5 1	123 8 0
Vizagapatam do.	190 0 0	17,053 2 0	198 4 0	16,854 14 0	13,609 12 10	16 2 0
Gódávari do.	675 3 0	51,105 13 0	433 12 0	53,672 1 0	11,908 0 8	516 15 0
Kistna do.	616 1 0	32,984 1 0	585 8 0	33,5[illegible]8 9 0	7,225 14 9	268 12 0
Nellore do.	287 15 0	19,237 1 0	250 11 0	19,006 6 0	21,322 11 2	170 1 0
Cuddapah do.	295 10 0	16,966 0 0	216 2 0	16,149 14 0	20,856 7 9	59 1 0
Kurnool do.	99 12 0	10,742 2 0	73 8 0	10,668 10 0	10,254 3 9	2 0 0
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	156 12 0	21,079 5 0	100 1 0	20,979 1 0	36,485 2 0	37 4 0
Chingleput District	247 4 0	30,175 8 0	205 4 0	29,950 4 0	7,510 1 2	132 8 0
North Arcot do.	451 15 0	51,496 1 0	276 4 0	51,219 13 0	7,639 11 10	272 11 0
South Arcot do.	510 12 0	61,029 12 0	560 12 0	63,669 0 0	7,328 13 3	301 10 0
Tanjore do.	2,152 12 0	1,08,889 12 0	1,694 10 0	1,07,115 2 0	19,797 0 4	1,[illegible]4 6 0
Tinnevelly do.	391 1 0	1,24,163 9 0	259 0 0	1,25,904 9 0	19,974 10 0	1,081 8 0
Madura do.	1,111 1 0	1,04,705 0 0	941 14 0	1,02,763 2 0	15,210 1 6	823 13 0
Trichinopoly do.	816 2 0	17,165 4 0	656 6 0	46,508 14 0	7,925 12 7	532 4 0
Salem do.	341 6 0	11,100 9 0	293 2 0	11,107 7 0	10,023 15 4	232 8 0
Coimbatore do.	389 12 0	68,554 0 0	261 15 0	68,292 1 0	10,314 13 7	238 6 0
South Canara do.	620 4 0	31,007 14 0	658 4 0	30,549 10 0	10,341 7 0	214 15 0
Tellicherry do.	497 11 0	52,847 13 0	325 14 0	52,521 15 0	12,142 10 6	218 10 0
Calicut do.	783 8 0	98,260 7 0	676 7 0	97,584 0 0	16,677 4 2	485 13 0
Nilgiris do.	181 0 0	4,071 10 0	171 0 0	3,900 10 0	1,794 12 0	21 15 0
Total ...	11,360 15 0	10,42,576 12 0	8,734 2 0	10,33,842 10 0	2,79,541 4 1	7,321 1 0

Districts.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents. (36(b)) RS. A. P.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, for which registration has been completed subsequently. (36(c)) RS. A. P.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines). (36(d)) RS. A. P.	Total expenditure. (37) RS. A. P.	Remarks (38)
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	875 13 7		875 13 7	(a) 1,25,252 5 1	(a) This sum includes the following items :— Estimated value of papers for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done in the Govt. Press, Rs 29,975-14-6, & amount debited for buildings Rs. 60,087-2-9.
Madras District	6,572 10 0	129 2 0	6,443 10 0	(b) 17,393 6 11	
Ganjám do.	1,048 13 4	94 8 0	3,954 5 1	16,203 2 7	
Vizagapatam do.	13,655 14 10	54 2 0	13,601 12 10	19,112 15 10	
Gódávari do.	12,451 15 8	469 7 0	11,985 8 8	31,782 10 2	
Kistna do.	7,494 10 9	210 11 0	7,283 15 9	26,969 4 7	
Nellore do.	21,492 15 2	152 14 0	21,340 1 2	20,629 4 2	
Cuddapah do.	20,915 8 9	27 12 0	20,887 12 9	19,482 10 8	
Kurnool do.	10,256 3 9		10,256 3 9	17,082 6 11	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	36,522 6 9	32 0 0	36,490 6 0	25,702 15 5	
Chingleput District	7,642 9 2	90 0 0	7,552 9 2	21,829 5 3	
North Arcot do.	7,912 6 10	211 1 0	7,701 5 10	38,440 11 7	
South Arcot do.	7,630 7 3	149 8 0	7,480 15 3	10,359 5 8	(b) Includes Rs. 33-14-9, the value of office stationery
Tanjore do.	21,131 6 4	961 15 0	20,166 7 4	62,705 12 2	
Tinnevelly do.	21,056 2 0	965 9 0	20,090 9 0	62,912 9 7	
Madura do.	16,034 1 6	708 10 0	15,325 7 6	52,686 0 3	
Trichinopoly do.	8,458 0 7	451 4 0	8,003 12 7	28,090 8 0	
Salem do.	10,256 7 4	276 4 0	10,030 3 4	31,874 9 5	
Coimbatore do.	10,553 3 7	125 3 0	10,428 0 7	41,015 10 0	
South Canara do.	10,556 6 0	191 3 0	10,362 3 0	25,544 9 0	
Tellicherry do.	12,361 4 6	175 10 0	12,185 10 6	36,907 6 11	
Calicut do.	17,163 1 2	461 5 0	16,698 12 2	62,924 10 10	
Nilgiris do.	1,816 11 0	21 0 0	1,795 11 0	5,076 8 2	
Total ...	2,86,862 5 1	5,921 0 0	2,80,941 5 1	8,53,168 11 2	

H.—MILITARY.

(47)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1892-93.

Army service		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men	
British	Cavalry	1,278	247		21	21	33	74	1,397	2		56		160	1,181	1,079
	Sappers	35	1					6	30					30		
	Artillery	2,196	600		30	30	53	469	2,241	15	72	84		3 0	1,830	2,334
	Infantry	10 932	3,281	.	127	127	233	4,034	9,819	10		306		875	8,638	617
	Total	14,441	4,129		178	178	319	4,583	13,490	27	72	446		1,395	11,649	4,030
Native	Cavalry	1,780	209		16	16	47	80	1,846	3		32	48	239	1,527	1,830
	Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.	1,521	90		23	23	34	47	1,316	1		* 22	23	120	1,142	32
	Burma Co. Sappers and Miners.	173	52		3	3		36	166	1		2	2	16	146	9
	Infantry	26,156	2 234	11	688	699	944	1,148	25,599	32		279	489	2,590	22,241	654
	Total	29,430	2,574	11	730	741	1,025	1,311	28,927	37		335	562	2,974	25,056	2,525
	Grand Total	43,871	6,703	11	908	919	1,344	5,894	42,417	64	72	781	562	4,369	36,705	6,555

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.
* 1 Conductor and 1 Sergeant of Ordnance Artificer Company included.

I.—MARINE.

(48)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1892–93.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power and engine of a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	.....	1	10	4,314	...
Steam Dredge "Connemara."	......	...	11	3,718	...
Steam Launch "Empress."	6½ tons	...	1	354	...
Steam Tug "Gódávari."	40 tons, eighty-horse power.	...	9	1,684	...
Steam Dredge (at Cuddalore).	12 tons, six horse-power.	1	5	2,230	...
Steam Dredge "Wenlock."	407 tons, forty-five horse-power.	2	25	34,656	...

(49)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1892–93.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
Madras.			RS.	RS.
Port establishment	4	97	45,592	...
Po[illegible]	...	5	2,199	...
Lighthouse do.	...	2	1,800	...
Divers' do.	...	...	4,992	...
Marine police establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine dispensary do.	...	2	2,404	...
Pilotage, Madras	3	26	17,633	28,666
Coast Ports.				
Port Officers and Conservators	16	140	61,480	...
Lighthouses	...	91	17,855	...
Pilotage (Pámban and Kílakarai, Cochin and Mangalore)	...	36	13,592	33,658
Landing and shipping dues (Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Mangalore).	...	48	8,785	72,475

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(50)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1892–93.

—	Gold. By State.	Gold. Private.	Silver. By State.	Silver. Private.	Copper. By State.	Copper. Private.	Sovereigns imported during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	1,99,218	..	9,66,116	...	* 8,257	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency)	...	74,675	1,50,000	7,64,591	†	* 1,85,093 ‡ 100	
Total ...	...	2,73,893	1,50,000	17,30,707	...	1,92,444	

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper. † Not known being included with other metals.
‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(51)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1892–93.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of: Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Larger notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of: Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Larger notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees. Coin. Gold.	Coin. Silver.	Coin. Copper.	Bullion. Gold.	Bullion. Silver.	Bullion. Copper.	Securities.
No. 241,290 Value. Rs. 25,30,195	No. 192,122 Rs. 1,76,25,550	No. 7,628 Rs. 80,29,500	Rs. 15,45,70,965.	Rs. 15,90,32,705.	No. 262,809 Value. Rs. 27,32,135	No. 207,317 Rs. 1,91,79,350	No. 8,333 Rs. 1,07,35,500	*Nil.*	Rs. 2,11,42,255	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 2,46,000.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 1892–93.

Districts.	Prices of Agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.											
	Rice husked.	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bazra.	Rági.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, (Gur or Jaggery.)	Cotton cleaned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	1 9 5	...	..	...	4 9 2	..	..
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	1 9 8	...	..	...	4 6 8	4 10 2	...
Gódávari	3 3 7	...	...	2 0 8	...	...	...	3 1 9	...	4 10 1	5 1 0	..
Kistna	3 5 9	5 7 9	...	2 4 9	2 3 11	...	1 13 1	3 10 5	...	...	.	18 2 1
Nellore	3 9 8	...	...	2 3 4	2 4 9	2 0 10	...	...	.	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	4 12 2	..	2 1 6	2 5 8	...	...	2 15 3	3 11 11	...	..	19 4 10
Bellary	...	4 1 4	...	1 10 11	2 0 2	...	...	3 9 3	.	4 10 9	5 0 4	12 2 1
Anantapur	3 6 3	...	...	1 10 10	2 4 4	1 13 4	...	...	...	4 15 3	6 7 4	16 13 2
Cuddapah	3 11 3	...	...	2 5 3	2 1 1	2 0 2	..	...	...	...	5 8 7	10 3 0
North Arcot	3 11 3	...	...	...	2 7 6	1 11 0	...	...		4 4 4	4 14 5	...
Chingleput	3 14 2	...	...	..	...	2 5 10	...	...	...	5 1 4	.	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	3 11 10	...	..	...	2 1 8	2 3 2	2 10 0	...	.	4 4 1	5 2 1	...
Salem	4 0 0	...	...	2 5 10	2 3 8	2 1 1	...	...	..	5 2 7		.
Coimbatore	4 0 8	3 14 2	...	2 5 0	2 1 1	2 1 2	...	3 9 4	.	3 7 6	5 8 10	17 2 6
Trichinopoly	4 4 1	...	...	2 4 2	2 7 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 6 1	.
Tanjore	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	2 6 7	...	...	..	.	...	...
Madura	4 2 0	...	...	2 12 5	2 9 10	2 7 0	...	..	...	5 5 11	..	17 4 10
Tinnevelly	4 4 1	...	...	2 13 0	3 0 10	2 10 8	...	...	...	6 11 4	2 14 3	17 9 9
Nilgiris	...	...	1 14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5 0 3	..	...
South Canara	3 4 11	...	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Average ...	3 11 8	4 8 10	1 14 0	2 3 10	2 4 3	2 1 8	2 3 7	3 6	3 11 11	4 13 0	5 0 11	16 1 3

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued*.

(52)—*Statement showing the prices of produce, &c., for the official year* 18[illegible]2–93—continued.

Districts	Prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.—*cont.*					Firewood, per maund	Salt, per maund	Iron, per maund	Plough bullocks, each	Sheep, each	Fish, per seer
	Jute	Ghee, clarified butter	Fodder								
			Grass	Straw	Jowar and Bajra						
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS. A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P
Ganjám		31 7 7	0 3 4	0 7 3		0 7 9	3 [illegible] 9	5 13 4	12 13 9	1 13 2	0 3 10
Vizagapatam		27 15 9	0 3 5	0 14 5	0 5 4	0 6 1	3 4 0	5 14 5	16 14 7	2 2 11	0 3 1
Gódávari		29 14 2	0 4 6	0 7 7	0 6 5	0 6 4	3 6 8	4 7 1	22 11 2	2 12 6	0 5 5
Kistna		32 12 6	0 5 3	0 6 1	0 6 3	0 5 2	[illegible] 4 5	5 8 9	51 11 9	2 6 11	0 4 2
Nellore		30 1 5	0 3 6	0 9 8	0 12 8	0 4 6	[illegible] 2 5	4 6 9	45 12 8	2 8 2	0 3 3
Kurnool		31 3 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 9	[illegible] 8 2	3 0 0	39 9 6	2 9 6	0 3 11
Bellary		42 8 4	0 7 7	0 7 3	0 6 6	0 5 3	[illegible] 6 8	7 12 8	32 0 0	3 4 2	0 1 2
Anantapur		37 6 10	0 4 2	0 14 9	0 10 9	0 6 10	[illegible] 6 3	6 3 7	31 6 1	3 6 9	0 4 1
Cuddapah		34 3 9	0 9 10	0 9 7	0 8 10	0 6 8	[illegible] 4 11	5 12 3	45 11 0	2 10 0	0 3 7
North Arcot		35 0 2	0 4 4	0 6 10	0 3 9	0 [illegible] 8	3 3 7	4 5 7	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 1
Chingleput		37 14 1	0 6 0	0 6 4		0 4 5	3 6 3	3 7 0	21 1 7	3 10 8	0 2 10
Madras		39 1 2	0 6 0	0 13 3		0 5 0	3 2 5	4 4 0	17 8 0	5 1 1	0 4 9
South Arcot		33 10 4	0 1 6	0 3 11	0 1 0	0 4 10	3 4 5	3 5 11	18 2 2	3 2 11	0 2 11
Salem		34 3 1	0 3 10	0 11 1	0 4 3	0 4 10	3 0 6	6 1 1	17 11 0	3 2 11	0 4 8
Coimbatore		33 5 3	0 6 11	0 15 11	0 10 0	0 5 2	3 5 9	4 0 0	21 2 8	2 15 10	0 3 11
Trichinopoly		35 8 8	0 1 11	0 5 7	0 3 9	0 5 11	3 4 0	4 13 2	14 13 9	2 11 3	0 3 5
Tanjore		36 0 3	0 3 9	0 4 4		0 6 1	3 0 10	3 11 5	15 12 9	3 4 11	0 2 2
Madura		36 4 6	0 4 10	0 11 11	0 6 0	0 6 11	3 0 6	3 10 11	18 6 6	3 5 11	0 3 1
Tinnevelly		37 1 2	0 4 5	0 6 5	0 15 10	0 5 2	2 15 5	5 2 10	24 14 10	3 6 3	0 2 8
Nilgiris		39 13 2	0 10 3	1 3 3		0 2 11	3 15 4		12 8 0	4 2 8	0 9 10
Malabar		34 4 5	0 5 1	0 9 7		0 5 4	3 10 9	4 5 0	17 14 5	4 2 7	0 2 10
South Canara		36 7 8	0 2 11	0 6 10		0 3 8	3 2 9	4 7 11	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 1
Average		34 13 3	0 5 2	0 9 6	0 7 7	0 5 4	3 4 10	4 12 8	24 4 1	3 3 6	0 3 8

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour and rates of hire for live and dead-stock per diem for the official year* 1892–93.

Districts		Rates of wages per diem		Rates of hire per diem for live stock							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock	
		Skilled	Unskilled	Camel	Draught bullock each	Donkeys per score	Elephants	Horses	Mules	Ponies	Boats	Carts
		RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P	RS A P
Ganjam	Town	0 [illegible]	0 2 [illegible]		0 4 8	[illegible] 8 0		1 0 0				†0 9
	Village	0 1 6	0 1 9		0 3 9						*4 9 7	†0 8 9
Vizagapatam	Town	0 6 6	0 2 2		0 7 2	6 4 0		0 10 5		0 6 0	*8 4 0	0 6 9
	Village	0 5 11	0 1 10		0 6 8	2 8 0		0 [illegible] 8		0 4 0		0 6 0
Godavari	Town	0 8 [illegible]	0 3 11		0 7 1	2 0		1 1 4		0 8 5	1 8 11	0 5 8
	Village	0 8 0	0 [illegible] 3		0 4 10	1 10 [illegible]		0 12 0		0 6 3	1 13 2	0 5 2
Kistna	Town	[illegible] 8 2	0 4 1		0 [illegible] 7	2 9 0		0 10 5		0 5 0	*12 8 0	0 6 5
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 [illegible]	2 0 0	0 5 11	2 1 7		0 7 0		0 5 2	*3 8 8	0 [illegible] 10
Nellore	Town	0 8 0	0 3 3		0 7 5	2 8 [illegible]		0 8 5		0 5 7	1 6 0	0 2 1
	Village	0 7 [illegible]	0 2 8		0 6 8	2 6 5		0 7 [illegible]		0 5 6	1 8 0	0 1 9
Kurnool	Town	0 9 8	[illegible] 3 0		0 6 0	2 1[illegible] 6		0 8 0		0 7 2		0 3 3
	Village	0 7 0	0 2 4		0 4 0	2 2 [illegible]		0 4 0		0 6 0		0 2 6
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8		0 4 4	2 8 0				0 4 0		0 2 4
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 11		0 4 0	2 10 [illegible]				0 4 0		0 2 2
Anantapur	Town	0 11 1	0 3 11		0 8 0	3 1 2				0 10 0		0 4 6
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 8		0 [illegible] 7	2 8 10				0 7 6		0 2 9
Cuddapah	Town	0 11 1	0 4 3		0 7 9	2 1 8		0 10 8		0 8 10		0 4 10
	Village	0 8 11	0 [illegible] 0		0 6 5	1 12 0		0 7 0		0 6 9		0 3 9
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 3 5		0 6 0	1 4 0				1 0 0		0 2 3
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 9		0 3 7	0 15 8				0 9 6		0 1 9
Chingleput	Town	0 8 8	0 [illegible] 4		0 4 [illegible]	3 0 0						0 1 10
	Village	0 7 0	0 2 5		0 3 4	3 8 0					0 14 10	0 1 4
Madras	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0		0 8 0			1 8 0		1 0 0	‡ RS 3 to 8; § „ 9; ‖ „ 6	0 4 0
South Arcot	Town	0 6 8	0 3 1		0 5 0	1 4 0				0 7 0	2 7 0	0 2 8
	Village	0 5 1	0 2 5		0 3 7	1 1 0				0 5 0		0 2 3
Salem	Town	0 [illegible] 9	0 2 9		0 6 5	1 12 3		0 10 0		0 6 3		0 4 3
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1		0 5 1	1 11 1		0 8 0		0 5 0		0 3 7
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 11	0 3 6		[illegible] 5 11	2 4 10		0 13 6		0 7 7		0 3 7
	Village	0 5 7	0 2 4		0 4 8	1 1[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0 0	0 12 0		0 5 7		0 2 6
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0		0 [illegible] 0							†0 12 0
	Village	0 7 9	0 2 10		0 4 7	1 14 0		0 12 0		0 6 0		0 5 0
Tanjore	Town	0 11 7	0 3 11		0 5 9	2 14 8				0 12 0	1 6 0	0 4 9
	Village	0 7 7	0 3 0		0 4 4	2 2 8				0 8 6	0 14 8	0 3 3
Madura	Town	0 11 [illegible]	0 4 11		[illegible] 6 2	[illegible] 4 3		0 12 2		0 6 8	5 0 0	0 6 8
	Village	0 7 0	0 3 1		0 [illegible] 3	1 [illegible] 0		0 7 6		0 5 4	5 0 0	0 5 9
Tinnevelly	Town	0 8 4	0 3 7		0 5 0	1 1[illegible] 0		0 9 9		0 3 8	1 8 0	0 2 9
	Village	0 6 [illegible]	0 [illegible] 8		0 4 8	1 10 0		0 5 4		0 2 8	0 14 0	0 1 11
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 4		1 4 0			4 8 0		2 0 0		1 8 0
	Village	1 0 0	0 4 0							0 10 0		
Malabar	Town	0 7 7	0 3 9		0 10 0		4 8 0			1 5 4	0 14 7	0 6 5
	Village	0 5 5	0 2 10		0 7 3		3 10 8			0 13 0	0 11 7	0 3 9
South Canara	Town	0 8 2	0 [illegible] 5		0 7 0		12 0 0				0 15 2	0 3 9
	Village	0 [illegible] 5	0 2 11		0 6 9		10 0 0			0 8 0	0 15 2	0 3 6
Average	Town	0 9 2	0 3 8		0 7 0	2 8 5	8 4 0	1 1 2		0 10 2	*8 15 0; 2 4 8	0 5 8
	Village	0 7 2	0 2 9	2 0 0	0 5 1	2 0 2	6 3 7	0 8 0		0 8 6	*4 1 2; 1 9 5	0 3 8

* Sea going boats † Represents the hire of carts including bullocks ‡ By canal § Out of harbour ‖ Within harbour.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year 1892–93.*

Cereals.

Districts.	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet, cholum or jonna (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet, cumbu or sazza (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Rágí (Eleusine coracana).	Varagu or arikè (Paspalum scrobiculatum).	Italian millet, tenai or korra (Panicum italicum).	Shamai or shamalu (Panicum miliace).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare and spelta).	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	301,259	1,789	6,42[illegible]	96,275	602	10	4,049	558	2	696	411,6[illegible]3
Vizagapatam	93,652	8,530	29,818	33,027	2,559	2,168	10,745	22		3,076	183,597
Godávari	654,811	87,261	20,159	27,583	5,977	7,008	12,006	1,744	120	4,494	821,163
Kistna	450,040	537,807	220,894	24,561	11,966	57,052	1	53,072	1,577	244,009	1,600,979
Nellore	241,100	378,487	86,555	45,306	84,315	15,559	2,404	236	50	168,376	1,022,388
Kurnool	77,087	659,921	92,878	23,152	114,066	358,144	505	434	3,688	25,351	1,385,226
Bellary	42,297	857,045	90,492	32,995	2,288	455,047	35,217	24	3,235	1,933	1,520,633
Anantapur	137,720	300,144	47,990	73,581	26,330	263,874	31,926	41	806	8,471	890,883
Cuddapah	185,493	380,738	382,526	134,150	51,251	122,277	18,018	1	510	20,004	1,294,968
North Arcot	373,737	51,006	111,376	136,487	110,154	1,018	10,144	263	36	299	794,520
Chingleput	440,996	11,296	18,898	77,698	67,514	317	60			96	616,875
Madras	38										38
South Arcot	439,909	67,010	292,474	165,610	288,627	18,209	3,085	9	2	1,565	1,276,500
Salem	105,827	94,869	384,415	217,120	72,422	21,964	98,671	821	236	9,746	1,006,091
Coimbatore	85,709	707,696	635,567	178,210	6,798	21,254	83,727		1,533	1,124	1,721,618
Trichinopoly	205,337	173,668	185,528	103,862	150,978	1,623	21,376	59		347	842,778
Tanjore	1,046,668	290	34,136	39,506	71,608	168	341	20,171		158	1,213,046
Madura	164,381	256,766	97,054	82,974	111,151	7,678	77,904		283	17,235	815,426
Tinnevelly	214,302	120,408	157,132	52,518	42,024	2,462	102,899			29,009	720,754
Nilgiris	5,871	105		2,690	24	176	6,312	10	1,461	11,495	28,144
Malabar	657,175	743	152	6,991			20,946				686,007
South Canara	484,757			2,755			27				487,539
Total	6,408,166	4,695,579	2,894,467	1,557,051	1,250,654	1,356,008	540,363	77,465	13,539	547,514	19,310,836

Pulses.

Districts.	Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Horse gram (Dolichos biflorus).	Red gram or dholl (Cajanus indicus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Other pulses.	Total.
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám		11,653	7,162	22,447	5,407	1,279	47,948
Vizagapatam	244	17,157	757	15,820	421	459	34,858
Godávari	16,437	49,413	5,801	14,077	7,558	8,936	102,222
Kistna	48,064	65,457	6,282	5,146	6,053	1,881	132,883
Nellore	5,018	62,251	2,465	3,271	1,608	691	75,304
Kurnool	20,036	73,330	27,997	11,076	997	6,010	139,446
Bellary	11,183	90,102	46,368	22,188	169	38,237	211,247
Anantapur	6,494	187,779	11,727	6,651	19	1,946	214,616
Cuddapah	4,162	129,665	3,976	3,110	266	2,916	144,095
North Arcot	256	70,750	6,737	1,647	2,080	508	81,978
Chingleput		8,250	238	1,161	1,396	1,239	12,284
Madras							
South Arcot	1,801	36,976	3,914	320	4,014	1,058	48,083
Salem	2,269	183,373	13,310	8,645	15,824	24,974	248,425
Coimbatore	9,621	161,953	9,844	4,723	5,382	24,452	215,975
Trichinopoly	747	24,648	19,088	1,041	525	2,765	48,814
Tanjore	34	2,075	10,238	231	3,986	2,214	18,778
Madura	280	56,898	1,940	2,685	6,012	1,750	69,565
Tinnevelly	2,132	58,762	2,733	18,805	25,000	24,451	131,883
Nilgiris	85	38		2		528	653
Malabar		2,777	1,062	601	2,095	8,265	14,800
South Canara		13,525	160	10,132	11,060	2,020	36,897
Total	131,863	1,306,832	181,829	153,779	99,872	156,579	2,030,754

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Condiments and spices.							Orchard and garden produce.								Oil-seeds.					Sugars.	
	Chillies (Capsicum frutescens).	Onions and garlic (Allium cepa and sativum).	Coriander (Coriandrum sativum).	Turmeric (Curcuma longa).	Tamarind (Tamarindus indica).	Others.	Total.	Vegetables, including starches.	Flower gardens.	Plantains (Musa paradisiaca).	Mangoes (Mangifera indica).	Coconuts (Cocos nucifera).	Areca nuts (Areca catechu).	Other fruit trees.	Total.	Gingelly or til (Sesamum orientale).	Castor and lamp-oil seeds (Ricinus communis).	Ground nuts (Arachis hypogæa).	Others.	Total.	Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum).	Palmyras (Borassus flabelliformis).
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	219	246	2	15	356	23	861	3,316	10	1,748	7,918	2,283	87	553	15,975	19,842	6,465		2,841	29.148	2,320	
Vizagapatam	583	132		1	25		741	994		70	2,798	316		397	4,575	41,329	1,722	299	3	43,353	2,507	47
Godávari	4,083	3,292	1,842	1,787	77	1,718	12,799	2,236	4	4,171	9,391	27,704	994	1,177	45,477	134,981	19,878			154,859	6,629	195
Kistna	34,376	599	37,179	1,339	3,231	253	76,977	2,378		295	1,293	69		944	7,979	1,551	98,239	12	397	100,199	1	5,024
Nellore	8,205	72	7,900	998	4,207	213	21,595	1,577	14	606	6,150	383		1,811	10,541	3,111	57,304	55	250	60,720	4	965
Kurnool	10,958	570	199	666	438	98	12,929	2,057	39	54	2,125	70		197	4,842	4,762	79,353	2	29,505	113,622	288	
Bellary	7,883	1,066	1,265	24	1,741	317	12,296	2,534	8	506	2,068	2,770	78	941	8,905	17,876	88,178	4	7,938	113,996	9,055	5,204
Anantapur	3,913	2,270	1,262	130	4,107	36	11,718	1,459	39	35	1,485	199	1,595	428	5,540	16,809	96,167	590	1,570	114,936	961	8
Cuddapah	5,930	773	1,157	1,813	7,017	4,385	21,075	2,068		281	8,955	1,199	1	1,949	14,753	4,681	78,006	2,667	42,121	87,475	5,713	100
North Arcot	2,889	240	116	149	3,781	97	7,272	2,168	98	268	11,961	6,997		1,791	23,283	53,708	16,134	24,098	2,343	96,283	4,567	1,266
Chingleput	2,379	97	33	16	393	752	3,670	5,759	28	1,018	932	1,060		1,072	7,869	24,128	286	16,796	674	41,884	181	65
Madras																						
South Arcot	5,957	595	1,234	336	2,021	492	10,635	3,804	19	1,053	1,312	5,139		5,435	16,762	46,178	11,685	158,718	2,171	198,782	5,592	1,347
Salem	5,123	810	2,577	1,395	1,069	207	11,181	2,141	21	3,518	2,001	5,013	3,156	855	17,005	56,575	25,020	1,881	8,077	91,553	1,523	587
Coimbatore	15,027	2,716	1,574	1,922	53	1,174	22,466	3,260	37	4,059	166	5,307	419	83	8,361	61,601	15,767	625	95	111,086	4,697	167
Trichinopoly	7,714	2,555	11,533	281	2,086	25	24,191	3,637	334	7,826	1,946	7,831		58	2,155	10,477	17,834	10,849	1,605	19,825	4,825	1
Tanjore	3,770	184	112	1,185	656	102	6,009	5,664	370	10,982	3,880	9,619	3	4,9[illegible]	5,190	10,296	1,793	30,224	1,864	44,177	547	148
Madura	2,573	897	42	221	1,689	3,539	8,961	4,640	63	5,129	486	2,640	2	6[illegible]	3,614	35,520	31,801	54	205	67,580	505	426
Tinnevelly	4,956	1,849	440	437	1,154	121	8,957	7,430	416	5,097	690	3,986			702	131,592	8,150	6	343	140,092	250	39,657
Nilgiris	8	413	1			3	425	2,036	52	211					315	60	36		184	280		
Malabar	442	...		1,143	2,645	14,253	18,483	11,986	85	13,240	10,261	198,792	32,832	43,[illegible]	[illegible]11	28,644	916		222	29,782	22	506
South Canara	1,647			154	5	4,901	6,697	2,509	48	52	25	25,079	9,257			44	354		[illegible]	4,131	967	341
Total	128,655	19,576	68,468	14,012	36,751	32,709	299,971	71,983	1,685	60,249	79,175	307,086	48,225	66,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]85,086	226,910	62,501	1,684,762	51,174	56,204

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the o*[illegible] 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Sugars—*cont.* Others.	Sugars—*cont.* Total.	Fibres. Cotton (Gossypium speciosum).	Fibres. Bombay hemp, pilicha, gogu (Hibiscus cannabinus).	Fibres. Sunn hemp, shanal, janunum (Crotalaria juncea).	Fibres. Others.	Fibres. Total.	Dyes (not forest). Indigo (Indigo-fera tinctoria).	Dyes (not forest). Others.	Dyes (not forest). Total.	Drugs and narc[illegible] Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).	Drugs and narc[illegible] Betel vines (Piper betel).	Drugs and narc[illegible] Others.	Drugs and narc[illegible] [illegible]al.	Pasture and fodder crops.	Fuel trees and topes. Babul trees (Acacia arabica).	Fuel trees and topes. Casuarina (Casuarina muricata).	Fuel trees and topes. Canes and bamboos.	Fuel trees and topes. Other trees, including palms not grown for sugar.	Fuel trees and topes. Total.	Grand Total.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		56	57	58	59	60	61	62
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	[illegible]S.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	...	2,320	3,121	17	551	11	3,700	28		28	729	93		[illegible]22		..	427	.	175	602	513,067
Vizagapatam	5	2,559	5,722	1,399	203	617	7,911	2,806	.	2,806	1,970	..		1,970		.	...	.	181	181	282,611
Gódávari	...	6,824	2,234	161	6,755	.	9,150	256	...	256	12,748	56		12,804	2,834	135	..	.	629	764	1,169,152
Kistna	4	5,029	162,010	712	78,233	..	240,955	46,128	2	46,130	23,954	89	101	[illegible]4,144	130	2	3,187	..	10,106	13,295	2,248,700
Nellore	92	1,061	13,343	1,960	708	33	16,044	44,369	14	44,383	3,817	204	77	4,098		15,394	4,736	1,119	1,579	22,828	1,278,962
Kurnool	.	288	200,485	343	57	...	200,885	38,111		38,111	9,083	642	11,958	21,683	2	234	...	...	2,017	2,251	1,919,285
Bellary	237	14,556	266,818	172	154	10	267,154	643		643	3,356	552	...	3,908	18	2,576	162	...	2,548	5,286	2,158,642
Anantapur	2,832	3,801	100,104	...	101	14	100,219	15,629	..	15,629	1,365	1,327	3	2,695	602	31,661	...	...	17,142	48,803	1,409,472
Cuddapah	1,511	7,324	97,030	3	11	477	97,521	91,944	5	91,949	1,946	1,982	24	3,952	...	7,363	...	...	22,241	29,604	1,792,716
North Arcot	707	6,540	13	46	63	104	226	10,806	242	11,048	664	1,426	88	2,178	40	403	954	94	11,719	13,170	1,036,538
Chingleput	424	670		.	..	15	15	16,934	..	16,934	95	285	94	474	..	1,761	28,064	...	13,910	43,735	744,410
Madras	...	..	..	..	..		...	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	20	20	58
South Arcot	45	6,984	3,088	71	146	..	3,305	26,772	189	26,961	4,427	604	...	5,031	...	3,549	15,910	117	18,955	38,531	1,631,574
Salem	180	2,090	19,326	15	529	7	19,877	1,889	360	2,249	4,232	1,315	8,656	14,203	...	..	169	...	290	459	1,413,133
Coimbatore	...	5,154	195,144	143	80	107	195,474	3	...	3	23,855	1,745	1,072	26,672	23,005	84	..	.	6,974	7,058	2,341,872
Trichinopoly	..	4,826	10,921	74	...	112	11,107	2,946	282	3,228	807	1,028	...	1,835	172	1,453	1	112	1,733	3,299	1,003,233
Tanjore	1	686	3,163	.	14	103	3,280	1,167	805	1,972	2,098	1,693	3	3,794	...	754	536	2,007	12,816	16,113	1,343,345
Madura	...	931	62,872	2	21	14	62,909	29	6	35	5,818	1,141	4,188	11,147	...	455	43	...	1,032	1,530	1,051,698
Tinnevelly	...	39,937	180,710		268	4	180,982	741	5	746	2,784	2,159	6,518	11,461	31,130	44,969		1	3,263	48,233	1,331,876
Nilgiris	...	...	.		...		..	..	..	...	6	...	38,830	38,836	47	...	.	..	4,561	4,561	75,261
Malabar	...	528	.	7	119	...	126	...	...	...	18	1,265	25,807	27,090	...	..		598	6,587	7,180	1,094,207
South Canara ...	...	1,308	138		64	.	202	..	...	...	890	599	101	1,590	.	...	35	.	21	56	575,400
Total ...	6,038	113,416	1,326,242	5,125	88,077	1,658	1,421,102	301,201	1,910	303,111	104,662	18,205	97,520	220,387	57,980	110,793	54,224	4,043	138,499	307,559	26,415,212

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892–93.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

Madras Presidency.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	5,556,160	11,034,880	5,029,107	5,371,080	5,609,600	1,972,160
2. Deduct (a) Zemindaris and Tributary States						163,200
(b) Area for which no returns exist	4,021,091	10,591,312	2,037,538	1,152,582	2,434,363	*
3. Net area by professional survey ...	1,535,069	443,568	2,991,869	4,221,698	3,175,297	4,808,960
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,535,069	443,568	2,656,579	4,156,193	3,175,297	4,808,960

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
1. Forests ...	362,263	28,517	650,548	547,58	768	1,219,293
2. Not available for cultivation ...	613,878	98,416	398,350	[illegible]	-	999,309
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	84,885	21,213	157,575	371,591	610	510,137
4. Current fallows ...	22,752	95,826	426,755	505,896	,854	215,029
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	466,331	199,596	1,023,351	2,100,365	,553	1,865,192
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals ...	96,828	34,070	499,679	365,202	,908	14,488
(b) Private canals ...	...	973	433	388	137	[illegible]
(c) Tanks ...	108,837	58,017	75,076	36,718	[illegible],148	102,869
(d) Wells ...	1,061	509	2,347	4,019	77,941	
(e) Other sources ...	5,807	784	2,333	5,651	9,088	6,767
Total Area Irrigated ...	212,533	94,353	579,868	411,978	356,222	88,831
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat ...	*	...	4	3	.	103
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	[illegible]	165,688	584,643	384,282	311,047	99,197
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,145	7,706	32,466	28,042	36,187	10,785
(d) ,, non-food crops ...	651	3,589	25,987	4,673	8,988	3,679

A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.

	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice ...	301,259	93,652	654,811	450,040	241,100	77,087
2. Wheat ...	2	...	120	1,577	50	3,688
3. Barley ...	.	...	...	..	.	.
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	1,789	8,530	87,261	537,807	378,487	659,921
5. Cambu or Bajra (millet) ...	6,123	29,818	20,159	220,894	86,555	92,878
6. Ragi or mandua ...	96,275	33,027	27,583	21,561	45,306	23,152
7. Maize ...	558	22	1,744	53,072	236	434
8. Gram ...	.	244	16,437	48,064	5,018	20,036
9. Other food-grains, including pulses ...	53,305	53,162	115,270	397,847	340,940	647,476
Oilseeds 10. Linseed ...	.		.	397	...	29,469
11. Til or gingelly ...	19,812	41,329	134,981	1,551	3,111	4,762
12. Others ...	9,306	2,034	19,878	98,251	57,609	79,391
13. Condiments and spices ...	861	741	12,799	76,977	21,595	12,929
Sugar 14. Sugarcane ...	2,320	2,507	6,629	1	4	288
15. Others ...		52	195	5,028	1,057	.
Fibres 16. Cotton ...	3,121	5,722	2,234	162,019	13,343	200,485
17. Jute ...	...	..	...	..	...	..
18. Others ...	579	2,249	6,016	78,945	2,701	400
Dyes 19. Indigo ...	28	2,806	256	46,128	44,369	38,111
20. Others ...	...	..	..	2	14	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium ...	.	...	..	..	..	..
22. Coffee ...	..	...	..	.	..	...
23. Tea ...	.		.	.	...	...
24. Tobacco ...	729	1,970	12,748	23,954	3,817	9,088
25. Cinchona ...	..	.		...	...	..
26. Indian hemp ...		...	..	101	...	..
27. Others ...	93	.	56	89	281	12,600
28. Fodder crops ...	.		2,834	130	...	2
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	15,075	4,575	15,477	7,979	10,541	4,842
30. Miscellaneous food crops ...	...	..	...	..	...	...
,, non-food crops ...	602	181	764	18,295	22,828	2,251
31. Total ...	513,067	282,611	1,169,152	2,248,700	1,278,962	1,919,285
32. Area cropped more than once ...	46,736	83,015	145,801	148,535	123,409	54,093
33. Net area cropped during the year ...	466,331	199,596	1,023,351	2,100,365	1,155,553	1,865,192

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...	100,398	39,787	212,398	215,793	128,396	153,573
2. Cows ...	82,859	25,609	167,785	162,479	148,383	82,103
3. Male buffaloes ...	28,618	16,083	53,318	69,058	44,877	18,881
4. Cow buffaloes ...	17,665	14,980	89,602	181,917	92,691	118,020
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	71,391	40,653	257,334	325,891	176,682	166,368
6. Sheep ...	86,484	22,873	58,962	444,327 (6 and 7)	411,163	380,630
7. Goats ...	41,978	28,470	81,451		210,588	136,202
8. Horses and ponies ...	225	141	1,885	3,492	909	3,030
9. Mules and donkeys ...	493	480	1,314	5,038	6,442	9,632
10. Camels ...	..	...	...	...	2	...
11. Ploughs ...	59,189	24,777	111,898	122,134	70,391	70,970
12. Carts ...	19,375	6,367	15,265	44,001	20,042	29,234

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.*					
	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,878,728	3,417,172	5,586,807	4,874,135	1,817,709	18,320
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	103,040		..			...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist		257,003		2,262,099	239,876	18,044
3. Net area by professional survey	3,775,688	3,160,169	5,586,807	2,612,036	1,577,833	276
4. Corresponding area in village papers	3,751,867	3,160,169	5,588,062	2,610,922	1,577,833	276
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	263,314	239,493	1,220,861	601,713	137,970	...
2. Not available for cultivation	317,598	368,153	1,899,542	687,019	482,291	6
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	816,054	857,481	532,105	380,399	127,874	108
4. Current fallows	234,301	356,603	286,866	104,880	181,371	104
5. Net area cropped during the year	2,120,600	1,338,139	1,648,688	836,881	648,327	58
[illegible] during the (a) Government canals ...	21,956	39,951	68,638	59,083	12,287	...
(b) Private canals	450	2,899	3,953	574		...
(c) Tanks	18,947	88,351	133,767	236,602	338,257	51
(d) Wells	18,849	41,451	166,694	79,398	19,492	...
(e) Other sources	5,372	1,829	14,825	5,206	18,019	...
Total Area Irrigated ...	65,574	174,481	387,877	380,863	388,055	51
7. Crops irrigated ... (a) Wheat	[illegible]	108	481	36	...	...
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	[illegible]	208,393	342,772	443,003	417,121	31
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	14,615	23,379	84,455	51,836	28,582	...
(d) ,, non-food crops ...	1,861	3,315	48,125	7,714	13,357	20
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	42,207	137,720	185,493	373,737	440,996	38
2. Wheat	3,235	806	510	36	...	...
3. Barley	..	...	...	..	...	...
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet) ...	857,045	300,144	380,738	51,006	11,296	...
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet) ...	90,492	47,990	382,526	111,376	18,898	...
6. Rági or mandua	32,995	73,581	134,150	136,187	77 6. 8	...
7. Maize	24	41	1	263	...	...
8. Gram	14,183	6,494	4,162	256	...	...
9. Other food-grains, including pulses ...	691,609	538.723	351,483	203,337	80,271	...
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	1,482	...	...	..	...	...
11. Til or gingelly	17,876	16,809	4,681	53,708	24,128	...
12. Others	94,638	98,127	82,794	42,575	17,756	...
13. Condiments and spices	12,296	11,748	21,075	7,272	3,670	...
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	9,055	961	5,713	4,567	181	...
15. Others	5,501	2,840	1,611	1,973	489	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	266,818	100,104	97,030	13	...	...
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	336	115	491	213	15	...
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	643	15,629	91,944	10,806	16,934	...
20. Others	...	...	5	242	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	5	7	...	...
22. Coffee	...	2	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	3,356	1,365	1,946	664	95	...
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	1	...	...	...	...
27. Others	552	1,327	2,001	1,507	379	...
28. Fodder crops	18	602	...	40	...	...
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	8,905	5,540	14,753	23,283	7,869	...
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. ,, non-food crops ...	5,286	48,803	29,604	13,170	43,735	20
31. Total	2,158,642	1,409,472	1,792,716	1,036,538	744,410	58
32. Area cropped more than once ...	36,702	71,333	144,028	199,657	96,083	...
33. Net area cropped during the year ...	2,121,940	1,338,139	1,648,688	836,881	648,327	58
A. 4.—Stock, &c.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and bullocks	196,292	152,456	240,524	299,686	155,088	3,373
2. Cows	74,940	121,686	164,759	199,473	100,695	2,675
3. Male buffaloes	11,587	29,424	26,116	45,927	43,171	125
4. Cow buffaloes	64,800	56,560	137,027	59,453	37,869	2,305
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	147,071	183,684	291,572	247,724	124,854	2,505
6. Sheep	} 535,903	836,831	840,115	545,995	} * 316,852	2,451
7. Goats		228,263	450,269	235,414		452
8. Horses and ponies	3,587	2,456	1,614	1,971	769	2,716
9. Mules and donkeys	8,652	14,442	15,875	5,594	1,780	174
10. Camels	2	...	...	...	..	...
11. Ploughs	76,337	71,987	119,300	163,186	90,347	157
12. Carts	25,563	16,701	43,098	23,908	16,139	3,380

* Includes goats also not shown separately by Collectors.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1892–93—continued.

A. 1.—Total Acreage.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	3,331,059	1,818,368	5,030,120	3,028,180	2,374,176
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	.			704,640	
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	214,847	1,111,675	137,600	507,108	190,842
3. Net area by professional survey	3,119,212	3,706,693	4,892,520	1,816,732	2,183,334
4. Corresponding area in village papers	3,119,212	3,342,081	4,892,520	1,817,958	2,202,325

A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.

Madras Presidency.	South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
1. Forests	673,108	822,405	1,195,031	150,907	15,713
2. Not available for cultivation	491,030	645,171	620,662	283,087	557,101
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	517,490	527,585	357,348	161,084	125,358
4. Current fallows	197,525	139,757	610,682	299,758	253,969
5. Net area cropped during the year	1,440,059	1,207,163	2,099,797	920,122	1,252,184
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	141,622	21,525	79,933	111,687	822,083
(b) Private canals	4	546	2,291		..
(c) Tanks	220,877	72,614	11,996	47,967	102,869
(d) Wells	75,863	43,436	272,370	38,418	..
(e) Other sources	11,279	8,367	5,505	4,103	7,551
Total Area Irrigated	449,645	146,518	372,155	202,205	932,503
7. Crops irrigated (a) Wheat	2	40	1,533	.	.
(b) Other cereals and pulses	462,425	158,065	351,955	237,503	990,753
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	53,270	55,487	111,616	31,470	21,947
(d) ,, non-food crops	12,757	4,677	31,117	9,529	6,014

A. 3. Acreage under Crops.

Madras Presidency.	South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	439,909	105,827	85,709	205,337	1,046,668
2. Wheat	2	236	1,533	...	...
3. Barley	...	...	..		..
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	67,010	94,869	707,696	173,668	290
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	292,474	384,415	635,567	185,528	34,136
6. Ragi or mandua	165,610	217,120	178,210	103,862	39,506
7. Maize	9	821	...	59	20,171
8. Gram	1,801	2,269	9,621	747	34
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	357,768	448,959	319,257	222,301	91,019
Oil-seeds 10. Linseed	.	..	.	.	.
11. Til or gingelly	46,178	56,575	64,601	10,477	10,296
12. Others	152,604	34,978	46,485	30,318	33,881
13. Condiments and spices	10,635	11,181	22,466	24,194	6,009
Sugar 14. Sugarcane	5,592	1,523	4,697	4,825	537
15. Others	1,392	567	457	1	149
Fibres 16. Cotton	3,088	19,326	195,144	10,921	3,163
17. Jute	..	...		...	..
18. Others	217	551	330	186	117
Dyes 19. Indigo	26,772	1,889	3	2,946	1,167
20. Others	189	360	..	282	805
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	..	.		..
22. Coffee		8,656	1,067		..
23. Tea		...	.	.	
24. Tobacco	4,427	4,232	23,855	807	2,098
25. Cinchona	...	...	5	.	..
26. Indian hemp	...	...	.	..	.
27. Others	604	1,315	1,745	1,028	1,696
28. Fodder crops	..	...	23,605	172	...
29. Orchards and garden produce	16,762	17,005	13,361	22,155	35,490
30. Miscellaneous food crops	..	...	...	..	...
30. ,, non-food crops	38,531	459	7,058	3,299	16,113
31. Total	1,631,574	1,413,133	2,341,872	1,003,233	1,348,345
32. Area cropped more than once	191,515	205,970	242,075	83,111	91,161
33. Net area cropped during the year	1,440,059	1,207,163	2,099,797	920,122	1,252,184

A. 4.—Stock, &c.

Madras Presidency.	South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and bullocks	370,159	227,226	337,594	204,473	293,150
2. Cows	299,365	339,192	370,464	148,091	193,481
3. Male buffaloes	58,581	8,831	6,652	14,167	46,878
4. Cow buffaloes	73,480	50,011	65,718	53,046	81,662
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	310,088	263,328	313,782	170,357	196,332
6. Sheep	683,044	703,704	921,909	464,624	193,251
7. Goats	464,129	459,123	446,314	624,482	354,942
8. Horses and ponies	3,077	3,050	4,904	792	1,083
9. Mules and donkeys	2,840	8,195	16,951	1,740	820
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	7
11. Ploughs	244,663	154,665	209,411	112,736	164,632
12. Carts	42,037	12,824	31,961	19,295	21,580

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* Madura.	Tidnevelly.	Nilgiris.	Malabar.	South Canara.	Total.
A. 1.—Total Acreage.						
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Area according to professional survey	5,639,956	3,445,515	612,629	3,577,056	2,497,280	91,327,097
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	970,880
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist	3,377,423	928,950	...	3,614	...	29,486,007
3. Net area by professional survey	2,262,533	2,516,565	612,629	3,573,442	2,497,280	60,870,210
4. Corresponding area in village papers	2,259,024	2,516,565	612,630	3,573,442	2,497,280	60,097,832
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.						
1. Forests	532,990	376,661	258,394	386,742	658,443	10,718,669
2. Not available for cultivation	261,681	366,810	26,384	1,062,142	1,175,126	12,635,574
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	282,129	81,956	119,716	1,128,951	227,261	7,743,740
4. Current fallows	229,269	604,663	135,268	75,962	54,453	5,478,548
5. Net area cropped during the year	952,955	1,086,475	72,868	919,645	381,957	23,736,346
6. Irrigated during the year from (a) Government canals	27,607	40,943	There are no irrigation works.	...	There are no irrigation works.	2,526,490
(b) Private canals	166	1		11,605		24,755
(c) Tanks	123,760	119,560		11,651		2,015,537
(d) Wells	55,747	78,420		2,888		1,006,732
(e) Other sources	2,163	4,926		14,050		133,685
[illegible] Area Irrigated ...	209,443	243,850		40,194		5,737,199
7. Crops irrigated ... (a) Wheat	234	...		[illegible]		3,424
(b) Other cereals and pulses	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,863		668,417
(d) „ non-food crops ...	7,829	14,952		837		209,962
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.						
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	164,381	214,302	5,861	657,175	484,757	6,408,166
2. Wheat	283	...	1,461	...	...	13,539
3. Barley	...	...	3,050	...	...	3,050
4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	256,766	120,408	105	743	...	4,695,579
5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	97,054	157,132	...	152	...	2,894,467
6. Rági or mandua	82,974	52,518	2,690	6,991	2,755	1,557,051
7. Maize	...	...	10	...	...	77,465
8. Gram	280	2,132	85	...	...	131,863
9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	283,253	306,145	15,525	35,746	36,924	5,590,410
Oil-seeds ... ... 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	31,348
11. Til or gingelly	35,520	131,592	60	28,644	3,744	* 716,465
12. Others	32,060	8,499	220	1,138	387	942,949
13. Condiments and spices	8,961	8,957	425	18,483	6,697	299,971
Sugar ... ... 14. Sugarcane	505	280	...	22	967	51,174
15. Others	426	39,657	...	506	341	62,242
Fibres ... ... 16. Cotton	62,872	180,710	...	...	138	1,326,242
17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Others	37	272	...	126	64	94,860
Dyes ... ... 19. Indigo	29	741	...	...	...	301,201
20. Others	6	5	...	...	...	1,910
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	12
22. Coffee	4,112	1,456	24,027	23,477	98	62,895
23. Tea	...	...	5,410	284	...	5,694
24. Tobacco	5,818	2,784	6	18	890	104,662
25. Cinchona	13	...	9,393	2,046	...	11,457
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	102
27. Others	1,204	7,221	...	1,265	602	35,565
28. Fodder crops	...	31,130	47	...	...	57,980
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	13,614	17,702	2,315	310,211	36,980	635,334
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. „ non-food crops ...	1,530	48,233	4,561	7,180	56	307,559
31. Total	1,051,698	1,331,876	75,261	1,094,207	575,400	26,415,212
32. Area cropped more than once ...	98,743	245,401	2,393	174,562	193,403	2,677,526
33. Net area cropped during the year ...	952,955	1,086,475	72,868	919,645	381,997	23,737,686
A, 4.—Stock, &c.						
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1. Bulls and bullocks	207,016	179,245	11,377	269,576	186,688	4,184,789
2. Cows	191,682	101,893	18,607	286,249	163,647	3,446,936
3. Male buffaloes	8,733	17,857	2,609	104,574	163,240	819,607
4. Cow buffaloes	39,106	40,285	12,098	32,705	22,254	1,344,971
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	168,034	123,071	23,382	228,423	172,155	4,036,289
6. Sheep	379,973	600,609	3,586	2,482	590	8,368,056
7. Goats	307,017	163,675	3,528	64,030	10,217	4,331,741
8. Horses and ponies	2,552	532	1,467	870	206	41,326
9. Mules and donkeys	6,305	10,431	130	199	17	118,270
10. Camels	...	...	...	...	...	11
11. Ploughs	127,907	84,392	5,382	168,995	262,936	2.517,863
12. Carts	19,330	29,786	885	8,556	4,327	454,269

C.—TRADE.

(56)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1891–92 and 1892–93.

C.—TRADE.

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93.

Articles.		United Kingdom				Austria				France				Germany				Holland			
		1891–92.		1892–93		1891–92		1892–93		1891–92		1892–93		1891–92		1892–93		1891–92		1892–93	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			RS		RS		RS		RS		RS		RS		RS		RS		RS		RS
Agricultural implements	Val		91,226		1,01 622		260		680												
Animals, living	No	7	1,400																		
Apparel	Val		8,53,708		7,67,388		7,518		22 943		12 85 638		13 06 159		10 045		16 104				
Arms &c	,,		8,65,862		7,64,101										14 123		2 644				
Books &c	Cwt	1,580	3,10 953	1,570	2,90,878	12	1,645	22	2 274	1	90					4	634				
Building materials—																					
Cement	Cwt	63,175	1,53 961	26,290	56,115									1 006	2 [illegible]00	893	1 750				
Other sorts	Val		22 508		17 148								2 078		87						
Candles of all sorts	lb	427,256	1,36 260	608,459	1,99,924							4 000	1 125	2 244	731	25 451	8 337				
Clocks and watches	No	7,091	39,978	6,492	42,117	51	180	186	816	739	18 115	550	12 377	946	5 789	481	4 060				
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons	35,215	6,63,079	60,779	10,67 132									927	23 160						
Coke	,,	3,440	89,939	1,601	46 964																
Corals, real	lb	387	3,000	114	850	2,501	25,010			812	6 063	1 308	8 375								
Corks	Cwt	71	8,147	76	8,966	lb 6	8	lb 12	10	2	290	lb 22	20								
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cw			lb 40	8[illegible]																
Twist and yarn	lb	14 641,651	1,07,40,824	10,807,795	78 54 26[illegible]	1,960	1 518	300	319					16 054	13 771	5 [illegible]00	5 [illegible]70				
Manufactures—																					
Piece goods—																					
Grey	Yds	69 284 791	97,36 093	65,880,821	92,15,6[illegible]1																
White	,,	16,663 441	27 80,452	14,081 244	24 06 [illegible]13			1 301	510												
Coloured	,,	32 049,214	52,13,417	21 051 869	35,30,[illegible]13	7,971	1 823	1 984	805							54	54				
Other sorts	Val		62,751		1 34 [illegible]33				25												
Thread sewing	lb	39,736	64 351	30,213	50 [illegible]18																
Other sorts of manufactures	Val		38 414		34 [illegible]09		269				300		1 945				[illegible]75				
Drugs and medicines	,,		1 30 274		1 21 [illegible]77		1,420		585		1 920		[illegible]90		1 750		1 553				
Dyeing materials	Cwt	195	33,570	177	18 [illegible] 2					34	3 786	79	12 8[illegible]1	871	53 0[illegible]7	21[illegible]	14 1[illegible]0				
Earthenware and porcelain	Val		1,09,500		69,[illegible]96		1 169		250		1 500				[illegible] 937		717				
Flax manufactures—																					
Piece goods	Yds	114,569	34,474	80 846	26,[illegible]59																
Canvas		129,504	45,620	135,044	39 864																
Other sorts	lb	3,761	3,836	6,952	7,035	19	37							11 200	800						
Fruits and vegetables	Val				15						90										
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt	21	1 951	16	6 946	117	8 110	333	2[illegible],110	68	20 109	51	[illegible]6 775	105	8 [illegible]18	16[illegible]	13 700	10	375		
Other ware	Val		1,57 299		1 65 842		10 090		7 681		2 396		3 355		1[illegible] 094		17 789				
Gums and resins	Cwt	2 529	12,505	757	3 [illegible]94			6	98					892	4 [illegible]83	[illegible]74	871				
Hardware and cutlery	Val		12,17 733		13 18,517		10,[illegible]49		15 415		1 517		[illegible] 500		12 [illegible]12		14 168				
Instruments and apparatus	,,		2 17 417		1 82,179		671		1,859		3 975		1 010		3[illegible] 041		19 964				
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured	Val																				
Jewellery &c	,,		43,010		[illegible]5 430		35				1,075		2 413				75				
Leather and manufactures of	,,		1,98 403		2,[illegible]1,775		441				290		100		150		130				
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals	409 757	4 86 517	568 503	6 [illegible]6 308			40	120	8	20	24	9[illegible]	23 0[illegible]7	[illegible] 15[illegible]	35 148	80 707				
Spirits		70 536	5 5[illegible] 391	83 897	6 [illegible]0 545	77	1 9[illegible]9	524	3 592	11 103	98 527	8 067	63 019	3 581	1[illegible] [illegible]81	7 239	9[illegible] 337	1 703	5 622	1 726	5 094
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	30 088	2 56 323	35 300	2,[illegible]5,363	[illegible],590	6 405	1,965	11 125	14,598	1,02 944	9 144	73 686	1 06[illegible]	5 637	2 172	14 478			42	901
Other sorts	,,	230	694	194	639																

Machinery and millwork	Val		27 65 827		22,65,253		9,917		4 976				1,50		110		[illegible] 240				
Matches, lucifer and other	,,		2,73,715		56,729										2 03 170		1 78 [illegible]				
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt	2,487	1 10,823	120	4 481																
Wrought	,,	31,480	12,33,716	21,842	11,99,479	101	30,221	122	41,740	28	7,873	147	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	17 [illegible]				
Other sorts	,,																				
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt	354 981	19,18,992	235,399	18 91 891	20	203			17	169			2[illegible]	[illegible]	2 104	1[illegible]				
Other sorts	,,	2 000	5 583	5 920	16 797	3	54			280	4,050	198	2 745	20[illegible]	[illegible]						
Lead	,,	5,058	59 378	2,280	28 097																
Steel	,,	18,950	1 66 468	19,804	1,97,329																
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt	63	4 154	6	507			1	120												
Wrought	,,	502	5 150	6	115																
Zinc or spelter	,,	1,634	29 590	1 208	18 431	15	371	6	874	50	4 500	7	1 000		10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
All other sorts (unenumerated)	,,	406	34 733	526	51 703	3	358	350	478	4	24					[illegible]	7[illegible]				
Oils	Gals	33 837	63 772	22 040	39 28[illegible]				[illegible]65		6		0		1 147		10				
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val		1,69 181		2 33 865		30[illegible]		31 111		2,497		300		18 11[illegible]		1 1[illegible]				
Paper and pasteboard	,,		4 73 394		4 68,422		16 545		3 010		1,526		4 759		[illegible]1		1 047				
Provisions	,,		8 71 193		8 17,370		1 324														
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,		33,23 134		18,34 976																
Salt	Tons	54	7,145	59	9 123																
Shells and cowries	Val																				
Silk—																					
Raw	lb											60	180								
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds	17,592	25 633	10,452	25,014					664	1,634	238	1 887			[illegible]	148				
Other sorts	Val		4 185		3 650						4,878		[illegible]0		2 017						
Spices	lb	10	15																		
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	312	5 081	169	3 021									1 016	17 [illegible]	1 100	19 [illegible]				
Tea	lb	1,552	1 578							15	11										
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb	1 908	954	8 248	5 990													477	1 10 418	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactured	,,	118 795	1 26 732	103,454	1,17 048													84	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Toys and requisites for games	Val		1,54 405		1 41 5[illegible]		1 954		2 9[illegible]		1,440		1 [illegible] 0		7 1[illegible]		771				
Umbrellas	No	58,713	60 084	41,492	47,370	514	9[illegible]	710	1 435	1,872	2,150	348	[illegible]00	[illegible] 400	[illegible]	1 500	1 [illegible]7				
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val		6,096		8,980		184								1 [illegible]00		14				
Wool—																					
Raw	lb																				
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds	298 449	[illegible] 16 419	357,061	3,88 172	1 286	2 [illegible]11	9,832	3 552	675	884	305	478	59[illegible]	1 160	2 [illegible]	4 77				
Other sorts	Val		33 910		21 517		3 771		[illegible] 225						17 [illegible]		9 [illegible]				
All other articles (unenumerated)	,,		12 93 127		13 59 836		20 379		32 [illegible]07		12 127		4 [illegible]		5 [illegible]		51 [illegible]				410
Merchandise { Free	,,		4 71 13 807		3 93,81 552		1 86 853		2 07 [illegible]		13,90 923		14 3 8[illegible]		[illegible] 70 [illegible]		1 [illegible]7 008		1 04[illegible]		[illegible]81
Merchandise { Dutiable			14 96 [illegible]0		17 79 243		8 374		14 837		2 01 491		1 3[illegible] 7 [illegible]7		[illegible]9 111		1 [illegible]				
Total			4 85,10,097		4,11 60,795		1 95 227		[illegible] 22 430		15,92 414		15 72 [illegible]88		7 [illegible]3 090		[illegible] 1 171		1 10 [illegible]7		[illegible]
Treasure { Gold	Val		[illegible] 85,422		32,978																
Treasure { Silver	,,																				
Total			6,85 4[illegible]2		32 978																
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val		4 9[illegible]		4 11 93 773		1 95 227		2 22 430		15,92,414		1[illegible] 72 688		7[illegible] 090		[illegible] 1 171		1 10 [illegible] 7		[illegible]507
Government { Stores			50 65 241		57 79 758																
Treasure—																					
Gold																					
Silver																					
Total, Treasure																					
Total Stores and Treasure			50,65,[illegible]41		57 79 7[illegible]8																

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c.	Cwt.	1	50	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	18,190	1,65,543	7,003	71,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	18,880	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	1,610	...	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	409	13,763	213	7,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	6	49	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	39	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	430	2,514	684	3,685	46	182	117	611	4	34	202	2,8[illegible]6	1,079	9,620	900	5,985	12	115	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	50	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated)	„	21	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials.	Val.	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	6,485	...	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	...	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	75	270	93	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Val.	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated)	„	...	7,564	...	8,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Free	„	...	2,00,135	...	94,461	...	270	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Merchandise ... Dutiable	„	...	2,563	...	3,939	...	182	...	611	...	...	...	2,836	...	9,620	...	5,985	...	154	...	...
Total ...		...	2,02,698	...	98,400	...	452	...	1,186		34	...	2,836	...	9,620		5,985	...	204		...
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,97,275		1,64,690
Treasure ... Silver	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	6,97,275		1,64,690
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	2,02,698	...	98,400	...	452	...	1,186	...	34	...	2,836	...	9,620	...	5,985	...	6,97,479		1,64,690
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...			
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			...
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		Mauritius.				Réunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	640
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	5,760	...	...	...	...	1,330	21,974	1,886	21,530
Apparel	Val.	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	...	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	72,435	...	1,12,556
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,417	...	3,216
Books, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	852	22	1,363
Building materials—																					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1,715	163	751
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,701	...	7,405
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	33
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	177	2	50
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	9,363	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 25	60
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	178	73	785
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,249	45,810	32,672	17,597
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462,475	74,054	338,226	57,326
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,098	4,330	10,393	2,251
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,231	7,671	30,367	6,630
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	4,799
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,361	1,501	1,802	775
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	1,134
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,048	...	6,801
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,269	44,988	8,865	40,165
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	...	...	...	15,248	...	6,404
Flax manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	42
Canvas	,,	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	515	1,148	236
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,404	...	1,60,822
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	1,658	...	2,690
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	22	437
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	10,010	...	7,989
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,050	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	1,722
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	899
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,009	71	230
Spirits	,,	8	98	3	15	...	...	...	...	49	1,806	56	1,860	...	...	...	...	91,617	1,16,628	75,429	1,01,566
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	1	6	4	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	2,401	208	1,252
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.										1,180								23,533		47,041
Matches, lucifer and other ... „																		9		8,914
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.																				
Wrought ... ... „																	30	2,154	201	3,298
Other sorts ... ... „																	9	335	15	283
Iron—																				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.				75													188	1,464	368	2,511
Other sorts ... ... „				5													6,322	11,527	14,231	28,430
Lead ... ... „																	123	4,894	476	5,937
Steel ... ... „																	99	693		
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.																			10	900
Wrought ... ... „																	lb. 56	6	106	1,084
Zinc or spelter ... ... „																	72	1,015	81	969
All other sorts (unenumerated) „			1	25													174	6,532	202	7,680
Oils ... ... Gals.									448,931	2,26,154	433,472	1,99,644					39,495	16,032	64,035	87,393
Paints, colours and painters' materials. Val.																		1,587		2,091
Paper and pasteboard ... „																		936		427
Provisions ... ... „														2,500		5,206		73,282		54,499
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „																		15		
Salt ... ... Tons.																			8	104
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.																		7,722	20	12,224
Silk—																				
Raw ... ... lb.																				
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.																	235	360		
Other sorts ... ... Val.																				
Spices ... ... lb.																	11,148,754	16,03,289	9,616,952	13,67,687
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	28	448	22	350													1,000	5,313	1,402	5,418
Tea ... ... lb.																	12,702	9,956	10,496	7,711
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.																	367,892	42,906	717,278	74,554
Manufactured ... ... „									639	1,014							634	2,180	675	706
Toys and requisites for games .. Val.										300		280						389		279
Umbrellas ... ... No.																	525	1,615	1,240	1,433
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.																		1,71,135		1,86,544
Wool—																				
Raw ... ... lb.																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.																	247	133		
Other sorts ... ... Val.																				28
All other articles (unenumerated) ... „		85		202						2,500		5,631						6,60,237		5,57,578
Merchandise ... Free ... ... „		563		672						20,648		19,995		2,500		5,206		31,18,325		29,22,146
Merchandise ... Dutiable ... ... „		104		27		5				2,17,414		2,02,556						1,26,829		1,13,733
Total ..		667		699		5				2,38,062		2,22,551		2,500		5,206		32,45,154		30,35,879
Treasure ... Gold ... ... Val.																		963		
Treasure ... Silver ... ... „																		6,60,720		9,12,016
Total ...																		6,61,683		9,12,016
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure ... ... Val.		667		699		5				2,38,062		2,22,551		2,500		5,206		39,06,837		39,47,895
Government. Stores																				51,200
Government. Treasure— Gold																				
Government. Treasure— Silver																				
Total, Treasure ...																				
Total, Stores and Treasure.																				51,200

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	2	40	2	17	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	1,350	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	39,120	...	62,152	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	20	...	...	...	...
Books, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	lb. 10	10	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																	
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	237	61	254	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	192	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	70	46	53	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	135	...	...	...	...
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Twist and yarn	lb.	10	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	1,000	450	1,362	674	...	...		...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,349	8,568	3,164	537	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535,126	3,84,842	835,956	1,96,583	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,203	17,642	19,258	6,775	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	16	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	"	...	5,250	...	24,600	...	...	...	...	...	5,26,241	...	4,71,435	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	772	44	572	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,202	...	4,371	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	...	926	...	269	...	604
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	12	300	10	350	...	...	...	...	2	150	10	470	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	740	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,016	83,503	3,750	71,598	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,296	...	2,471	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus	"	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	80	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																	
Manufactured & unmanufactured	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	...	5,884	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	16	89	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	70	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2,453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2,808	36	2,332	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	...	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2,173	105	1,099	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	105	81	240	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,919	2,12,800	2,876	2,25,577	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	7,265	1	25	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	9,281	8	458	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	1,000	6	12	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	919	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	4,435	...	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	2,741	...	3,555	...	2,364	...	12,560	...	27,849	...	37,013	...	1,34,528	...	1,95,513
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	4,775	70	385	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	126	205	120	270	...	...	...	...	314	635	49	47	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	1,600	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,867,122	5,07,653	7,584,398	4,81,105	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	24,697	1,268	28,025	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	798	604	413	343	...	...	...	...	6,396	2,476	5,220	2,043	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,905	11,382	31,920	20,212	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	414	1,764	532	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	597	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	109	121	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,236	...	16,070	...	...	...	...
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	20	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	„	...	1,968	...	2,549	...	857	...	...	...	2,11,023	...	2,17,532	...	6,439	...	3,465
Merchandise ... Free	„	...	17,508	...	36,601	...	3,221	...	12,560	...	21,30,876	...	18,61,363	...	1,41,253	...	1,99,582
Merchandise ... Dutiable	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	179	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	17,508	...	36,601	...	3,221	...	12,560	...	21,30,898	...	18,61,542	...	1,41,253	...	1,99,582
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	1,550	...	450	...	...
Treasure ... Silver	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,694	...	51,100	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,838	...	55,650	...	450	...	...
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	...	17,508	...	36,601	...	3,221	...	12,560	...	22,63,736	...	19,17,192	...	1,41,703	...	1,99,582
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(56)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras, &c., during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		Other countries in Asia. 1891-92. Q.	Other countries in Asia. 1891-92. V.	Other countries in Asia. 1892-93. Q.	Other countries in Asia. 1892-93. V.	Victoria. 1891-92. Q.	Victoria. 1891-92. V.	Victoria. 1892-93. Q.	Victoria. 1892-93. V.	Other Countries. 1891-92. Q.	Other Countries. 1891-92. V.	Other Countries. 1892-93. Q.	Other Countries. 1892-93. V.	Total. 1891-92. Q.	Total. 1891-92. V.	Total. 1892-93. Q.	Total. 1892-93. V.
		78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	...	91,970	...	1,05,036
Animals, living	No.	2	180	...	...	805	2,29,820	1,066	3,16,100	...	...	...	...	2,148	2,53,551	2,954	3,37,670
Apparel	Val.	...	1,275	...	2,169	...	500	...	665	...	755	...	1,618	...	22,75,874	...	22,99,114
Arms, &c.	"	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	...	34,313	...	9,19,353	...	8,05,527
Books, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	b. 56	45	1	200	1,610	3,13,060	1,620	2,95,459
Building materials—																	
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	3,025	357	700	66,026	1,61,538	27,764	59,570
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443	...	...	...	32,745	...	27,118
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,372	17,762	154,051	52,444	484,073	1,54,823	792,096	2,61,816
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,931	64,439	7,718	59,555
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons.	...	...	Cwts. 10	5	491	9,500	2,500	45,090	4,500	83,500	650	12,040	41,528	7,88,602	63,929	11,24,177
Coke	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	3,032	50	1,764	3,516	92,971	1,651	48,728
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,890	1,99,616	8,425	80,915
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	73	8,445	76	9,056
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	178	73	793
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900	8,465	25,600	20,880	14,763,824	1,08,10,822	10,873,310	78,99,106
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,786,615	98,18,715	66,222,211	92,73,534
White	"	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,216,665	31,69,624	14,928,894	26,05,757
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,161,499	52,43,313	21,103,532	35,44,977
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	61,304	...	1,39,198
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	43,097	65,852	32,115	51,693
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	150	...	275	...	40,083	...	38,633
Drugs and medicines	"	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,93,763	..	6,20,941
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	14,175	612	36,935	9,639	1,50,318	9,992	1,28,145
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	49,953	...	52,089	...	1,87,734	...	1,34,031
Flax manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	114,569	34,474	80,901	26,201
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	129,504	45,620	135,064	39,874
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,112	5,188	8,100	7,301
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	94,565	...	1,62,404
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	750	10	1,865	768	53,856	811	72,993
Other ware	Val.	...	75	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	77,809	...	1,11,080	..	2,61,846	...	3,09,797
Gums and resins	Cwt.	27	110	10	200	...	...	12	277	.	...	...	...	7,466	1,00,488	4,728	77,375
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13,462	...	15,788	...	13,07,619	...	14,01,948
Instruments and apparatus	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	...	..	2,55,264	...	2,13,189
Ivory—																	
Manufactured & unmanufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	47,355	...	85,337
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,99,519	...	2,02,964
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	672	2,205	5,754	431,350	5,51,735	605,991	7,33,211
Spirits	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	1,920	6,275	3,121	13,725	180,605	8,03,092	180,083	8,85,930
Wines and Liqueurs	"	...	...	...	...	362	2,082	751	2,441	446	3,366	86	1,485	50,268	3,91,634	51,587	3,83,930
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	694	194	639

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,575	...	28,00,597	...	23,27,610
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	1,926	...	2,432	...	...	...	...	...	8,210	...	2,35,666	...	4,87,030	...	4,82,622
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	300	12,000	162	3,770	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	2,818	1,25,276	222	8,251
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	125	514	21,022	31,731	12,86,460	30,920	13,27,573
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	9	535	95	303
Iron—																	
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	..	35,441	2,24,528	189,350	10,68,013	393,155	21,57,159	427,333	24,80,138
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		8,365	17,195	20,231	15,472
Lead	"	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		5,811	69,076	2,960	56,859
Steel	"	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		19,250	1,68,367	19,804	1,97,329
Tin—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...		2,982	2,16,954	2,892	2,26,984
Wrought	"	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..		502	5,136	113	1,319
Zinc or spelter	"	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	...	1,485	30,373	2,574	53,045	3,593	68,414	3,890	73,095
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	"	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	11	669			824	62,858	758	63,320
Oils	Gals.	3,377,568	14,84,772	2,475,117	10,12,023	...	...	...	..	26,683	33,353	...	.	3,927,516	18,75,107	2,995,551	13,59,578
Paints, colours and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,673	..	6,110	.	1,88,164		2,16,726
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	14,029	...	23,771		5,86,136		5,63,585
Provisions	"	...	53,290	...	56,765	...	1,105	...	1,408	...	2,595	...	5,894		11,57,513		11,19,482
Railway plant and rolling-stock ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		33,23,149		18,31,976
Salt	Tons.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	54	7,145	59	9,227
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	7,722	.	12,221
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	1,288	4,701	3,370	11,310	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2,230	9,476	3,500	11,875
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	221	554	...	...	19,152	29,030	20,080	27,366
Other sorts	Val.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.		11,160		3,700
Spices	lb.	672	69	29,176	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	19,018,158	21,11,226	17,230,526	18,50,817
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	..	..	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	6,696	83,190	1,262	56,395
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.		21,163	14,685	16,129	10,697
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	300	1,250	23,636	68,092	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		118,780	1,56,910	809,716	2,19,080
Manufactured	"	302	475	17	39	...	...	.	...	...	...			123,925	1,31,815	106,003	1,18,900
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	50	...	200	...	...	..	...	..	11,103	.	22,245	.	1,77,619		1,75,604
Umbrellas	No.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	67,015	70,145	15,399	52,834
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	251	...	668	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	1,97,322		2,12,356
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.		...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	700	350	..	...	301,950	3,21,957	362,708	3,91,793
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	500	..	.		75,857		36,213
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	"	...	1,690	...	13,219	..	19,000	..	11,600	...	21,513	.	10,949	..	23,16,899		22,82,856
Merchandise ... Free	"	...	77,592	...	1,60,974	...	2,59,925	..	3,75,142	...	6,40,276	..	17,93,912	.	5,63,80,339		1,90,76,051
Merchandise ... Dutiable	"	...	14,81,777	...	10,12,023	..	2,082	..	2,456	...	11,313	..	22,527		36,59,017		31,27,910
Total ...		...	15,62,369	...	11,72,997	...	2,62,007	...	3,77,598	...	6,51,589	..	18,16,139		6,00,39,356		5,21,8[illegible],961
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	13,84,251		1,99,218
Treasure ... Silver	"	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	7,93,414		9,66,116
Total ...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	21,77,668		11,65,334
Grand total of imports of merchandise and treasure	Val.	..	15,62,369	..	11,72,997	...	2,62,007	...	3,77,598	...	6,51,589	...	18,16,139	..	6,22,17,024		5,[illegible],49,295
Government. Stores		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		50,65,241		58,30,958
Government. Treasure— Gold		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..		.		
Total, Treasure ...		...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	.			.		
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	.		.		..	...	...	.		.	50,65,241		78,[illegible]0,958

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1891–92 and 1892–93.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lb.	20	16	5,210	3,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.	340	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... „	...	...	55,940	11,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	1,485	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	193	9,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... Val.	...	1,07,205	..	1,06,440	...	260	...	2,760		136		580		531		302
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,17,270	..	1,20,633	.	260	...	2,760		136		580		531	.	302
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... No.	...	..	1	200	...	...	...	..		...	.	..	16	2,000	.	..
Apparel ... Val.	..	67,885	...	57,206	...	132	...	4,049		350		260		232	.	205
Coffee ... Cwt.	143,636	94,23,504	132,690	96,06,436	27,115	17,43,094	21,386	16,21,278	1,01,593	64,46,405	103,641	69,58,112	4,922	3,32,153	10,926	8,18,784
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.	13,554	1,06,489	11,711	86,158	56	450	4	37	325	2,608	..	...	293	1,958	1,167	9,451
Manufactures (excluding ropes) „	172,470	14,50,786	141,665	12,71,359	337	3,042	26	243	22,925	1,77,196	20,312	1,65,236	22,809	2,07,568	30,546	2,69,240
Cotton—																
Raw ... Cwt.	308,800	78,84,844	193,057	48,41,705	28,995	7,12,500	6,763	1,65,846	57,686	13,45,757	34,674	7,65,410	57,413	13,86,207	31,137	6,95,416
Twist and yarn ... lb.	30	15	20	7	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	.	
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12		...	..	.	..	..	..	...
White ... „	.	...	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	16,508	2,015	.	..	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	391,411	98,452	444,156	98,743	33	24	177	129	...	1,175	...	1,150	.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Val.	..	6,98,918	...	3,11,980	..	...	...	7	.		..		.	..	..	...
Other sorts ... „	...	..	..	746	...	...	...	...	...	.	..		.	..	.	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... Cwt.	12,631	37,778	14,121	46,282	...	560	...	4,910	.	..	...	1,575	...	15	..	1,191
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	..	12.58,060	...	12,55,518	...		..						...			
Dyeing and colouring materials—																
Indigo ... Cwt.	5,256	11,54,937	28,258	66,60,150	128	28,720	1,113	2,92,430	270	60,462	2,312	6,84,685	2,000	8,879	388	1,06,984
Other sorts ... „	208,681	8,54,782	129,223	5,02,635	738	4,156	637	5,568	1,320	5,280	1,026	2,906			10	269
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
Rice ... „	10,036	37,987	4,016	15,036	...	...	lb. 28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari Bajra ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																
Arabic ... Cwt.	241	6,388	240	3,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	44	663	125	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																	
R[illegible]	Cwt.	6,172	48,040	7,950	77,367	...		...	...	..	...	...				..	.
M[illegible]tures (excluding cord-[illegible])	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		.					.	.
Hid[illegible]kins—																	
H[illegible]	Cwt. / No.	12 / 277	750		.	.	.	.									...
[illegible]essed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	93,281 / 1,490,832	56,12,280	101,503 / 1,608,434	56,03,456				.	29 / 350	1,600			[illegible]	[illegible]		
Sk[illegible]aw	Cwt. / No.	824 / 29,366	58,276	1,122 / 57,859	76,406			lb. 20 / 4	40					[illegible]	[illegible]		
D[illegible]essed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	91,178 / 9,703,391	1,00,03,116	88,144 / 9,370,101	1,07,53,824	592 / 53,509	71,908			1,189 / 151,156	2,57,373	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 / 590	[illegible]	2 / 161	285
Jewel[illegible]	Val.	.	11,711		14,070												
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	4,332	15,678	2,852	29,755												
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags	No.	..	.	6,488	1,622												
Other kinds	Val.																
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.			.	..	.		..		.							
Stick	,,	..		.				..									
Other kinds	,,	288	12,754	74	4,168	.				.							
Oils—																	
Vegetable, not essential	Gal.	1,016,740	10,31,550	4,06,812	4,32,770	108,910	1,20,047	20,131	23,881	97,639	1,11,118	85,737	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,31,521
Other sorts	,,	2,321	21,185	12,821	42,701			358	258					300	[illegible]	4	10
Oil-cake	Cwt.	3,251	9,171	41,232	1,27,891									28	6		
Provisions	Val.		1,02,135		1,14,066			..	61	.	3,565		15,21[illegible]		[illegible]		
Saltpetre	Cwt.				.	...				.							
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.									13,165	67,433	4,680	21,519				
Castor	,,	7,572	39,851	5,020	30,444			..									
Linseed	,,			93	558												
Mustard and rape	,,	51,568	3,25,112	1,000	6,147	.		.	.	11,568	71,078	3,000	18,953				
Poppy	,,										29,76,393	112,584	28,81,972				
Til or gingelly	,,			3,998	27,310	..			..	454,026							
Other sorts	,,	46,743	2,18,384	52,422	2,92,338	..		21	420	453,729	23,61,211	309,6[illegible]	18,51,82[illegible]	1	..		
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	180,589	1,67,100	175,384	1,48,897					2,820	4,270	61,861	48,951				
Manufactures	Val.		200								224		100				
Spices	lb.	1,515,916	3,50,963	2,512,753	8,61,138	47,602	14,626	222,320	78,850	7,553,530	12,97,807	6,514,701	13,25,121	272,27[illegible]	87,360	780,8[illegible]	1,88,101
Stone and marble	Cwt.	6	12	24	142												
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	769,772	36,98,025	697,914	38,48,862												
Tea	lb.	1,007,897	8,78,890	1,358,556	10,61,996	196	203	785	871	2,075	2,080	900	850	2,370	2,570	677	656
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	103,216	1,22,234	113,297	1,12,016	1,195	1,041	3,034	2,722			320	335	2,532	1,061	1,893	1,706
Manufactured	,,	5	381	36	3,118									1	77		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.					..		...									
Wood—																	
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	412 / 8	825	450 / 9	560												
Other sorts	Val.	.	95,283	.	78,554		.				2,35,924		2,20,000		19,51[illegible]		58,561
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	198,649	27,764	358,593	62,279		.		.	..				2,500	[illegible]		
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	13	103	.			.	..	.	.							
Piece-goods	Yds.		1,21,987	..	1,06,086		..										
Other sorts	Val.		8,77,756	.	10,75,282		426		2,327	.	1,81,813		65,319		19,18[illegible]		2,97,18[illegible]
All other articles of merchandise	,,																
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable		37,987		15,036				2						7		
	Free	.	4,69,25,017		4,97,38,998		27,00,929		22,03,939	.	1,55,91,512		1,52,57,858		23,39,68[illegible]		26,69,[illegible]79
Total			4,69,63,004	.	4,97,54,034	.	27,00,929	.	22,03,941	.	1,55,91,512		1,52,57,858		23,39,6[illegible]		26,6[illegible]79
Total of Foreign and Indian			4,70,80,274	...	4,98,71,667	.	27,01,189		22,06,701		1,55,91,648		1,52,58,138		23,40,22[illegible]		26,69,681
Treasure	Gold	..	1,40,748	.	13,150	..				.							
	Silver	.		.		.	..		.	.	..						
Total			1,40,748	...	13,150		.			.							
Grand Total		.	4,72,21,022	.	4,98,87,817	.	27,01,189		22,06,701		1,55,91,648		1,52,58,138		23,40,22[illegible]		26,69,681
Government Stores		..	7,300	.	7,370	..	...	..		..				.			
Do. Treasure		...	...	...		...	...	...					.				
Total		...	7,300	...	7,370	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	.	...		.

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57) —*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1891-92 *and* 1892-93—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																				
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Apparel ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... Cwt.	7	525	275	16,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding ropes). „	1,313	12,633	3,709	32,416	...	...	...	...	1,035	10,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	51,354	14,19,376	61,370	16,80,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,007	1,37,411	18,630	5,10,375	40,558	10,45,778	23,670	6,10,550
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	25	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... Cwt.	...	...	58	17,041	108	24,300	142	31,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	769	4,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																				
Arabic ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	85 / 1,250	4,775	5 / 100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	45 / 4,000	5,000	45 / 5,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Stick	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	13,115	...	19,128	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...								
Provisions	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,427	3,29,483	10,004	2,23,682				...
Castor	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Linseed	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Mustard and rape	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Til or gingelly	„	...	...	37,982	2,57,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Spices	lb.	168,700	37,891	368,096	70,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sugar and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							150	75
Tea	lb.	1,500	1,500	1,524	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	5,998	5,204	9,155	7,757	...	...	...	...					3,444	2,307	14,425	8,026
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Piece-goods	Yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								150
All other articles of merchandise	„	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable / Free		...	14,99,507	...	1,02, 99	...	29,619	...	39,802	...	10,350	...	...		4,66,894	...	7,31,0 57		10,18,085		6,18,951
Total		...	14,99,507	...	21,02,991	...	29,619	...	39,802		10,350	...	...		4,66,894		7,34,057		10,18,085		6,18,951
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	14,99,507	...	21,02,991		29,619		39,802	...	10,350		...		4,66,894		7,34,057		10,18,085		6,18,951
Treasure ... Gold / Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...								
Grand Total		...	14,99,507	...	21,02,991		29,619		39,802		10,350	...			4,66,894		7,34,057		10,18,085		6,18,951
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
		1891-92.		1829-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory— Unmanufactured & manufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	Val.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	15,210	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	10	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	45,210	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	940	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,797	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	761	45,761	980	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	55,582	855	55,735
Coir—																					
Unmanufactured	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	4,170	12,021	98,795	2,878	16,718	510	2,834
Manufactures (excluding ropes).	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416	51,485	14,408	1,66,181	60	250	165	990
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	40	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	1,275	3,656	2,089
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	...	...	...	...	5,250	1,750	4,790	2,039	2,100	800	3,600	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	46,588	...	1,46,677	...	650	...	135
Dyeing and colouring materials—																					
Indigo	Cwt.	11,736	26,87,267	9,397	22,38,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6,063	2,498	7,26,338	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	29	188	486	6,900	453	4,729	75	1,020	22	205	13	175	...	...	600	3,759	589	5,926	197	2,403
Grain and pulse—																					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	36,383	1,22,811	11,601	51,876	9,809	32,595	9,152	41,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	„	7	40	1	8	9,146	41,838	15,505	77,990	24,224	99,302	25,970	1,37,884	...	...	...	...	1,309	8,837	3,393	20,442
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	„	...	...	...	...	2,015	7,153	676	2,853	34	132	85	368	...	...	...	...	8,765	28,925	408	2,448
Jowari and Bajra	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	16	55	440	1,900	93	325	32	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums—																					
Arabic	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 / 494	875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	1 / 50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 / 260	363	...	...	4,341 / 5,165,792	54,24,687	47,177 / 5,145,065	58,67,393	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	120	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	16	24	33,934	30,686	25,714	24,825	3,668	3,480	110	105	398,087	4,13,800	791,136	8,43,651	594	594	804	164
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	4,168	1,367	12,303	80	10	1,353	2,274
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	33,918	...	14,978	...	2,250	...	60	...	1,510	...	...	...	200	...	10	...	13,788	...	4,497
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	570	...	...
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	923	3,941	1,706	11,625	88	400	44	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	...	...	...	...	477	3,122	476	3,226	30	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	"	...	...	36	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	62
Other sorts	"	37,528	2,03,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	150,391	39,109	49,150	11,409	257,100	17,504	501,720	41,249	13,906	2,670	12,900	1,100	...	...	55,888	23,000	110,761	22,548	53,815	11,111
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	50,445	3,02,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,121	45,068	519	3,269
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	"	64,377	2,78,385	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	25	25	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	100,375	30,168	151,136	49,210	550	140	33,175	14,900	...	...	200	200	1,344	144	...	...
Manufactured	"	1,405	1,569	1,176	1,093	9,969	8,722	17,429	16,140	7,550	2,560	333	280	...	...	...	...	560	60	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,850 / 597	33,982	10,750 / 214	12,763
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,155	...	24,380	...	10,883
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	140	...	1,131	...	811	...	866	...	303	...	...	...	5,212	...	3,855	...	17,658	...	10,541
All other articles of merchandise ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	40	...	8	...	41,838	...	77,990	...	99,302	...	1,37,884	...	...	...	...	...	8,837	...	20,442
	Free ...	...	32,91,328	...	26,37,588	...	2,33,927	...	2,06,989	...	45,728	...	59,999	...	59,39,148	...	79,61,930	...	2,68,118	...	1,22,438
Total ...		...	32,91,368	...	26,37,596	...	2,75,765	...	2,84,979	...	1,45,030	...	1,97,883	...	59,39,148	...	79,61,930	...	2,76,955	...	1,42,880
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	32,91,378	...	26,37,596	...	2,75,765	...	2,85,024	...	1,45,030	...	1,97,883	...	59,39,548	...	80,07,140	...	2,76,955	...	1,42,880
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	32,91,378	...	26,37,596	...	2,75,765	...	2,85,024	...	1,45,030	...	1,97,883	...	59,39,548	...	80,07,140	...	2,76,955	...	1,42,880
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.		Ceylon. 1891-92. Q.	Ceylon. 1891-92. V.	Ceylon. 1892-93. Q.	Ceylon. 1892-93. V.	China. 1891-92. Q.	China. 1891-92. V.	China. 1892-93. Q.	China. 1892-93. V.	Persia. 1891-92. Q.	Persia. 1891-92. V.	Persia. 1892-93. Q.	Persia. 1892-93. V.	Straits Settlements. 1891-92. Q.	Straits Settlements. 1891-92. V.	Straits Settlements. 1892-93. Q.	Straits Settlements. 1892-93. V.
		58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																	
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	35,851	29,741	25,441	17,788	...	...	25,648	9,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,507	42,660
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	728,395	1,16,170	543,662	91,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,600	5,922	69,760	12,690
White	„	148,700	27,505	219,260	42,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,450	3,222	13,920	2,746
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	153,725	30,727	81,350	14,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,730	1,235	19,990	3,535	2,840	983
Other sorts ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	494	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Gums and resins ...	Cwt.	28	568	31	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	450	10	201
Ivory— Unmanufactured & manufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Iron ...	Cwt.	493	2,273	809	4,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56
Other sorts ...	„	131	4,983	189	7,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	„	201	3,361	234	3,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ...	Val.	...	94,754	...	1,04,675	...	...	...	440	...	400	...	...	...	99,908	...	99,854
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	3,10,576		2,88,241	...	...	...	10,130	...	400	...	1,235	...	1,13,117	.	1,59,414
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																	
Animals, living ...	No.	83,455	6,26,017	102,305	7,86,078	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	5,319	1,39,552	5,647	1,96,930
Apparel ...	Val.	...	18,441	...	23,136	..	...	...	..		...		1,859	...	2,538	...	4,750
Coffee ...	Cwt.	18	1,069	963	50,930	5	341	...	...	1,784	1,06,992	1,429	93,349	...	...	...	...
Coir—																	
Unmanufactured ...	Cwt.	116	865	482	3,452	..	...	...	.	292	1,604	...	...	.	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding ropes).	„	196	1,896	869	8,548	lb. 16	15	..		17	83	260	1,530	...	...	42	352
Cotton—																	
Raw ...	Cwt.	6,685	1,65,636	6,711	1,74,037	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	3	50	...	...
Twist and yarn ...	lb.	40,243	15,865	58,857	22,642	2,898,960	11,55,370	7,264,500	26,10,969	...	..	..	..	52,400	19,180	44,800	16,970
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey ...	Yds.	374,944	69,933	183,457	37,957	955,200	1,29,215	2,434,760	3,85,270	4,482	1,000		.	458,702	73,297	475,590	79,092
White ...	„	19,877	5,755	48,457	6,863	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	4,650	920
Coloured, printed or dyed	„	6,155,299	16,94,060	6,881,558	18,73,829	2,400	420	...	..	13,774	9,918	...	.	4,695,590	17,22,210	4,384,790	15,54,908
Other sorts	Val.	...	49,437	...	40,599	...	..	.	..			...	.	...	5,659	..	25,190
Other sorts ...	„	...	1,938	...	3,433	...	...	...	..		.	...	..	...	485	.	1,150
Dregs of gingelly-oil ...	Cwt.	56,069	93,631	56,414	1,69,616	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	6,423	14,889	4,263	11,967
Drugs and medicines ...	Val.	...	5,600	..	51,075	...	...	...	.	..	54	..	...	...	5,444	..	3,600
Dyeing and colouring materials—																	
Indigo ...	Cwt.	572	1,25,322	591	1,41,688	..	...	..	...	84	18,985	410	95,252	...	...	239	48,230
Other sorts ...	„	4,449	42,897	7,518	60,804	...	...	...	...	32	302	12	156	796	7,540	436	3,925
Grain and pulse—																	
Gram ...	Cwt.	18,134	57,531	13,517	55,798	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	33	91	349	1,313
Paddy ...	„	257,203	5,57,303	320,423	8,59,719	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3	7	...	...
Rice ...	„	957,235	41,67,204	940,781	48,01,862	...	...	...	..	387	2,735	59	400	13,125	60,490	10,345	55,874
Wheat ...	„	677	3,103	206	1,150	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	2	15	...	..
Pulse ...	„	16,935	71,102	5,771	27,895	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	452	2,001	102	427
Jowari and *Bajra* ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	2,423	9,272	105	415	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	70	165	69	169
Gums—																	
Arabic ...	Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ...	„	64	1,386	61	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	162
Gambier ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	3	60	10	161	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																	
Raw	Cwt	...	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw	Cwt. No.	4 56	148	1 23	23	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	28 2,206	784	..	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. No.	3 1,300	425	7 105	306	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		36 1,022	2,156	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. No.	1 244	122	1 179	35	..	.	...	..	...	...			...		...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. No.	249 58,338	28,383	113 27,905	13,127	9 1,200	1,000	...	.	..	..	..		6,638 1,107,707	6,77,434	5 780 1,246,500	6,35,977
Jewellery	Val.	...	1,700	...	1,975	...		...	.	..	...	..		.	16,686	.	3,687
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	15	182	298	2,943	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		.	...	.	...
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags	No.	11,678	1,542	11,429	1,837	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	..	2,173	...	1,300	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		.	.
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.	lb. 56	18		..	...	..	.		...	...	...	...	..	..		...
Stick	„	1	15	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..		..
Other kinds	„	...	...	.	.	...			...	...	...	...		...	...		...
Oils—																	
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	78,196	77,238	111,658	1,15,707	..	..		...	216	216	.	..	23,740	25,515	4,884	5,803
Other sorts	„	128	64	...	...	.	..		...	130	65	787	450	1	150	..	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	202,997	5,08,825	145,584	4,74,193	...	..		...	...	...	..		2,312	4,868	3,002	6,878
Provisions	Val.	..	10,02,850	..	10,50,791	...	2,380		2,340		1,027	...	525	.	1,41,285	.	1,54,815
Saltpetre	Cwt.	47	523	35	366	...	..	...	...	.	...	..		5	60	2	22
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.	16,214	84,886	10,142	72,124	..		..	..	...	...		.	13,209	65,588	5,423	39,035
Castor	„	2	13	9	38	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	.	5	30
Linseed	„	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	..		..	...	.
Mustard and rape	„	15	101	1,824	13,272	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	167	1,002	163	1,173
Poppy	„	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			..	...
Til or gingelly	„	2,626	15,608	11,304	79,984	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	112	723	19	125
Other sorts	„	12,372	32,632	13,717	37,150	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	19,900	77,619	22,283	92,614
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	..	13,902	...	56,731		..	...	...	...	...		.		24,505	..	58,032
Spices	lb.	4,447,523	4,00,354	5,009,691	4,73,678	..	..	...	...	36,304	7,978	16,720	3,337	164,116	12,792	62,028	6,191
Stone and marble	Cwt.	1,506	187	79	399	10,366	72,100	11,856	75,523	..	...	..		60	240		...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	„	38,382	3,49,809	34,270	3,50,272	...	...	..		...	...	..		91	637	449	3,379
Tea	lb.	1,600	1,638	13,169	9,549	...	...		...	50	50	..	..	40	40	62	51
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	58,219	6,823	135,807	20,918	...	...	...	.	.	...			640,650	69,790	987,202	1,06,896
Manufactured	„	38,431	33,653	52,602	12,806	687	721	8,632	3,672	1,122	1,211	706	845	50,470	24,866	96,469	45,424
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	107	7,387	92	6,712	4	300	.	...	...	...		.	108	7,732	6	450
Wood—																	
* Teak	Cub. ft. Tons.	19,875 398	38,459	16,145 322	24,136	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,150 63	3,162		..	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	.	1,21,871	.	1,24,026	...	55,223	..	49,549	...	5,528	..	1,492		330	..	1,575
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	.	...	.	...
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	..	.	..	...	.	.		..	...	...	.	..	.		73	80
Piece-goods	Yds.	186,803	63,170	146,440	58,349	...	.	..	...	..	...	.		.	.		...
Other sorts	Val.	.	15	.	814	.	.	.	..	.	...	.		.	780	.	200
All other articles of merchandise ...	„	...	4,53,366	..	6,39,371	...	13,015		14,034	.	691	.	520	.	1,41,270	..	1,48,103
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...			47,24,507	.	56,61,581		..	.		.	2,735	.	400		60,497		55,874
Free ..		...	63,08,898	.	72,14,539		14,30,100		31,41,357	..	1,55,704	.	2,02,477		32,89,998		32,60,595
Total ...		...	1,10,33,405	..	1,28,76,120		14,30,100	.	31,41,357	.	1,58,439		2,02,877		33,50,495		33,16,469
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,13,43,981	...	1,31,64,361	...	14,30,100	.	31,51,487	.	1,58,839	..	2,04,112	...	34,63,612	.	34,75,883
Treasure ... Gold		...	..	..	...	.		...		..	...	...		...	500	.	..
Silver		...	13,27,500	...	13,65,000			.	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	..	184
Total ..		...	13,27,500	...	13,65,000	..		..		.	..	...		..	500		184
Grand Total ...		...	1,26,71,481	.	1,45,29,361	...	14,30,100		31,51,487	..	1,58,839	..	2,04,112	..	34,64,112	.	34,76,067
Government Stores		..	14,704	..	923	..	64	..		..	25				.	..	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		..	14,704	...	923	...	64	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia. 1891-92. Q.	Turkey in Asia. 1891-92. V.	Turkey in Asia. 1892-93. Q.	Turkey in Asia. 1892-93. V.	Other countries in Asia. 1891-92. Q.	Other countries in Asia. 1891-92. V.	Other countries in Asia. 1892-93. Q.	Other countries in Asia. 1892-93. V.	Victoria. 1891-92. Q.	Victoria. 1891-92. V.	Victoria. 1892-93. Q.	Victoria. 1892-93. V.	Other countries. 1891-92. Q.	Other countries. 1891-92. V.	Other countries. 1892-93. Q.	Other countries. 1892-93. V.	Total. 1891-92. Q.	Total. 1891-92. V.	Total. 1892-93. Q.	Total. 1892-93. V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.																				
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,200	700	1,185	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,071	30,457	158,991	74,183
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	300	630	140	766,135	1,22,441	614,052	1,04,726
White ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	300	165,150	30,727	291,520	57,156
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,170	34,612	89,920	17,078
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	357
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100	...	...	62	1,118	41	807
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	1,238	433	2,273	1,041	5,632
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	240	325	14,713	193	7,631
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	3,361	234	3,629
All other articles ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	178	...	100	...	345	...	1,825	...	3,554	..	3,05,587	...	3,64,383
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	..	...	...	..	...	758	...	1,215	...	100	..	345	..	2,225	...	5,472	..	5,45,783	..	6,35,582
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... No.	..	...	..	...	2	40	62	28	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	88,772	7,67,609	108,015	9,83,488
Apparel ... Val.	..	100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	..	33,462	...	2,345	...	1,25,630	...	96,372
Coffee ... Cwt.	6,681	3,96,176	3,590	2,20,178	lb. 28	15	lb. 56	30	820	51,800	545	38,611	2,005	1,30,154	3,597	2,66,206	290,284	1,87,30,371	280,886	1,98,05,908
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.	4,202	23,683	4,275	22,890	32	160	12	64	...	..	..	..	268	1,875	808	6,100	22,512	1,60,580	30,990	2,30,077
Manufactures (excluding ropes) ,,	100	615	196	1,167	83	1,145	54	620	...	..	...	..	4,749	49,911	12,228	1.16,312	230,520	19,47,275	224,480	20,34,496
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...		.	3,109	90,000	81,186	21,79,164	...	..	..	...	34,105	9,39,868	49,516	12,17,735	593,715	1,51,27,427	506,714	1,28,40,712
Twist and yarn ... lb.	2,000	775	..	...	119,700	52,104	270,240	1,09,872	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,113,333	12,43,309	7,638,417	27,60,460
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	..	506,880	62,880	509,540	68,989	...	...	...	...	8,100	1,350	33,560	8,290	2,308,308	3,37,675	3,636,915	5,79,610
White ... ,,	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	20,057	5,795	53,125	7,787
Coloured, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	.	1,360	680	1,898	1,146	1,168	511	...	..	..	...	71,083	27,995	252,558	93,052	11,341,488	35,58,050	11,994,321	36,29,895
Other sorts ... Val.			..	.	...	1,230	.	1,942	...	132	...	...	..	2,109	...	600	.	7,58,860	..	3,81,461
Other sorts ... ,,	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	.	2,423	..	5,336
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... Cwt.	...	...	.	...	1,574	4,090	540	1,260	...	...	...	...	.	..		..	56,697	1,50,388	75,338	2,29,125
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	.	643	.	986	..	2	...	123	...	...	..	...	.	404		3,833		13,18,380	.	14,71,873
Dyeing and colouring materials—																				
Indigo ... Cwt.	1,508	3,38,707	1,543	3,57,691	...	...	29	6,506	...	.	..	..	29	6,406	143	39,244	19,718	44,51,169	47,116	1,14,46,749
Other sorts ... ,,	904	10,098	1,678	9,940	34	367	6	38	...		4	21	153	1,594	92	918	220,969	9,51,570	142,013	6,01,428
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	89	393	88	389	64,448	2,13,421	34,707	1,50,990
Paddy ... ,,	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	7	30	257,207	5,57,314	320,430	8,59,749
Rice ... ,,	395	2,660	1,182	7,100	467	2,313	611	3,267	..	.	2	15	1,134	6,148	28	169	1,017,466	44,29,561	1,001,893	51,20,019
Wheat ... ,,	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	679	3,118	206	1.150
Pulse ... ,,	...	.	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	.	...	...	45	195	73	400	19,482	80,593	6,707	31,913
Jowari and Bajra ... ,,	.	.	15	50	..	.	...	..	...		..	..	..		...	..	8,765	28,925	423	2,498
Other sorts ... ,,		...	...	..	...	.	15	80	..	.	...	...		.	14	70	2,602	9.815	675	2,731
Gums—																				
Arabic ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	241	6,388	240	3,713
Benjamin ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	8	225	4	80	8	225
Cutch ... ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	190	64	1,386	77	1,805
Gambier ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	15	213	47	723	150	2,397

Hemp—																					
Raw	Cwt.	31	306	117	1,410	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	6,203	48,346	8,669	78,825
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..		
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt. / No.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	14 / 2,539	1,682	1 / 23	23
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	.	...	...	..	..	...	8 / 100	420	..	..	...	..	...			..	93,498 / 1,496,068	56,25,139	101,523 / 1,608,739	56,04,492
Skins, raw	Cwt. / No.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		1 / 10	50	827 / 30,052	58,683	1,124 / 58,052	76,551
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	2 / 200	344	.	..	8 / 1,000	920	168 / 21,354	18,848	.		...	..	1,993 / 235,800	2,73,725	7,626 / 670,618	10,64,441	147,552 / 16,782,993	1,67,24,725	149,839 / 16,570,769	1,84,82,846
Jewellery	Val.	...		..	..	...		.	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	.	75		30,097		20,407
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	.	...	.	...	..	...		4,347	15,860	3,150	32,698
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	..		..	603	151	1,100	110	...	..	..	...	...				13,081	1,813	19,017	3,563
Other kinds	Val.	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		..	.					2,173		1,300
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...		..		lb. 56	18		
Stick	„	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		..		1	15		
Other kinds	„	..	..	...	...	...	..			...	..	.	...					288	12,754	74	4,168
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	442	442	736	736	2,110	2,115	5	5	1,260	1,350	.	...	51,276	60,497	108,405	1,29,996	2,020,092	21,17,509	1,740,374	18,97,862
Other sorts	„	...	.	14,611	7,428	.	..	.	..	.		..	.	..	.	.		3,484	28,072	34,301	65,154
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...		..		47	140		.	..		.	...	...	...			208,635	5,23,060	180,818	6,08,962
Provisions	Val.	...	9,914	...	9,797	..	744		424	...	10,020	..	22,735	...	44,832		43,371		13,87,829		14,52,881
Saltpetre	Cwt.	..	..	9	144	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	89	1,153	16	532
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	..	..	...	27	166	3	28	..		..		23	169	72	769	13,649	2,22,583	17,390	1,23,941
Castor	„	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	...	.			...	.	.	...	74,010	3,69,397	49,718	2,78,743
Linseed	„	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	.	...	.	...	...		..	.		93	558
Mustard and rape	„	...	..	..	...	...		...	..	...		.	..	10	60	19	118	63,830	4,00,675	6,482	42,880
Poppy	„	...	...	...	..	..		..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	9	86			9	86
Til or gingelly	„	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	...		..	...	2	9	7	53	456,766	29,92,738	465,930	32,47,345
Other sorts	„	...	..	12	50	2	6		...	...		..	...	1	150	51	949	570,276	28,93,160	398,154	22,75,411
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	.	..		.	183,409	1,71,370	240,195	1,97,848
Manufactures	Val.	.		...	...	.	..		65	..	.	...	..		..	..	1,819		38,921		1,16,747
Spices	lb.	698,554	1,52,264	589,332	1,12,562	7,518	1,063	10,110	1,552	.	.	.	..	73,576	15,833	111,254	26,547	15,523,770	24,61,152	16,901,523	32,55,644
Stone and marble	Cwt.	..			..	.		.			.	.	...	...	...	.		11,938	72,539	11,959	76,064
Sugar and other saccharine produce	„	..		1,087	7,625	714	4,984	54	373	.			.	53,361	2,53,164	1	20	932,826	46,30,372	784,739	45,16,410
Tea	lb.	.		..	..	..	.	.	.	100	100	100	50	10,626	10,674	16,658	12,926	1,026,729	8,97,820	1,392,601	10,88,555
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	.	.		.	...	.	1,120	140	...			...	12,784	3,300	12,514	4,916	813,922	1,10,365	1,323,954	1,96,980
Manufactured	„	30	60	1,095	1,060	27,795	13,744	42,446	19,259	2,499	3,076	432	524	6,113	8,504	5,975	7,986	263,016	2,31,193	369,619	2,71,851
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	..	.	...	...	...	.			...	...	..	..	...	..			225	15,877	134	10,280
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	41,650 / 833	49,919	33,437 / 668	40,524	...	...			...	.	...		..	...		.	91,787 / 1,836	1,23,185	63,632 / 1,276	81,145
Other sorts	Val.	...	32,732	.	45,658	...	3,619	..	7,052	.	.	..	...	...	..		1,000	..	5,94,409		6,65,305
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...		..		...	...	..	...	.	..	.	...	242	24	...		201,391	28,101	358,523	62,279
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...			.		..		.				73	80
Piece-goods	Yds.	...		..	..	...	..		..	..			..	...	..	...		186,816	64,273	146,440	58,349
Other sorts	Val.	...			..	..	.		..	..	150	.	.	...	425	.	29		1,23,757		1,07,459
All other articles of merchandise	„	...	13,967	.	29,821	..	9,794	.	16,825	.	435		30	...	56,173		46,719		18,15,493		23,52,115
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable		...	2,660	..	7,100	...	2,313		3,267				15	.	6,152		199	..	49,86,875		59,70,798
Indian produce and manufactures. Free		...	10,30,775		8,70,397	...	2,50,633	...	24,34,582	..	67,513		61,971	...	19,23,635	.	30,97,992	..	9,48,47,103		10,46,38,829
Total		..	10,33,435	.	8,77,497	.	2,52,946		24,37,849		67,513		61,986	...	19,29,787	.	30,98,191	..	9,98,33,978		11,06,18,627
Total of Foreign and Indian		..	10,33,435	...	8,77,497	..	2,53,704		24,39,064	...	67,613		62,331	...	19,32,012		31,03,663		10,03,79,761		11,12,54,209
Treasure ... Gold		...	.	.	..	...	.			..			..	..	..		..	..	1,41,248		13,170
Treasure ... Silver		.	.	.	..	..	.						...					.	13,27,500		13,65,184
Total		...	.		..	...			.	.		.	...		.			...	14,68,748		13,78,354
Grand Total		...	10,33,435	..	8,77,497	...	2,53,704		24,39,064		67,613		62,331	..	19,32,012	...	31,03,663	...	10,18,48,509		11,26,32,543
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	47,601	.	20,316	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	69,694		28,609
Do. Treasure		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...		.		...
Total		...	...	.	...	...	47,601		20,316		..	.	.		.	.			69,694		28,609

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93.

Articles	Amount of duty collected			
	1891-92		1892 93	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Imports	RS	RS	RS	RS
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	28,234	28,233	37,679	37,674
Spirits	9,29,197	9,26,709	9,17,854	9,17,509
Wines and Liqueurs	67,298	67,028	67,471	67,291
Other sorts	14	14	12	12
Salt	7,131	7,131	8,613	8,613
All other articles	1,89,988	1,60,314	1,43,633	1,06,654
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt	12,21,862	11,89,429	11,75,262	11,37,753
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt	12,14,731	11,82,298	11,66,649	11,29,140
Exports				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	65,737	64,126	84,032	83,997
Do (not in the husk)	2,77,386	2,76,888	2,85,215	2,84,183
Total	3,43,123	3,41,01?	3,69,247	3,68,180

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(59)- *Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years* 1891–92 *and* 1892–93

Ports	Merchandise						Treasure	
	Country		Foreign		Total			
	1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93	1891–92	1892–93
Imports into Madras	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.
From Bengal	1,60,13 477	1,09,16 102	20,05 930	25 02,331	1 80,19,407	1,34,18,433	15,000	
,, Bombay	1,01,45 802	1,19,35 607	96,27,070	1 07 50 216	1,97,72,872	2,26,85,855	8,15,470	7 67,616
,, Scind	3,40,017	1 64,990	19 242	68,274	3,59,259	2 33 264		
,, British Burma	55 31,637	59 08 756	1,13 811	2,28 798	56 45 448	61,37,554		
From British ports in other Presidencies, Total	3,20 30 933	2,89 25,455	1,17 66 053	1,35,19,649	4,37 96 986	4,24 75,104	8 30 470	7 67 616
From British ports within the Presidency	1 90 [illegible],709	2 19,95 68[illegible]	23 24,901	20,31,708	2,14 17 601	2,40 27,393	28,15,389	42 84 650
From Cochin	80 488	1,11,050	4,692		85 180	1,11 050		
,, Cutch	8,644	7,001	261		8,905	7 001		
,, Damaun	3,000				3,000			
,, Foreign Konkan	5, [illegible]6	665			5,336	665		
,, Goa	3 31,608	2 52 065	2,985	3,287	3,34,593	2 55,352	67,945	71 650
,, Gaekwar's Territories	1 04 985	2,08,052			1,04,985	2,08,052		
,, Kárikal	456	[illegible]8		300	456	328		
,, Kattywar	2 68,504	1 [illegible]8 588	17 596	10,086	2,86,100	1,28,674		
,, Mahé	63,513	31 328	32 343	15,765	95 856	50,093		
,, Pondicherry	61,858	7,083	14,170	12,917	76,028	20,0[illegible]0		
,, Travancore	2 79,990	3,86,121	1,627	1,603	2,81,617	3 87,724		
From Indian ports not British, Total	12,08,382	11 21 981	73,674	43,988	12 82 056	11 68,969	67,945	71,650
All Ports, Total	5,23 32,015	5 20,46,121	1,41,64,628	1,56,25,345	6 64 96,643	6 76 71,466	37,13,804	51,23 916
Government Stores and Treasure	15 25,027	15 92 469	15 [illegible]	14,60,849	30 [illegible]	30,[illegible]	45,41,000	23 57 000
Exports from Madras								
To Bengal	69 26,881	49,[illegible]078	2 25,241	2 71,[illegible]8	71,52 122	52,10 [illegible]6	2 000	5 37,838
,, Bombay	1,38,87,210	1 30,61,876	1,06,539	93,787	1,[illegible] 749	1 31,[illegible]	13,961	18 100
,, Scind	3,89,812	3,39 020	7 440	6,040	3,97 25[illegible]	3,45,[illegible]0		
,, British Burma	56 29,756	68,41,914	2 66 190	3,31,354	[illegible]	71,73,268		21,000
To British ports in other Presidencies, Total	2 68 [illegible]3 659	2,51 81,888	6 05,410	7 02,569	2,74 [illegible]	2,58 84,457	15,961	5,76 938
To British ports within the Presidency	1 91 06 845	2 [illegible] 55 6[illegible]2	23 7[illegible] 101	20 [illegible] 652	2,14 81 946	2,[illegible]7 24 [illegible]4	[illegible]1,25,[illegible]14	40 01,358
To Cochin	1 04 821	1 33 625	1 [illegible]7	8 479	1,06,478	1 41,804		
,, Cutch	3 82 751	3 70 808			3,82 751	3,70,808		
,, Damaun	128	140			128	140		
,, Diu	4 622	451			4,622	451		
,, Goa	6 76,235	6 31,211	830	1,256	6 77,065	6 32,467		150
,, Kárikál	3,180	4,166	350		3,530	4 166		
,, Kattywar	7 27 894	7,90 301		110	7,27 894	7,90 411		
,, Mahe	2 68,045	700	587	8,095	2,68 6[illegible]2	[illegible] 795		
,, Pondicherry	2,41,478	1,31,567	6,159	28,854	2,47,637	1,63,421		
,, Travancore	12,45,599	13,26 164	44,670	41,086	12,90,269	13,67 250		
To Indian ports not British, Total	36,54,753	33,92,136	54,253	82,580	37,09,006	34,74,716		150
To all ports, Total	4 95,95,257	5,02,29 686	30,34,764	28,53,831	5,26,30 021	5,30,83,517	21,41,875	45,78,446
Government Stores and Treasure	10,38,672	8,36 962	7 97,869	7,05,213	18 36 541	15,42 175	48,74,604	22,47,948

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1892–93.*

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	91	195,854	86	161,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20,791	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	4	3,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	38	68,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,646	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ..	...	...	1	2,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	2	4,692	2	2,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	424	2	848
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	5	5,694	6	6,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	1	774	2	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,357
Arabia	Steam ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	83	7	641	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	160	61,528	220	76,548	...	...	...	...	10	8,910	7	6,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	8	9,923	3	1,258	528	54,082	655	66,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,357	...	...
Maldives	Steam ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	151	2	114	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	387	2	258	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	97	166,206	63	105,425	...	...	...	...	1	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia .. .	Steam ..	4	8,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	4	6,264	1	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	36,684	1	2,005
	Sailing ...	1	949	...	...	1	94	2	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	796	5	419	...	...	...	...
Total for 1892-93 ...	Steam ...	363	448,878	417	424,881	...	...	...	...	11	11,141	9	10,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	64,121	1	2,005
	Sailing ..	10	11,646	10	6,768	529	54,176	658	67,574	...	...	3	1,564	...	...	...	...	18	1,417	16	1,432	2	1,781	3	2,205
Total for 1891-92 ...	Steam ...	350	483,490	421	513,225	...	...	...	...	13	11,583	9	8,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	62,991	4	5,512
	Sailing ...	5	6,093	8	5,105	535	61,746	636	73,790	...	...	4	2,382	...	...	...	...	12	915	12	2,384	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1892-93—continued.

Countries.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam					3	4,272			14	25,063		
	Sailing							3	2,081			3	2,081
Austria	Steam												
	Sailing												
France	Steam											1	1,889
	Sailing												
Belgium	Steam									4	6,646		
	Sailing												
Italy	Steam											1	2,231
	Sailing												
Cape Colony	Steam												
	Sailing												
Africa (East Coast)	Steam												
	Sailing												
Mauritius	Steam												
	Sailing									1	424	4	1,973
Réunion	Steam												
	Sailing											1	439
Natal	Steam												
	Sailing												
United States	Steam												
	Sailing							3	3,704			4	5,061
Arabia	Steam												
	Sailing							1	588	1	83	8	1,229
Ceylon	Steam	10	8,550	10	8,550					20	17,460	17	14,787
	Sailing					4	3,139			5	4,496		
Maldives	Steam												
	Sailing									4	151	2	114
Mekran	Steam												
	Sailing												
Persia	Steam												
	Sailing							1	609	4	387	3	867
Straits Settlements	Steam					1	2,005			2	4,236		
	Sailing					1	609			1	609		
Australia	Steam												
	Sailing												
Other countries	Steam							1	2,005	19	36,684	2	4,010
	Sailing									9	796	5	419
Total for 1892-93	Steam	10	8,550	10	8,550	4	6,277	1	2,005	59	90,089	21	22,917
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	3,748	8	6,982	25	6,946	30	12,183
Total for 1891-92	Steam	8	6,793	6	5,083	1	2,214	2	3,637	55	83,611	21	22,251
	Sailing	1	1,633	...	...	3	2,508	5	3,256	16	5,056	21	8,052

Countries.		Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1892-93.				Grand Total for 1891-92.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam					105	220,917	86	161,162	116	247,756	111	221,167
	Sailing							7	5,233			4	2,757
Austria	Steam									1	855		
	Sailing												
France	Steam							39	70,877			53	53,457
	Sailing											2	1,510
Belgium	Steam					4	6,646			5	9,442		
	Sailing												
Italy	Steam							2	4,559				
	Sailing												
Cape Colony	Steam												
	Sailing												
Africa (East Coast)	Steam												
	Sailing											3	132
Mauritius	Steam					2	4,692	2	2,893	2	4,832	4	6,534
	Sailing					1	424	5	2,225			3	1,394
Réunion	Steam												
	Sailing							1	439			3	1,088
Natal	Steam					5	5,694	6	6,381	5	6,278	6	7,096
	Sailing												
United States	Steam												
	Sailing					1	774	6	7,167	1	1,633	4	3,559
Arabia	Steam												
	Sailing			1	91	1	83	9	1,320	1	75	11	2,449
Ceylon	Steam					180	78,958	237	91,335	156	66,815	189	92,570
	Sailing	661	28,064	938	37,669	1,202	96,565	1,596	105,713	1,068	92,621	1,387	104,977
Maldives	Steam												
	Sailing	1	181			5	332	2	114		153	2	128
Mekran	Steam												
	Sailing	8	480	2	115	8	180	2	115	4	270	2	118
Persia	Steam												
	Sailing					4	387	3	867			1	54
Straits Settlements	Steam					99	170,142	63	105,425	101	180,791	80	141,522
	Sailing					1	609	1	397			2	774
Australia	Steam					4	8,640			5	9,640	1	1,588
	Sailing									1	1,611		
Other countries	Steam					23	42,918	3	5,166	23	10,692	8	12,162
	Sailing	10	1,106	2	694	21	3,035	9	1,501	13	2,392	5	1,165
Total for 1892-93	Steam	...	...	...	...	422	538,967	438	447,798				
	Sailing	680	29,921	943	38,569	1,214	102,689	1,611	125,694				
Total for 1891-92	Steam	...	...	...	...					114	567,101	112	535,476
	Sailing	535	25,860	764	33,149					1,091	98,755	1,129	120,686

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1892–93, compared with the totals of the year 1891–92.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	1	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	6	8,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	1	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	116	46,763	78	27,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	375	...	...	481	90,967	369	82,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	576	...	...
Java	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	...	...	2	4,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	3	4,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	...	...
Total for 1892–93 ...	Steam ...	127	62,860	81	33,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	2,375	1	1,695	482	91,484	369	82,989	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	721	...	...
Total for 1891–92 ...	Steam ...	129	89,137	64	20,438	...	...	...	...	1	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,432	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	638	1	1,500	396	80,598	309	70,229	1	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,346	1	1,343

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1892–93, *compared with the totals of the year* 1891–92—continued.

Countries.		Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1892-93.				Grand Total for 1891-92.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,233	...	...	4	5,618	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,316	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	517	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,651	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,864	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	945	...	...	2	1,500	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8,985	...	...	10	13,564	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	582	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,761	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,055	...	...	2	468	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	1	458	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	624	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	46,763	78	27,567	99	45,628	61	16,321
	Sailing ...	1	576	...	...	392	14,318	228	7,603	875	106,236	597	90,592	994	96,636	620	81,648
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,777	1	1,386	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,063	2	2,735	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,469	...	...	3	4,008	3	4,117
	Sailing ...	2	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145	1	1,695	1	48	...	...
Total for 1892-93 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	62,860	81	33,407	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	1,274	...	...	392	14,318	228	7,603	881	109,451	598	92,287	...		...	...
Total for 1891-92 ...	Steam ...	3	3,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	92,561	64	20,438
	Sailing ...	6	2,804	1	1,343	598	16,276	310	8,865	...	...	...	...	1,002	100,316	621	81,937

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1892-93, compared with the totals of the year 1891-92.*

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total for 1892-93.				Total for 1891-92.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bengal	201	363,946	212	395,635	3	439	18	3,840	25	21,016	41	58,939	17	2,553	9	1,681	246	387,954	280	460,095	334	455,262	309	473,087
Bombay	79	139,103	152	263,509	103	91,877	104	100,612	70	8,093	27	1,782	2,523	102,384	2,779	102,149	2,775	341,457	3,062	468,052	2,503	317,348	3,427	495,330
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	250	6	394	26	2,119	142	11,133	28	2,369	148	11,527	83	5,966	154	12,126
British Burma	125	206,527	158	269,990	117	24,546	11	2,710	2	1,473	...	...	38	7,730	11	2,457	282	240,276	180	275,157	205	175,403	178	228,124
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	405	709,576	522	929,134	223	116,862	133	107,162	99	30,832	74	61,115	2,604	114,786	2,941	117,420	3,331	972,056	3,670	1,214,831	3,125	953,979	4,068	1,208,667
British Ports within the Presidency	2,760	4,441,941	2,483	3,991,998	528	222,283	490	207,457	151	17,771	183	32,569	8,817	241,554	8,329	224,057	12,256	4,923,549	11,485	4,456,081	11,503	4,839,504	10,649	4,327,394
Indian Ports not British ...	100	162,970	84	140,932	23	2,316	14	1,489	178	7,634	316	10,175	269	13,687	727	37,657	570	186,607	1,141	190,253	707	215,349	1,285	214,817
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,265	5,314,487	3,089	5,062,064	774	341,461	637	316,108	428	56,237	573	103,859	11,690	370,027	11,997	379,134	16,157	6,082,212	16,296	5,861,165	..	...	.	...
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,333	5,300,302	3,109	4,979,436	704	293,406	589	271,960	416	5,4776	553	103,602	10,882	360,348	11,751	375,880	..	..	...	...	15,335	6,008,832	16,002	5,730,878
In ballast from or to—																								
Bengal	1	1,483	32	51,593	...	...	19	3,590	...	...	7	9,340	5	403	40	5,212	6	1,886	98	69,735	16	2,161	90	75,650
Bombay	2	4,458	7	12,537	2	23	2	23	18	713	4	902	822	18,813	420	9,522	844	24,007	433	22,984	1,291	37,847	482	19,979
Sind	1	516	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	4	252	...	..	5	768	.	..	6	463	...	...
British Burma	2	3,997	16	24,664	5	1,190	21	4,587	...	...	2	2,250	2	425	1	297	9	5,612	40	31,798	...	.	57	30,984
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	6	10,454	55	88,794	7	1,213	42	8,200	18	713	13	12,492	833	19,893	461	15,031	864	32,273	571	124,517	1,313	40,471	629	126,613
British Ports within the Presidency	19	27,115	147	258,059	253	44,546	329	57,913	39	1,759	53	6,639	5,298	117,281	5,651	122,449	5,609	190,701	6,180	445,060	5,142	187,973	5,621	452,170
Indian Ports not British ...	2	2,476	2	2,610	25	3,129	8	842	128	5,589	9	484	263	13,558	75	3,759	418	24,752	94	7,695	500	22,905	80	6,820
Total for 1892-93 ...	27	40,045	204	349,463	285	48,888	379	66,955	185	8,061	75	19,615	6,394	150,732	6,187	141,239	6,891	247,726	6,845	577,272	...	..	.	
Total for 1891-92 ...	43	45,568	231	363,058	244	38,618	351	64,917	189	6,700	67	16,530	6,479	160,463	5,690	141,098	...	...	...	...	6,955	151,349	6,339	585,603

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible] Public Works [illegible] during the year 1892-93.

Classes [illegible]	Capital [illegible] works [illegible]	Maintenance [illegible] works [illegible] income	Capital spent on [illegible] works [illegible] income	Maintenance of [illegible] works [illegible] income	Total.	Establishment.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation [illegible] European [illegible]						
New buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains			13,638		13,638	
In the hills						
Old buildings including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains		75	1	10,762	10,838	
In the hills		...	...	3,524	3,524	
Improvements to existing buildings—						
In the plains	.	295		29	324	
In the hills		..	...	..	.	...
Buildings for Officers—						
In the plains	..	935	9,130	2,546	12,611	...
In the hills				.		..
Temporary accommodation—						
In the plains				489	489	.
In the hills		.	.			..
Native—						
Buildings for Artillery		...				...
Do. for Cavalry		.			.	..
Do. for Infantry	..	1,067	2,993	6,061	10,121	.
Rest houses	..	...	...	47	47	..
Ordnance buildings	..	...	..	447	447	..
Commissariat buildings	...	...	832	2,539	3,371	.
Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	..	7,016	7,016	...
Studs			..		..	
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications		...	...	6,514	6,514	..
General cantonment works	.	.	.	992	992	...
Fortifications	.	.	...	1,608	1,608	..
Dockyard or Naval buildings	...	.		..	..	...
Rent of buildings or compensation for quarters	.	..	..	7,121	7,121	...
Total, Military Works ...	..	2,372	26,594	49,695	78,661	16,006
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Post offices	...	...	6,338	10,062	16,400	...
Telegraph	...	..	9,[illegible]42	4,118	13,360	...
Total, Civil Works ...	...	..	15,580	14,180	29,760	6,844
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary ...	..	2,372	42,174	63,875	1,08,421	22,850
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Land revenue	..	909	2,33,418	21,908	2,56,235	...
Excise and customs	...	...	3,486	2,265	5,751	...
Residence for Local Government	..	...	28,314	34,242	62,556	...
Secretariat Offices	..	270	4,926	1,381	6,577	...
Finance and currency	..	...	9,[illegible]60	3,299	13,259	...
Board of Revenue	...	...	1,557	2,729	4,286	..
Political Agencies	.	...	4,691	..	4,691	...
Stamps and Stationery	.	..	.	..	..	...
Museums	...	..	852	2,971	3,823	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	1,107	1,765	2,872	...
Law and Justice	...	21	2,31,587	6,305	2,37,913	...
Churches	...	682	6,277	13,784	20,743	...
Burial grounds	...	...	2,003	3,333	5,336	...
Jails	...	1,483	63,111	19,044	83,638	...
Police	1,670	432	58,060	10,128	70,290	...
Educational	801	1,631	1,75,736	6,776	1,84,944	...
Medical	4,879	1,810	58,862	7,395	72,946	...
Public Works buildings	13,993	10,150	37,054	24,497	85,694	...
Registration	...		47,920	343	48,263	...
Miscellaneous	880	4,860	4,764	3,186	13,690	...
Printing	...	...	4,718	199	4,917	...
Marine	...	...	..	...	...	...
Forest	...	...	1,400	...	1,400	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	2,40,841	1,14,884	3,55,725	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to towns	...	...	2,897	11,870	14,767	...
Water-supply	...	...	118	18	136	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	900	900	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	355	355	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works ...	22,223	22,248*	12,23,659	2,93,577	15,61,707	5,08,221

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(63) — *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1892–93—continued.

Class of works	Total expenditure, excluding establishment					Establishment
	Capital spent on works yielding income	Maintenance of works yielding income	Capital spent on works not yielding income	Maintenance of works not yielding income	Total	
INCORPORATED LOCAL AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS						
Civil Buildings						
Miscellaneous			3 849		3 849	
Communications						
Metalled and bridged roads			28 129	81 084	1,09 513	
Navigation canals				12 072	12 072	
District roads			152		152	
Boat bridges and ferries			11 750	4 106	15 856	
Accommodation for travellers						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements						
Town buildings						
Water supply			2 926	838	3,764	
Sewage and drainage						
Total, Incorporated Local Funds			47,106	98,100	1 45,206	31 303
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS						
Civil Buildings						
University fee fund—						
Educational			3,948	2,302	6,250	
Miscellaneous						
Port fund—						
Miscellaneous		517			517	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements						
Harbour				81	81	
Lighting		671	4,879	2,763	8,313	
Sewage and drainage						
Miscellaneous			10,855	331	11,186	
Total, Excluded Local Funds		1,188	19 682	5,477	26,347	6,059
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds		1,188	66 788	1 03,577	1,71 553	37,362

Abstract.

Imperial Military Works		2 372	26 594	49 695	78,661	16,006
Do Civil Works			15 580	14,180	29,760	6,844
Provincial do	22,223	22,248	12 23,659	2 93,577	15,61,707	5,08,221
Local, Incorporated and Excluded		1,188	66 788	1,03,577	1 71,553	37,362
Total, Buildings and Roads	22,223	25 808	13,32 621	4,61,029	18,41,681	5,68,433

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

(64)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and up to end of 1892-93*

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS

Works	Estimated cost of construction	Capital outlay				Receipts during 1892 93			Working expenses during 1892-93 inclusive of indirect charges	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses)				Interest charges during 1892 93	Net result including interest			
		Direct		Indirect						Excess revenue (surplus)	Excess expenditure (deficit)	Rate per cent			Excess revenue (surplus)	Excess expenditure (deficit)	Rate per cent	
		During 1892-93	To end of 1892-93	During 1892 93	To end of 1892 93	Direct revenue	Indirect revenue	Total				Of excess revenue	Of excess expenditure				Of excess revenue	Of excess expenditure
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE WORKS)																		
Gódávari delta system	1,31,30,409	1,647	1 09,11 019	2,038	18,93,260	22 97,999	1,62 606	24,60 605	7,02,652	17,57,953		13 73		4 36 408	13 21 [illegible]45		10 32	
Kistna * do	1,49,00,944	3,06,594	1,00,44 233	21,218	7 50,871	17,29,520	1,63 942	18,93 462	5 40,679	13,52 783		12 53		3,9[illegible] 637	9 57 146		8 87	
Cauvery do	18 29 692		16 56 058		1 23,392	6 01,565	1,43 302	7 41,867	50 874	6 93 993		39		6[illegible] [illegible]42	6 27 7[illegible]1		5 28	
Pennéru anicut system	18,96 347	69	16,32 940	2	2,48,744	1 51 209	19,389	1,70,598	31 359	1 39,239		7 4[illegible]		6[illegible] 316	7[illegible] [illegible]3		[illegible]9	
Srívaikuntham anicut system	14,76 806		13 51,027		1,00 514	57,202	1,795	58 997	21,421	37 576		2 [illegible]9		[illegible]1 011		1[illegible] 4[illegible]		1 1[illegible]
Kurnool canal	2,16,89,490	24,487	2,16 65 212	637	637	1,41 956		1,41 956	1,62,962		21,006		09	8 6[illegible] 119		8 [illegible]7 1		1 0[illegible]
Barur tank	4,32,681	2,798	3 96,524	73	22 066	7,261	2	7,263	4 861	2,402		[illegible]7		1[illegible] 80		1[illegible] 40		3 201
Sungam anicut system	38,91 552	18,716	30 1[illegible] 079	505	6,77,274	1,54 790	16,209	1,70 999	55 059	1,15,940		[illegible] 14		1 [illegible]0 [illegible]29		1 [illegible]8[illegible]		12
Periyar project	56,39,913	13,13,558	50,82 141	34,819	1,31 327									1 7[illegible] [illegible]15		1 77 [illegible]1		[illegible]
Total	6,48 87,834	16,67,869	5,57 54 233	59,292	39,48,085	51,41 502	5,07,245	56,48,747	15,69,867	40 99 886	21 006			21 9[illegible] 812	[illegible]0 80 [illegible]6[illegible]	10 [illegible]8 2[illegible]7		
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36 958		6,24,425		1,12,164	33,221	763	3[illegible],984	— 596	34,580		104 09						
Pálár anicut system	20,82,728	14,360	18,81 319	914	97,512	1 30,412	31,095	1 61 507	82 781	78 726		3 98						
Perundurai anicut system	4 59,446		4,09,853		41,483	47 624	277	47 901	23 718	21,183		5 36						
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	1,85,559	76,80,930	5,409	4 63 9[illegible]0	1,01,366		1,01,366	1 19,956		18,590		[illegible]3					
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615		15 15,827		2,38,218	20 551	466	21,017	8,523	12,494		71						
Chilka Lake canal	30,000		30,240		787				927		927		[illegible] 9[illegible]					
Ganjám Gopalpur canal	4,51,145	294	1,43,100		12,366				50		50		03					
Védárannyam canal						1 078		1 078	4,096		3,018							
Lower Coleroon anicut system	5,64,401		5 50,002		14 999	4 77 790	55 261	5,33,051	57,962	4,75 089		84 18						
Shatiatope do	1,03 221	8,059	99 311	211	2,600	1,56,977	16,523	1,73,500	23 616	1,49,884		1 47						
Vriddháchalam do.	49,737		48,168		1,269	25 285	946	26 231	7,006	19,225		38 65						
Mehamattur do	71 047		69,235		1,812	6 962	8	6 970	15 837		8,867		12 18					
Tirukkóilúr do	2,45 241	9,225	2 3[illegible] [illegible]58	241	6 284	81,848	8 345	90,193	14,991	75,202		30 [illegible]6						
Cumbum tank	47,677	56[illegible]	46 461	15	1,216	11 062	620	11,682	9,978	1 704		[illegible] [illegible]7						
Vellár anicut system	63,805		62,177		1,628	2 293	967	3 260	1,729	1,531		2 [illegible]9						
Marudur do	41,135		10,086		1,041	62,482	240	62 722	18 011	44 711		108 6[illegible]						
Thadapalli channel	89 186		87,203		2,283	27,816	2,609	30,425	4,891	25 534		28 [illegible]3						
Arkenkota do.	1,01 820	1,000	[illegible]9 223	26	2,597	8,419	255	8,674	4,136	4,538		4 1[illegible]						
Kálingaráyan do	55,293		73 843		1 410	20,717	393	21,110	2 912	18 198		32 94						
Cheyár anicut system	2,34,575	530	2,33 006	14	6,100	52,306	6 368	58,674	58 820		146		06					
Poiney do.	2,25,142	5,868	2 19 598	154	5,744	57 790	9 808	67 598	21 326	46,272		20 [illegible]						
Total	1,67,70,386	2,25,460	1,41,33,065	6,984	10,14,840	13,25 999	1,34 944	14,60,943	4 80,670	10,11,871	31 598							
MAJOR WORKS																		
Protective Irrigation Works																		
Rushikulya project	43,16,000	4,95,584	29,70,319	12,481	2 74 940				9,954		9 954		31	1 08 901		1 18 85[illegible]		3 66

E.—RAILWAYS.

(65)—*For the year* 1892–93.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened	Passengers carried during the year. First class	Second class	Intermediate class.	Third class	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching goods, telegraph and sundries	Working expenses	Net profit.	Number of European and East Indian staff	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1893.
			NO.	NO.	NO	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS		NO.	NO.	RS.
adras		839 22	17,669	65,568		9,300,116	9,383,353	33,34,009	53,83,156	3,24,123	98,69,777	52,68,921	+ Rs. 46,00,856	1,292	12,860	12,00,05,795
outh Indian.		1,042·16	21,154	168,894		10,633,534	10,823,582	40,03,365	33,13,669	2,07,475	79 21,103	49,94,532	+ Rs. 29,26,571	559	11,728	7,21,03,810
ezwada extension		21 47	353	1,295		137,044	138,692	24,671	49,446	24,093	1,06,249	62,975	+ Rs. 43,274	Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company (Limited).		14,21,529

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(66.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1892–93

—	Revenue last year: Assessed	Revenue last year: Realized	Revenue this year: Assessed	Revenue this year: Realized	Cost of collection	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balance	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years		49,79,825		49,96,323						The increase in the collections is due (1) to a more favorable season, (2) to the realization in the year under report of arrears of 1891–92, the collection of which was postponed owing to an adverse season, and (3) to the prompt collection of the current kists as they fell due
From settled estates added to rent roll during the present year										
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year					83,13,157	4,22,14,511	2,73,423	9,953	59,509	
Income from sale of Government estates		10,488		12,084						
Ryotwar collections										
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above		3,82,27,125		4 55,19,261						
Total		4,32,17,438		5 05,27 668	83,13,157	4,22,14 511	* 2,73,423	9,953	59,509	

NOTE —The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*

* This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1301 or the 30th June 1892, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1893

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(67)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1892–93

Source of income	Gross receipts	Refunds and drawbacks	Charges against income: Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works	Charges against income: Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements	Charges against income: Allowances to district and village officers and mamlatdars, and charitable grants	Total	Net receipts	Deficit.
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Imperial and Provincial								
Land revenue	5,0[illegible] 33 171	1,57,563	50 43 367	7,96,174	5,19,786	63,16 890	4,40 16 581	
Salt	1,72 12,252	1,032	19 17 899	4,95 294		24,14,225	1,47 98 027	
Stamps	7[illegible],61,[illegible]05	92,725	3 17,975			4 10,700	6[illegible] 905	
Excise	1,21 11,528	12,160	5 74,135	3 645		5 90 949	1,15,21 579	
Customs	1[illegible],549	88,779	1 67 013	1,48,554		3 54 376	13 0[illegible] 17[illegible]	
Assessed taxes	20 31 834	15,602	17,412			33,014	19 98 820	
Forest	15 77 279	7,305	12 65,186			12 72,591	3 04 688	
Registration	13 18 530	5,519	7 39 586			7,43 105	5,7[illegible],4[illegible]5	
Tributes	34,19 519						34,19 519	
Post office	1,08,17 227		1,39 01 332			1,39 01 332		30,83,405
Telegraph	8,13 472		5,32,101			5 32,101	2,81,371	
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	1,77 175	29				29	1 77 146	
Public works (Imperial)	3 46 221						3 46 221	
Railways (Imperial)	79 7[illegible] 917						79 7[illegible] 917	
Military (do)	12 69 284						12 69 284	
Sundry other sources of income	46 937	13				13	46 924	
Total	11,87 09,500	3 28,936	2,44,75,936	14,43,667	5,19,786	2,67 68 325	9,19,41,175	
Deduct Provincial share	2,70,90 739	1,25 290	71,16,923			72,42 213	1,98,48 526	
Net Imperial	9,16,18,761	2,03,646	1,73,59,013	14 43,667	5 19,786	1,95 26,112	7,20,92,649	
Provincial								
Provincial share as above	2 70,90,739	1,25,290	71,16,923			72,42,213	1,98 48 526	
Law and justice { A Courts of Law	6,63,051	81,897				81,897	5,81,154	
Law and justice { B Jails	3,57,514						3,57,514	
Police	1,[illegible]	56				56	1,39,211	
Marine	234						234	
Education	1,57 941	237				237	1,57 704	
Medical	84,840	492				492	84,348	
Scientific and other minor departments	1,87,699	3,102				3,102	1,84,597	
Stationery and printing	1 07 301	512				512	1,06 789	
Public works and irrigation	2 95 898						2 9[illegible] 898	
Superannuation and pensions	31 752	580				580	31 172	
Miscellaneous	1,48 333	907				907	1,47,426	
Incorporated Local Funds at the unfettered disposal of Government	3,34 023	438	3,03,752			3,04,190	29,833	
Total, Provincial	2,95,98,592	2,13,511	74,20,675			76,34,186	2,19,64,406	
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government								
Local Funds Act V of 1884 { Rates and cesses on lands	48,83 148	10,582				10,582	48 72 566	
Educational receipts	2,08 287						2,06 287	
Medical receipts	27 160						27 160	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,49 730						9,49 730	
Public Works receipts	9,44,007						9,44 007	
Village Service Fund. { Deduction from land revenue	9 11,947	13,734				13,734	8,98,213	
Rates and cesses of lands	39,54,192						39,54 192	
Miscellaneous	4,807						4,807	
Irrigation Cess Fund	61,664	3,269				3,269	58 395	
Sundry other funds	5,904						5,904	
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,19,48 846	27,585				27,585	1,19,21,261	
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	6,90,438						6,90,438	
Grand Total from all sources	13,38,56,637	4,44,742	2,47,79,688	14,43,667	5,19,786	2,71,87,883	10,66,68 754	

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(68)—Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1892-93.

Subject of expenditure	Amounts 1891-92	Amounts 1892-93
Imperial and Provincial	RS	RS
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	13 61 13[illegible]	[illegible]
Military charges	[illegible] 132	[illegible]
Marine charges	1 50 456	1 08 418
Ecclesiastical charges	[illegible]	[illegible] 027
Superannuation allowances and pensions	14 1[illegible] 925	14 28 194
Public Works — Civil	2 15 18 044	1 66 62,1[illegible]
Public Works — Military	[illegible]	7 74 186
Public Works — Irrigation	[illegible]	33,25 [illegible]
Miscellaneous (Imperial)	5 85 [illegible]33	4,30 161
Total Imperial and Provincial	6 44,94 903	5,97,30 231
Deduct Provincial share	25,4[illegible] 695	25 78 431
Net Imperial	6 24 45 208	5 71 71,800
Provincial		
Provincial share as above	25 49,695	25,78 431
Buildings roads and services	31 38,260	25,27,944
Judicial charges	42,24,878	44,02 706
Prisons	9,76 417	10 30 611
Police	39,13,613	39,67,799
Education	14,53,747	15 64,057
Medical	11,57,322	12,19,528
Stationery and printing	7,49,953	7,45,817
Famine relief	1,56,629	2 41,895
Irrigation and navigation	39 98,997	33,31,884
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	36,099	
Construction of railways	4 26 622	9,19,024
Miscellaneous	5,73,133	5,69,678
Total, Provincial	2,33,55,365	2,30 73,154
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.		
Local Funds Act V of 1884 — Public Works	44,44 533	45,74 615
Education	10,29 103	10 4[illegible],276
Hospitals and dispensaries	5 [illegible] 628	5 93 765
Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	7,04 980	6 71 [illegible]97
Miscellaneous	5,52,720	5 93 319
Village Service Fund	41,45 206	41,77 203
Irrigation Cess Fund	77,620	[illegible] 957
Canal and Ferry Fund	2,447	
Sundry other funds	6,502	6 716
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,15,58,739	1,17,30,978
Excluded Funds		
Port and Marine Funds	8,10,222	6 15,187
University Fee Fund	1,95,428	1,76 092
Cantonment Funds	17 762	20,790
Total, Excluded Funds	10,23,412	8,12,069
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	9,83,82,724	9,27,94 001

(69)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1892–93.

Receipts	Amount	Disbursements	Amount
	RS		RS
Cash balance of last year	2,75 35 719	Expenditure as per Statement No 68	9,27 94,001
Net revenue as per Statement No. 67	10 66 68,754	Stock notes payments	150
Interest on local loans	4,88 991	Interest on Provincial loans	1 42,304
Guaranteed railways	1,03,78 621	Do on Imperial loans	83,17 101
Southern Mahratta Railway	8,98 132	Do on local loans	33,225
Service Fund deposits	33,967	Guaranteed railways	19,88,863
Other deposits	2,49 31,885	Southern Mahratta Railway	4,65 391
Advances repayable	25,0[illegible],547	Service Funds deposits	29 899
Local loans	5,16,556	Other deposits	2,45,00,249
Bills on local treasuries	19,85,867	Advances	21,87,173
Bills on other Governments	18,76,289	Local loans	26 71,623
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	17,91,348	Bills on local treasuries	19 62,592
Recovery of advances made in London	1,33,245	Bills on other Governments	8,02,138
Funds obtained by Military Department from other Governments	1,78 70,482	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	13,89,999
London bills outstanding	80,000	Council bills paid	2,26 60,607
Departmental balance increased	5 14,677	Cash remittances to other Governments	52,98,965
Stores, &c , chiefly for Railways	46,27,277	Net payments on account of exchange	1,29,17,664
		Net unadjusted debit	37,842
Total receipts including balance	20,28,34,357		
Deduct disbursements	17,62,30,086		
Cash at the end of the year	2,66,04,271	Total disbursements	17,62,30,086

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(7[illegible]).—[illegible] Madras Presidency [illegible] 1892.

Number	Population [illegible]	Districts	Population [illegible]	Number of births [illegible]	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Number of male births to every 100 female births	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) [illegible]	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years
			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	11	12	13
1	708 14	Anantapur	708 14	1[illegible]	[illegible] 6	10[illegible]	7		14 4 7	103 [illegible]	20 4	[illegible]2 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]88	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]0		[illegible]4 [illegible]	101 2	27 5	23 7
[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	Chingleput	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible] 4	[illegible]	1		2[illegible]	106 1	23 3	23 4
4	[illegible] 11	Coimbatore	[illegible] 11	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible] 8	7		6 [illegible]13	106 [illegible]	18 2	17 3
[illegible]	1 [illegible] 1	Cuddapah	1 71 7[illegible]1	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 6	101		[illegible]	[illegible] 731	104 [illegible]	24 2	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ganjam	1 [illegible] 40[illegible]	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	10	3 5		27 1 [illegible]	107 4	14 [illegible]	12 1
[illegible]	[illegible]7[illegible] 8	Godavari	2 77[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2[illegible] 1	104 [illegible]		[illegible] 0	6 [illegible]41	106 2	27 1	17 3
[illegible]	1 [illegible] 024	Kistna	1 8[illegible]5 024	4 [illegible]	2[illegible] 6	104 [illegible]	[illegible] 1		51 080	105 7	27 5	19 9
[illegible]	[illegible]17 [illegible]	Kurnool	817 [illegible]60	25 575	31 2	101 3		[illegible]	28,701	102 [illegible]	35 1	25 9
10	4[illegible] 7[illegible]	Madras	4[illegible] [illegible]7[illegible]	16 082	36 [illegible]	106 0		9 7	20 287	92 5	46 5	5 9
11	1 7[illegible] [illegible]18	Madura	1,574 318	45,193	28 8	102 7	9 3		30,687	107 0	19 5	18 9
12	[illegible]30 [illegible]71	Malabar	2,6[illegible]30,671	53,833	20 4	105 3		8 0	61,770	111 4	23 4	16 2
13	1 4[illegible] 3[illegible]7	Nellore	1,463 3[illegible]7	32,070	21 9	103 0	1 9		29,252	105 1	20 0	14 2
14	[illegible] 765	Nilgiris	96 765	2 26[illegible]	23 4	104 1		2 1	2,463	117 4	25 5	17 9
15	2 17[illegible] [illegible]85	North Arcot	2 17[illegible] 585	49 251	22 6	104 7	4 1		4[illegible],362	105 6	18 5	20 8
16	1 [illegible] 1 781	Salem	1 961 784	50 66[illegible]	25 8	105 2	7 [illegible]		36,488	103 2	18 5	19 0
17	2 1[illegible]	South Arcot	2 16[illegible]	51 537	2[illegible] 9	106 0	[illegible] 1		40,615	108 3	18 8	21 7
18	1 0[illegible] 0[illegible]2	South Canara	1 [illegible]2 0[illegible]2	33 570	31 [illegible]	[illegible]0[illegible] 1	9 6		2[illegible] 447	106 [illegible]	22 3	20 7
19	2,2[illegible]7 081	Tanjore	2 227 [illegible]	[illegible] 1[illegible]1	27 0	10[illegible]	1 3		57,277	100 [illegible]	25 7	23 7
20	1 [illegible]7[illegible]	Tinnevelly	1 [illegible] 70	51 810	[illegible]7 0	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]		42,[illegible]60	10[illegible] 1	[illegible]2 1	20 [illegible]
21	1 [illegible]71 72[illegible]	Trichinopoly	1 [illegible]71 72[illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible] 7	10 [illegible]	6 7		[illegible]7,[illegible]01	10[illegible] 9	20 0	22 4
22	1 [illegible] 1[illegible]	Vizagapatam	1 [illegible] 1[illegible]	41 726	[illegible]1 [illegible]	105 1		0 [illegible]	42 1[illegible]0	[illegible] 4	[illegible]1 7	[illegible]
	[illegible] 17[illegible]	Total, Madras Presidency	[illegible] 7 1[illegible]	81[illegible]	[illegible] 1	104 0	2 [illegible]		7[illegible] 755	10[illegible]	22 3	1[illegible] 5

B.—VACCINATION.

(71)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number	Number successfully vaccinated
	Persons primarily vaccinated. Official years ending 31st March									
	1888-89		1889-90		1890-91		1891-92		1892-93	
Government vaccinators	17,032	16,[illegible]10	[illegible]8,257	27,2[illegible]7	17,820	16,684	16 375	14 906	1[illegible],0[illegible]8	1[illegible],82[illegible]
Local Fund do	670 318	643,761	708,6[illegible]3	680 [illegible]35	713,4[illegible]7	706,117	820 195	768,616	93[illegible],209	889 648
Cantonment do	4 316	[illegible],412	3 341	3 285	3,681	3,[illegible]	3,253	2,938	[illegible],206	4 808
Native States' do	2 270	2 16[illegible]	5 2[illegible]4	5 06[illegible]	6,338	6 017	[illegible],628	6,430	6,860	6 496
Municipalities	81,566	77 180	81,442	76 215	91,167	8[illegible] 008	100,830	95,898	106,364	100 613
Private vaccinators										
Dispensaries	18 283	15 603	26,870	23 363	38 888	33,162	45,5[illegible]1	36,104	35,958	30,292
Medical subordinates	2 517	1,51[illegible]	[illegible] 077	1,793	4,758	2,727	3,804	2 724	4,882	3 827
Army { European										
Army { Native										
Total	796,302	76[illegible] 313	856 8[illegible]4	817,[illegible]07	9[illegible]6,119	85[illegible],058	996,274	927 719	1,106,517	1,049 595

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(72)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1892

—	Number of in and out patients treated		
	Municipal and Local Fund institutions	Special State Hospitals	Total
Diseases			
General diseases—			
Group A — Small pox	1 119	30	1 149
Group A — Cholera	13 413	206	13 6[illegible]9
Group A — Dysentery	14 780	1 884	46 664
Group A — Malarial fevers	243 089	3 432	246 521
Group A — Primary syphilis	12 867	87[illegible]	13 739
Group A — Secondary do	20 170	874	21 044
Group A — Gonorrhoea	23 181	1 0[illegible]0	24 211
Do B — Scurvy	982	3	28
Do B — Worms	170 543	4 902	17[illegible] 445
Do C — Debility	41 863	1 380	43 243
Do D — Rheumatic affections	14[illegible] 145	2 340	151 485
Do D — Tubercular do	3,470	355	3 825
Do D — Leprosy	4 996	653	5 649
Venereal diseases other than those in Group A	10 320	293	10 613
All other general diseases	130 239	15 809	146 048
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	91 273	1 261	92 531
Do of the eye	372 939	10 440	383 379
Do of the ear	159 154	3 776	162 950
Do of the nose	10 507	167	10 674
Do of the circulatory system	4 286	258	4 544
Do of the lungs	16 093	193	16 286
Other diseases of the respiratory system	98 59[illegible]	7 110	105 709
Diarrhoea	61 094	2 294	63 388
Dyspepsia	111 350	2 293	113 648
Diseases of the liver	6 611	256	6 867
Other diseases of digestive system	305 717	7 101	312 818
Goitre	174	5	179
Diseases of the spleen	5 106	86	5 192
Do of the lymphatic system	12 306	492	12 798
Do of the urinary system	17 419	565	17 984
Do of the generative system	28 709	5 667	34 376
Do of the organs of locomotion	12 651	538	13 189
Do of the connective tissue	110 123	2,410	112 53[illegible]
Do of the skin	299 540	4,282	303 82[illegible]
Ulcers	343 515	2 421	345 936
Poisons	11 234	192	11 426
General injuries	10 432	493	10 925
Local injuries	147 999	2 909	150 908
Total	3 106 386	89 272	3 195 658

—	Surgical operations	
	Major	Minor
At Municipal and Local Fund institutions	4 391	108 149
At Special State hospitals	3,498	8 570

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—

(73)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Total area in square miles.	Area and population. Number of towns and villages.		Population.		—		Public University education. Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2		3		4		5	6
					Institutions	For Males ...	35	6
						For Females.	...	...
141,189						Total ...	35	6
	Towns	214	Males	17,619,395	Scholars	Males ...	3,534	750
	Villages	56,865	Females	18,011,045		Females ...	3	9
	Total	57,079	Total	35,630,440		Total ...	3,537	759

(74)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction. University education. Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	School education, general. Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	School education, special. Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions. For Males	5,96,560	1,78,521	13,85,706	17,58,288	1,55,268	2,61,536	43,35,879
Institutions. For Females			3,89,619	1,93,490	55,103	15,486	6,53,698
Total ..	5,96,560	1,78,521	17,75,325	19,51,778	2,10,371	2,77,022	49,89,577
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·55	7·00	20·95	11·64	8·18	8·11	69·43
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	7·21	75·44	2·60	1·90	87·15
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	...	25·73	58·23	1·53	3·75	89·24
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·79	2·93	29·13	32·02	3·45	4·55	81·87
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	195 8 4	202 4 5	18 1 0	6 5 11	102 9 9	116 0 5	34 5 0
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	......	......	.....	......	......	13 5 11	0 11 6
Total cost ...	263 12 8	279 13 0	30 1 5	6 9 1	102 15 11	155 0 6	45 10 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	......	......	4 2 3	0 7 8	59 12 0	8 13 8	0 13 7
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	......	......	5 15 4	3 0 8	83 8 7	27 15 3	3 6 11
Total cost ...	......	......	19 13 10	4 5 1	158 4 0	88 6 7	5 12 7
Municipal schools... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	18 14 3	......	5 13 10	0 2 11	......	......	1 7 6
Municipal schools... Cost to Municipal Funds ...	......	......	7 15 6	4 4 9	...	......	4 13 9
Total cost ...	66 3 5	......	33 4 6	5 8 1	......	......	11 1 5
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total cost ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aided institutions .. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	35 14 0	......	4 8 5	0 5 0	81 6 8	17 12 7	1 4 2
Aided institutions .. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	......	......	0 13 11	1 0 0	......	......	0 15 7
Total cost ...	139 12 2	......	25 2 8	3 8 9	178 15 6	79 13 3	7 12 4
Unaided nstitutions ... ... Total cost ...	140 3 5	......	17 3 2	2 0 8	102 2 0	42 1 10	3 4 8
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	67 15 3	202 4 5	5 4 0	0 6 1	91 15 2	60 8 0	1 15 9
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	......	......	1 8 6	1 4 1	14 4 4	9 3 7	1 5 6
Total cost ...	162 3 10	279 13 0	24 5 5	3 7 4	128 4 5	112 1 0	7 11 8

EDUCATION.

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1892–93.

institutions.					Private institutions.			
School education, general.		School education, special.						
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
594	19,097	54	19	19,805	128	3,310	23,243	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 40·72
223	808	17	8	1,056	...	17	1,073	1·88
817	19,905	71	27	20,861	128	3,327	24,316	42·60
57,261	503,218	1,412	2,136	568,311	3,774	57,331	629,416	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 23·82
19,694	79,685	346	462	100,199	84	4,705	104,988	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·89
76,955	582,903	1,758	2,598	668,510	3,858	62,036	734,404	13·74

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,85,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
......	2·85	15·12	2·22	9·52	·73	·13	30·57	100·00
......	......	10·83	·49	·92	......	·61	12·85	100·00
......	......	5·21	·13	1·73	......	3·69	10·76	100·00
2·36	·86	6·13	1·16	4·68	·22	2·72	18·13	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(75)—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private— Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education. *Arts Colleges.*																
English	4	805	804	701	8	166	233	212	...	...	...	..	25	2,391	2,460	2,233
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	512	385	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	133	145	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	57	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	42	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	759	638	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools.*																
For boys: High Schools, English	4	944	887	706	24	3,270	2,985	2,553	...	...	..	...	77	17,492	15,874	14,065
For boys: Middle Schools, English	8	1,122	1,205	898	77	5,164	4,820	4,096	...	...	...	...	112	10,665	10,213	8,454
For boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	32	1,352	1,400	1,016	48	3,073	3,054	2,630	...	...	...	...	115	6,455	6,253	5,281
For girls: High Schools, English	2	234	230	190	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22	2,017	1,968	1,695
For girls: High Schools, Vernacular	1	96	106	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	169	83
For girls: Middle Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,460	2,382	1,985
For girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	40	3,512	3,398	2,551	3	397	359	243	...	...	...	...	100	8,610	8,347	6,680
Total ...	87	7,260	7,226	5,434	152	11,904	11,218	9,522	...	...	...	...	459	47,827	45,146	38,193
Primary schools.																
For boys	145	4,834	4,500	3,611	3,208	132,152	120,742	108,424	...	...	...	...	9,482	281,481	273,522	233,042
For girls	111	5,809	5,595	4,398	14	724	704	530	...	...	...	...	501	20,449	19,938	15,417
Total ...	256	10,643	10,095	8,009	3,222	132,876	130,446	108,954	...	...	...	...	9,983	301,930	293,460	248,459
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction.*																
Training schools for masters	30	1,016	938	829	16	246	240	220	...	...	...	...	7	144	150	187
Do. for mistresses	4	110	98	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	232	206	189
Schools of Art	1	489	468	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	307	304	291	2	60	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	224	202	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	3	3	3	2	157	153	135	...	...	...	...	11	827	776	611
Other schools	1	150	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	194	185	149
Total ...	39	2,299	2,162	1,870	20	463	441	402	...	...	...	...	34	1,297	1,317	1,086
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971
Private institutions. 1. Advanced Teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching— A vernacular only or mainly—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971

continued.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	175	189	173	35	3,537	3,537	1,059	2,260	51	257	3,175	48	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	512	512	...	...	1	18	490	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	133	133	...	...	41	24	60	5	3	9	...
...	...	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	3	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	57	57	...	...	1	12	43	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	42	42	...	...	2	3	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	759	759	...	...	48	59	640	9	3	9	...
29	4,722	4,515	3,826	134	26,428	26,206	4,153	22,528	1,168	2,969	20,775	1,457	59	32	...
29	1,828	1,803	1,497	226	18,879	17,154	740	17,362	1,766	1,910	14,061	1,138	64	637	...
39	1,6[illegible]	1,367	1,214	254	12,492	7,664	413	12,658	16	1,247	10,216	753	160	768	...
1	163	140	122	25	2,414	2,164	164	1,416	1,252	714	423	...	25	...	179
...	...	...	...	2	* 224	...	...	224	...	70	153	1	...	...	...
3	124	87	78	35	2,584	2,104	...	1,256	1,514	288	770	...	12	...	444
18	1,415	1,345	1,055	161	13,954	2,392	30	13,875	18	4,707	8,642	564	3	...	276
119	9,964	9,357	7,792	817	76,955	57,054	5,500	69,729	5,674	12,005	55,640	3,913	323	1,437	899
6,262	131,979	124,846	107,853	19,097	550,446	45,094	27,046	556,209	488	33,933	452,161	61,654	2,210	48,041	...
182	5,475	5,145	4,099	808	32,457	1,065	1,948	32,296	279	4,498	23,254	4,369	57	...	813
6,444	137,454	129,991	111,952	19,905	582,903	46,159	28,994	588,505	767	38,431	475,415	66,023	2,267	48,041	813
1	10	8	8	54	1,416	401	2	1,262	1	220	1,044	141	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	17	342	98	...	290	32	254	40	14	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	489	171	...	318	44	39	374	32	...	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	367	367	...	...	43	80	211	29	4	21	...
...	...	...	...	1	224	184	...	40	16	11	189	5	3	...	...
2	59	59	52	* 16	1,046	269	48	777	190	423	183	250	...	...	...
2	128	125	106	† 6	472	322	...	150	280	29	134	24	5	...	...
5	197	192	166	98	4,356	1,812	50	2,837	606	1,065	2,175	495	15	55	...
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	20,861	668,510	109,321	35,603	663,331	7,116	51,817	526,445	70,488	2,614	49,545	1,712
...	...	...	...	42	2,291	...	2,146	507	...	...	...	2,291	...	84	...
...	...	...	...	84	1,526	...	1,526	103	...	...	1,526	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,788	47,722	100	202	47,800	6	349*	46,207	1,152	8	2,004	...
...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	516	13,684	...	13,236	1,151	...	...	24	13,060	...	2,257	...
...	...	...	...	16	266	...	231	123	...	...	...	266	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	8	390	41	26	390	...	382	8	...	...	167	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,455	65,894	141	17,867	50,089	6	731	47,780	17,869	8	4,512	4
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	24,316	734,404	109,462	52,970	713,420	7,152	52,548	584,225	87,857	2,622	54,057	1,716

* Of these 4 are for girls with 127 girls. † Of these 4 are for girls with 295 pupils (284 girls and 11 boys).

A.—EDUCATION—

(75a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions. Under public management. Managed by Government. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Managed by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Under private. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	44	39
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. For boys .. High schools, English..	...	...	...	...	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	6	1,200	1,122	968
For boys .. Middle schools. English ...	1	340	328	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,452	1,393	1,096
For boys .. Middle schools. Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. English ...	1	72	80	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,225	1,218	1,101
For girls... High schools. Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,520	1,473	1,242
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	59	5,397	5,206	4,407
Primary Schools.																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	317	273	222
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	243	248	202
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	560	521	424
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Training schools for masters ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	190	189	139
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	167	155	124
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	357	344	263
Grand Total ..	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133
Private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total .	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March	Number of scholars on 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..				2	42	42	28	14	25	2	14		1	2	
..										..					...
..															
...															
...															
..															
...				7	1,278	1,258	560	955	939	189	77	27	26	4	...
				19	1,792	1,792	34	638	1,583	141	53	2	13	300	..
1	163	137	125	15	1,460	1,435	164	454	1,181	254	8		17		153
3	124	87	78	25	1,644	1,642		284	1,514	81	39		10		415
4	287	224	203	66	6,154	6,127	758	2,331	5,217	665	177	29	66	304	568
1	70	62	38	4	387	387		11	387			...		161	
1	12	16	11	7	255	255			248	2		.	5		61
2	82	78	49	11	642	642	..	11	635	2		.	5	161	61
...									..						
...															
..															
..				2	190	190	18		190						
2	128	125	106	* 4	295	295			275	17	3	.			11
2	128	125	106	6	485	485	48		465	17	3			.	11
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640
...	.			.						..					
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640

* All these are girls' schools.

A—EDUCATION—

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure	Public — Under public — Managed by Government — Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Managed by Local Fund and — Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
University education											
Arts colleges—											
English	1 57 108			53 417		(a)1 473	2,12 088	(b) 4 401			(c)11 005
Oriental											
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law				(d) 27 446		12	27,458				
Medicine	46 431			13 293	616		60 340				
Engineering	23,808			3,036		10	26 854				
Teaching	32,739			80		426	33,245				
Agriculture	26 075			496	16	4,037	30,624				
Total	2,86 251			97,768	632	5,958	3,90 609	4,401			11,005
School education, general											
Secondary schools—											
For boys — High schools	21 932			9,460		1 845	33,237	(e) 26 588	6 087	15,447	71,085
For boys — Middle schools — English	(f1) 39 103			1,670		(f2)66,792	(f3)1,07 565	20,709	31 675	4,742	58 789
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	11 639			307		1	11,947	2 960	12 182	761	4 953
For girls — High schools — English	(g1) 24 790			916		(g2)4,534	(g3)30 240				
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	1 634			40			1 674				
For girls — Middle schools — English											
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	31 415			1,280	60	2	32 757	1,085		1,657	
Total	1 30,513			13,673	60	73,174	2,17 420	51,342	49,944	22,607	1,34,827
Primary schools—											
For boys	26 017			1,128	205	1	27 351	55 411	3 52,743	56,769	1,06,269
For girls	38 299	6		602	18		38 925	2,840	1 946	2,631	98
Total	64 316	6		1,730	223	1	66,276	58,251	3,54 689	59,400	1,06,367
School education, special											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters	90 082			90		301	90 473	14,969	19 394	3,354	
Do do for mistresses	16 222					5	16,227	533	655		
Schools of Art	30 330		461	1,517	7,540	5	39 853				(h)
Law schools											
Medical schools	62 354	8,983	5 613	5,756			82,706		912	1 020	712
Engineering and Surveying schools	20 238			11,239		351	31 828				
Industrial schools	1 440			11		251	1 702	1,820	4,707	1,106	72
Other schools	16,286					2,192	18,478				(i)
Total	2,36 952	8,983	6 074	18,613	7,540	3,105	2,81,267	17,322	25,668	5,480	784
Buildings	(k) 1,44 089						1,44,089	8,046	6,144	3,590	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)								3,344			
Total	1,44 089						1 44,089	11,390	6,144	3 590	
University											
Direction											
Inspection											
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges											
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges											
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools											
Scholarships held in — Primary schools											
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training schools											
Miscellaneous											
Total											
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,62,121	8 989	6,074	1,31,784	8,455	82,238	10,99,661	1,42,706	4 36,445	91,077	2,52,983

(a) Non-departmental, Rs 158.
(b) Net cost Palghat College, Rs 512
(c) Surplus fees, Rs 367.
(d) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs 15,374
(e) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs 5,277
(f1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs 31,680
(f2) Lawrence Asylum Male Branch Miscellaneous receipts, Rs 66,765.
(f3) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost Rs 98 445
(g1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant Rs 16,320
(g2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs 4,519
(g3) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs 20 839
(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs 12
(i) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs 10
(j) Surplus fees Rs 817
(k) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department, Rs. 1,43,845.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93

institutions

management

Municipal Boards			Maintained by Native States							Under private management — Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards						
Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Native State revenues	Local funds in Native States	Municipal funds raised in Native States	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	22	15 428								88 258			1,28,135	16 958	1,10 455	3,43,806
	22	15,428								88 258			1 28,135	16,958	1,10 455	3,43,806
21	1 342	1 20 570								71 717	291	16 157	2 92 721	28,525	1,40 744	5,50 155
130	387	1,16 432								31 472	1 615	11 451	80 301	8,9[illegible]	59 [illegible]20	1 93 051
70	211	21,137								19 [illegible]4	3 31[illegible]	4 581	57,797	1,740	17 064	84 191
										26 0[illegible]6			21,275	15 5[illegible]8	47 167	1,10 036
										858			35	20	1,375	2,288
										19 71[illegible]			13,502	13,027	40,53[illegible]	86,781
		2,742								51 8[illegible]4	279	1 483	8,414	13 156	51,373	1,09,590
221	1 940	2,60 881								2 04 [illegible]60	5 560	83 672	4,54 048	80 985	3,57,476	11,36,101
	763	5 71 955								53[illegible] 7[illegible]0	2[illegible] 657	67 330	3 67 686	11 680	1,86 459	9,12 542
34		7 519								38 3[illegible]	354	651	7,439	22,055	59,532	1,28,396
34	763	5 79 504								92 09[illegible]	2 26 011	67 981	3,75 125	33,735	2,45 991	10,40,938
	237	37,954								12,800				104	13,120	26,024
		1,188								16,185				6,843	14,660	37,688
										270			78		241	589
	5 306	7 950														
	2 338	10,043								12,926			40	18,499	35,671	67,136
										3 897			(g) 4,284	807		8,988
	7 881	57,135								46 078			4 402	26,[illegible]53	68,692	1,40,425
		17 780								23 436	934	199		6,915	90 526	1,22,010
		3 344								10 079						10,079
		21 124								33,[illegible]15	934	199		6,915	90 526	1,32,089
255	10,606	9,34 072								4 64 306	2 32,505	1,01,852	9,61,710	1,64,846	8,68,140	27,98,859

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued

Objects of expenditure	Public institutions—cont. Under private management—cont. Unaided: Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Total expenditure from: Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	All other sources	Grand Total
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
University education										
Arts colleges— English	6,516		18,722	25,238	2,49,857			1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560
Oriental										
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law								27,446	12	27,458
Medicine					46,431			13,293	616	60,340
Engineering					23,808			3,036	10	26,854
Teaching					32,739			80	426	33,245
Agriculture					26,075			496	4,053	30,624
Total	6,516		18,722	25,238	3,78,910			2,43,424	1,52,747	7,75,081
School education, general										
Secondary schools— For boys: High schools	73,332	5,178	29,770	1,08,280	1,20,237	6,378	31,601	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,242
For boys: Middle schools, English	15,299	3,459	8,836	27,594	91,284	33,320	16,193	1,56,062	1,47,783	4,44,642
For boys: Middle schools, Vernacular	6,710	378	4,459	11,547	34,263	15,527	5,342	49,767	23,923	1,28,822
For girls: High schools, English	865			865	50,826			23,056	67,259	1,41,141
For girls: High schools, Vernacular					2,492			75	1,395	3,962
For girls: Middle schools, English	133		2,924	3,057	19,719			13,635	56,484	89,838
For girls: Middle schools, Vernacular	328		9,252	9,580	67,394	279	3,140	10,022	73,843	1,54,678
Total	96,667	9,015	55,241	1,60,923	3,86,215	55,504	56,279	6,99,215	5,78,112	17,75,325
Primary schools— For boys	1,74,233	4,288	67,919	2,46,440	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
For girls	1,083	2,463	15,074	18,620	79,504	2,306	3,282	9,222	99,176	1,93,490
Total	1,75,316	6,751	82,993	2,65,060	2,14,662	5,80,706	1,27,381	6,58,538	3,70,491	19,51,778
School education, special										
Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters			817	817	1,17,851	19,394	3,354	90	14,579	1,55,268
Do do for mistresses					32,940	655			21,508	55,103
Schools of Art					30,600		461	1,595	7,786	40,442
Law schools										
Medical schools					62,354	9,805	6,633	6,468	5,396	90,656
Engineering and Surveying schools					20,238			11,229	361	31,828
Industrial schools		100	5,164	5,264	16,186	4,707	1,106	123	62,023	84,145
Other schools	1,285		1,200	2,485	20,183			5,569	4,199	29,951
Total	1,285	100	7,181	8,566	3,00,352	34,561	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393
Buildings			1,537	1,537	1,75,571	7,078	3,789		98,978	2,85,416
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)					13,423					13,423
Total			1,537	1,537	1,88,994	7,078	3,789		98,978	2,98,839
University								1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686
Direction					52,543					52,543
Inspection					2,78,818	83,357	11,392			3,73,567
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges					16,497				15,859	32,356
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges					5,021				1,304	6,325
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools					4,664				3,133	7,797
Scholarships held in: Primary schools					803	336				1,139
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than Training schools					(l) 13,931	3,472	282		5,574	23,259
Miscellaneous					2,494	4,673	8,067	91,527	58,635	(m) 1,65,396
Total					3,74,771	91,838	19,741	2,17,615	1,02,103	8,06,068
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,79,784	15,866	1,65,674	4,61,324	(n) 18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	18,43,876	14,18,183	60,94,484

(*l*) Government scholarships in Medical school, Rs 5,166

(*m*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees Rs 85,117, other sources Rs 48,999, total Rs 1,34,116)

(*n*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs 4,215 grants to private schools, Rs. 562, grants to Colonial schools, Rs 495, grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs 1 372

		RS	RS
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs 10 99,661 + 1,42,706 + 4,64,306)			17,06,673
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs 52,543 + 2,78,818 + 40,916 + 16,501)			3,88,778
			20,95,451
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships		1,48,212	
Lawrence Asylum Charges		1,19,284	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department		4,215	
Non-departmental charges		158	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds		1,43,845	
			4,15,714
	Balance		16,79,737 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93

Objects of expenditure	Public institutions — Under public management — Managed by Government: Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal boards: Provincial revenues	Local funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Subscription	Endowments and other sources	Total	Managed by Native States: [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
University education — *Arts colleges*— English																					
Oriental																					
Total																					
School education, general — *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. High schools / Middle schools, English	31,680		..			66,765	98,445	2,246		1,377	2,195		1,121	[illegible]							
For girls High schools / Middle schools English	16,320					4,519	20,839														
Total	48,000					71,284	1,19,284	2,246		1,377	2,195		1,121	[illegible]							
Primary schools— For boys																					
For girls																					
Total																					
School education, special — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools																					
Other schools																					
Total											..										
Buildings																					
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)																					
Total																					
Miscellaneous																					
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000					71,284	1,19,284	2,246		1,377	2,195		1,121	6,939							

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(76a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.* Under private management. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																	
English	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	2 717	...	...	2,674	12,445	17,836
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	2,717	...	...	2,674	12,445	17,836
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																	
For boys. High schools	17,027	...	...	23,338	2,130	29,709	72,204	...	...	...	...	19,273	...	1,377	25,633	32,960	79,143
For boys. Middle schools, English...	14,867	...	...	6,780	6,117	26,318	54,082	...	...	...	...	46,547	...	...	6,780	99,200	1,52,527
For girls. High schools	18,379	...	...	16,689	2,896	37,697	75,661	...	...	...	...	34,699	...	...	16,689	45,112	96,500
For girls. Middle schools, English...	11,760	...	...	9,576	5,254	37,866	64,456	133	...	2,924	3,057	11,760	...	...	9,709	46,044	67,513
Total ...	62,033	...	...	56,383	16,397	1,31,590	2,66,403	133	...	2,924	3,057	1,12,279	...	1,377	58,711	2,23,316	3,95,683
Primary schools—																	
For boys	2,251	...	199	276	1,825	1,385	5,936	...	197	...	197	2,251	...	199	276	3,407	6,133
For girls	2,727	...	...	1,208	611	4,497	9,043	41	...	189	230	2,727	..	...	1,249	5,297	9,273
Total ...	4,978	...	199	1,484	2,436	5,882	14,979	41	197	189	427	4,978	...	199	1,525	8,704	15,406
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																	
Industrial schools	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	...	...	...	...	6,577	...	...	3,220	10,008	19,805
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	...	...	1,285	...	...	...	1,285	...	1,285
Total ...	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	1,285	..	...	1,285	6,577	..	.	4,505	10,008	21,090
Buildings	11,221	...	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557
Total ...	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	12,778	...	...	...	...	12,778	..	...	...	..	12,778
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	.	.	495
Total, expenditure on European schools...	89,083	...	199	63,761	20,952	1,57,806	3,31,801	1,459	197	3,113	4,769	1,39,824	...	1,576	67,415	2,54,473	4,63,288

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(77)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ... Government ...	English ...	12	2,066	290	...	290	522	.	522	310	...	310	857	1	858	86	.	86	2,065	1	2,066
	Vernacular ...	32	1,352	...	...	..	157		157	132	..	132	728	27	755	295	13	308	1,312	40	1,352
Local Fund ...	English ...	79	5,855	361	...	361	2,980	4	2,984	1,190	11	1,201	1,185	45	1,230	73	6	79	5,789	66	5,855
	Vernacular ...	47	2,942	...	...	..	433	14	447	405	13	418	1,347	193	1,540	412	125	537	2,597	345	2,942
Municipal ...	English ...	22	2,579	813	...	813	1,500	.	1,500	117	...	117	139	...	139	10		10	2,579	...	2,579
	Vernacular ...	1	131	...	...	..	22	.	22	23	...	23	86	...	86	.	.	...	131	..	131
Native States ...	English ...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..		.	...	...	...	...	..	.	.		.	...	.
	Vernacular ...	...		...				..	..		...		...	..				..			
Aided ...	English ...	189	28,157	6,503	4	6,507	11,583	87	11,670	2,905	49	2,954	6,167	382	6,549	413	64	477	27,571	586	28,157
	Vernacular ...	115	6,455	..	...	.	2,464	22	2,486	1,057	29	1,086	2,341	240	2,581	240	62	302	6,102	353	6,455
Unaided ...	English ...	58	6,650	2,100	..	2,100	3,147	1	3,148	560	2	562	784	10	794	43	3	46	6,634	16	6,650
	Vernacular ...	39	1,612	..	.	...	559	11	570	276	2	278	656	17	673	91	.	91	1,582	30	1,612
	Total ...	594	57,799	10,067	4	10,071	23,367	139	23,506	6,975	106	7,081	14,290	915	15,205	1,663	273	1,936	56,362	1,437	57,799
For girls ... Government ...	English ...	2	234	...	21	21	..	62	62		30	30	13	79	92	9	20	29	22	212	234
	Vernacular ...	41	3,608	...	1	1	..	217	217		228	228	10	2,347	2,357	6	799	805	16	3,592	3,608
Local Fund ...	English ...	...		..			.		...	.	...		..	..	..	...	...	.		.	..
	Vernacular ...	...	.	..	...	..	.	...	.		..	.	..	...			.	.	.		..
Municipal ...	English ...		...	..	..	.	.		..	...	..			..		.	.				
	Vernacular ...	3	397	.	...	.	..	17	17		30	30		350	350		.			397	397
Native States ...	English ...					..	..		.	..	..		...	..	.						
	Vernacular ...				...						...		.				..				
Aided ...	English ...	51	4,477	9	225	234	31	802	833	31	478	509	396	2,149	2,545	67	289	356	534	3,943	4,477
	Vernacular ...	101	8,738	...	6	6	25	1,240	1,265	37	856	893	175	5,189	5,364	23	1,187	1,210	260	8,478	8,738
Unaided ...	English ...	4	287	..	16	16	.	61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
	Vernacular ...	18	1,415	...	..	.		179	179	.	122	122	.	969	969	..	145	145	.	1,415	1,415
	Total ...	223	19,156	9	269	278	56	2,578	2,634	75	1,772	1,847	644	11,191	11,835	115	2,447	2,562	899	18,257	19,156
Total, Secondary schools ...		817	76,955	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	7,050	1,878	8,928	14,934	12,106	27,040	1,778	2,720	4,498	57,261	19,694	76,955
Primary schools—																					
For boys ... Government ...		145	4,834	...	..	..	.		.	173	.	173	2,957	100	3,057	1,190	114	1,304	4,620	214	4,834
Local Fund ...		2,946	118,639	...	...	...	.	..	...	10,306	398	10,704	77,239	11,407	88,646	14,328	4,961	19,289	101,873	16,766	118,639
Municipal ...		262	13,513	..	..	..	..	.	...	1,573	34	1,607	9,863	735	10,598	1,145	163	1,308	12,581	952	13,513
Native States ...				.	..	...	...	...	.		..	.	...	..							
Aided ...		9,482	281,481	...	.	..	..	.	.	14,802	363	15,165	208,338	16,417	224,755	36,321	5,240	41,561	259,461	22,020	281,481
Unaided ...		6,262	131,979	.	..	...	.	.		1,601	32	1,633	94,445	5,262	99,707	27,824	2,815	30,639	125,870	8,109	131,979
	Total ...	19,097	550,446	.	...	...	...	.	.	28,755	827	29,582	392,842	33,921	426,763	80,808	13,293	94,101	502,405	48,041	550,446
For girls ... Government ...		111	5,809	..	.	..	...	..	...		221	221	39	3,869	3,908	12	1,665	1,677	51	5,758	5,809
Local Fund ...		9	371	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	28	28	...	256	256		87	87		371	371
Municipal ...		5	353	...	..		...	.	.	..	29	29	..	320	320	.	4	4		353	353
Native States ...		...		..	...	..	.	...	..		.	.		..		...	...				
Aided ...		501	20,449	.	...		...	...	..	18	973	991	461	14,341	14,802	96	4,560	4,656	575	19,874	20,449
Unaided ...		182	5,475	...	..		.	.	...	2	112	114	133	3,539	3,672	52	1,637	1,689	187	5,288	5,475
	Total ...	808	32,457	..	...	..	..	..	.	20	1,366	1,386	633	22,325	22,958	160	7,953	8,113	813	31,644	32,457
Total, Primary schools ...		19,905	582,903	..	..			.	.	28,775	2,193	30,968	393,475	56,246	449,721	80,968	21,246	102,214	503,218	79,685	582,903
Grand Total ...		20,722	659,858	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	35,825	4,071	39,896	408,409	68,352	476,761	82,746	23,966	106,712	560,479	99,379	659,858

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(77a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93*

Class of schools		Number of schools	Number of Scholars	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage but have not passed the Matriculation examination (1)			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage (2)			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage (3)			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books (4)			Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books (5)			Total		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Secondary schools—																					
For boys — Government	English	1	340				97		97	85		85	158		158				340		340
For boys — Municipal	English	1	58				28		28				23		23				58		58
For boys — Aided	English	24	2 652	267	4	271	734	60	794	336	29	365	918	180	1 128	63	31	94	2 348	304	2 652
Total		26	3 050	274	4	278	859	60	919	421	29	450	1 129	180	1 309	65	31	96	2,746	301	3 050
For girls — Government	English	1	72		7	7		32	32		14	14		19	19					72	72
For girls — Aided	English	35	2 745	9	142	151	51	504	555	30	286	316	376	1 210	1 586	55	102	157	501	2 244	2 745
For girls — Unaided	English	4	287		16	16		61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
Total		40	3 104	9	165	174	31	547	628	37	328	365	426	1 337	1 763	65	109	174	568	2 536	3 104
Total, Secondary schools		66	6 154	283	169	452	890	657	1 547	458	357	815	1 555	1 517	3 072	128	140	268	3 314	2 840	6 154
Primary schools—																					
For boys — Aided		3	317							21	23	44	147	88	235	16	22	38	184	133	317
For boys — Unaided		1	70							8		8	30	25	55	4	3	7	42	28	70
Total		4	387							29	23	52	177	113	290	20	25	45	226	161	387
For girls — Aided		6	243								20	20	55	163	218	2	3	5	57	186	243
For girls — Unaided		1	12							2	2	4	2	6	8				4	8	12
Total		7	255							2	22	24	57	169	226	2	3	5	61	194	255
Total, Primary schools		11	642							31	45	76	234	282	516	22	28	50	287	355	642
Grand Total		77	6 796	283	169	452	890	657	1 547	489	402	891	1 789	1 799	3 588	150	168	318	3 601	3 195	6 796

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892–93.

A—EDUCATION

(78)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of		
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	4	14	111	271	37
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. English Language Division	3	7	4	14	144	330	59
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	4	14	143	316	63
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	8	24	13	45	296	845	237
Previous examination	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law.							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	161	...	8
Medicine.							
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...
First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	83	...	...
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	12	...	..
Engineering.							
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.							
1. Licentiate in Teaching — Written	1	...	...	1	30	...	...
Licentiate in Teaching — Practical	1	...	...	1	30	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys, Girls)	...	3	...	3	...	69	...
Matriculation Examination (Boys, Girls)	27	76	71	174	311	1,451	1,077
Lower Secondary Examination (Boys, Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination (Boys, Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination (Boys, Girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (a) (Eng., Vern.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (b) — Upper	20	4	1	25	256	89	4
Lower	21	6	...	27	503	47	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	4	8	...	12	54	61	...
Lower	3	8	...	11	14	33	...
3. School of Arts Examination	11	8	...	18	311	97	7
4. Medical Examination	3	5	2	3	78	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	60	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	19	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	27	...	...

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

—*continued.*

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892–93.

examinees.		Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	15	..		...	10	10	..	.	10	.	
175	594	66	150	21	75	312	10	24	276	2	
125	658	119	264	52	75	510	13	43	417	7	
127	649	121	281	57	110	569	12	38	513	6	
511	1,889	151	377	113	138	779	14	39	711	11	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	
..	...	...	...	..	..	.			.	...	..
...	...	..	...	...	..			.	..	..	...
...	...	..	...	..	...				.	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...		..		...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...			..	..	...	.
..	...	...	...	...	.	..		..	.	...	
..	...	...	..	..	...			..			.
..	...	...	...	...	.	..		.		...	...
..	..	..	...	...	.	..		...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	.			.		.
...	..	...	...	...	.				...	.	.
3	3	...	..	...	2	2		1	1	..	.
...	169	68	..	4	..	72	.	4	66	2	..
...	3	3	...	...	..	3	...	...	3	...	..
..	21	15	..	.	.	15	4	...	11	..	...
...	6	4	..	.	...	4	1	...	3	...	...
...	83	38	.	..	...	38	17	5	12	2	2
...	12	4	..	..	...	4	...	3	1	...	.
...	11	5	.	...	..	5	...	..	5	...	.
...	...	...		..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		.	...	...		...	..	...	...	...
11	41	24	...	.	6	30	2	6	22	...	...
6	36	9	..	.	4	13	2	...	11	...	.
115	(*d*) 184	...	36	...	49	(*d*) 85	16	5	60	4	...
530	3,369	58	241	194	27	520	31	51	431	6	
...	6,410	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 2,382	135	478	1,691	74	
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,580	26,993	...	...	..	1,746	(*c*) 10,758	88	905	9,311	450	
389	738	107	38	1	107	253	Information not available.				
342	892	242	21	...	176	439					
58	173	37	31	...	36	104					
79	126	10	16	...	31	57					
241	656	182	45	3	80	310					
...	78	71	...	...	...	71					
7	67	47	...	...	1	48					
...	19	11	...	...	...	11					
...	27	22	...	...	...	22					

(*c*) Passed for complete Certificates.

(*d*) Subject Candidates.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by The Government.	In institutions managed by Municipal Board.	In institutions managed by Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. Arts colleges—															
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. Secondary schools—															
For boys ... High schools ...	10	1,318	1,200	1,039	10,283	6,087	...	25,150	...	79	41,599	...	...	291	6,378
For boys ... Middle schools. English ...	69	4,537	4,244	3,601	20,632	31,675	...	51,133	...	387	1,03,827	...	...	1,645	33,320
For boys ... Middle schools. Vernacular ...	47	2,942	2,938	2,535	2,960	12,182	...	4,812	70	211	20,235	...	...	3,345	15,527
For girls ... High schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	279	279
Total ...	126	8,797	8,382	7,175	34,715	49,944	...	81,095	70	677	1,66,501	...	...	5,560	55,504
Primary schools—															
For boys ...	2,946	118,639	116,261	97,568	53,345	352,743	...	92,365	...	563	4,99,016	...	...	2,25,657	5,78,400
For girls ...	9	371	363	297	2,359	1,946	...	21	34	...	4,360	6	...	354	2,306
Total ...	2,955	119,010	116,624	97,865	55,704	354,689	...	92,386	34	563	5,03,376	6	...	2,26,011	5,80,706
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters ...	16	246	240	220	13,807	19,394	3,354	...	...	237	36,792	...	...	...	19,394
Do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	533	655	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	655
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	2	60	48	47	...	912	1,020	712	...	5,306	7,950	8,983	...	...	9,895
Engineering and surveying schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools ...	2	157	153	135	1,780	4,707	1,000	72	...	2,262	9,821	...	...	...	4,707
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	463	441	402	16,120	25,668	5,374	784	...	7,805	55,751	8,983	...	...	34,651

Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,073	6,144	...	...	...	...	12,217	...		934	7,678
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	..	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	8,854	6,144	...	...	...	...	14,998	...	...	934	7,678
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		85,957
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		833
Scholarships held in Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,472
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,623
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,833
Grand Total ...	3,101	128,270	125,447	105,412	1,15,396	4,36,145	5,374	1,74,265	104	9,015	7,10,623	8,985	...	2,34,505	7,69,777

		RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	...	7,69,777	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	...	1,15,396	
Do.	Municipal payment ...	5,374	
Do.	Fees ...	1,74,265	
Do.	Subscriptions and other sources ...	9,119	
Provincial grant paid through Municipalities ...		1,162	
			10,75,120
Do.	Cost of Buildings under grant I ...	12,217	
Do.	do. Medical schools and contributions under grant III ...	16,933	
			29,150
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...			10,45,970

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(79)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. — In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. — Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by — Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges—																	
English	3	166	233	212	4,401	...	...	*11,005	...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	* Surplus fees Rs. 367.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	166	233	212	4,401	...	...	11,005	...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys ... High schools	14	1,952	1,785	1,514	16,305	15,447	...	45,935	21	1,263	78,971		...	16,157	31,604	37,982	
For boys ... Middle schools, English	8	627	576	495	77	4,742	...	7,656	130	...	12,605		...	11,151	16,193	49,513	
For boys ... Middle schools, Vernacular	1	131	116	95	...	761	...	141	...		902	...	...	4,581	5,342	20,869	
For girls ... High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Middle schools, English	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Middle schools, Vernacular	3	397	359	243	245	1,657	...	...		...	1,902	...	...	1,483	3,140	3,419	
Total ...	26	3,107	2,836	2,347	16,627	22,607	...	53,732	151	1,263	94,380			33,672	56,279	1,11,783	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	262	13,513	13,481	10,856	2,066	56,769	...	13,904	...	200	72,939			67,330	1,24,099	7,02,499	
For girls	5	353	341	233	481	2,631	...	77	...	...	3,189	...	...	651	3,282	5,588	
Total ..	267	13,866	13,822	11,089	2,547	59,400	...	13,981	...	200	76,128		...	67,981	1,27,381	7,08,087	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	3,354	...	3,354	22,748	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	461	...	...	461	461	† Surplus fees Rs. 22.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,613	1,020	...	6,633	16,528	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...		...	40	106	...	...	...	76	222	...	1,000	...	1,106	5,813	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,202	106	...	...	...	76	1,384	6,074	5,374	...	11,554	46,205	

Buildings	..	...	...	...	1,973	3,590	...			...	5,563	..		100	3,789	10,867
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	.			.	563	.				...	563					
Total ..	.	.	.	.	2,536	3,590	.	.		.	6,126			100	3,789	10,867
Inspection			.	.			.								11,[illegible]	94,719
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	.					.	.			.						
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges .	.					.				.						
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	.	.				.										[illegible]
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	..	.		.		.									[illegible]	[illegible]
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...								.	.	.				8,667	12,716
Miscellaneous																
Total ..		.		.					.						19,741	1,11,579
Grand Total	296	17,139	16,891	13,648	27,313	85,765		78,718	151	1,561	1,03,146	6,074	5,374	101,8[illegible]2	2,18,744	[illegible]

	R	R
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,18,744	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds ...	27,[illegible]	
Do. Fees	78,718	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,712	3,26,[illegible]
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	5,563	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.	6,6[illegible]	12,196
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		[illegible],14,[illegible]

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1892–93.

Names.	Object.	Income: From Government.	Income: From endowments.	Income: From subscriptions.	Income: Total.	Members or visitors: Male.	Members or visitors: Female.	Members or visitors: Juvenile.	Members or visitors: Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Chicacole Municipality Paper Club.	Paper reading	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0	16	.		16	Not	1888.
Students' Association ..	Mental improvement ..	..	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...		15	45	Do.	1891.
Parlákimedi Municipality Reading Room.	Mental improvement and enlightenment of the public by reading newspapers, &c.		60 0 0	115 14 3	175 14 3	31	.	.	31	Do. .	23rd Oct. 1892.
Utkal Hitaishini Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Amelioration of the present status of the Madras Uriyas.	...	..	159 4 0	159 4 0	25	.	..	25	Do. .	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Promotion of the education of the Madras Uriya Committee.	...	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	.	..	10	Do.	22nd May 1891.
Zamindári High School, Students' Society, Parlakimedi.	Intellectual and moral improvement of members by means of essays, &c.	.	..	14 7 5	14 7 5			16	16	Do. .	8th Mar. 1890.
Boys' Library, Zamindari High School, Parlakimedi.	*Mental improvement*	...	...	101 4 6	101 4 6			185	185	Do. .	20th July 1886.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Cultivation of mind and body by the use of newspapers, journals and books of interest, by means of debates and lectures and by the institution of games.	..	...	178 6 0	178 6 0	17	.	..	17	Do. .	1861.
Reading Room, Aska	To read newspapers ..	...	...	123 15 0	123 15 0	21	.	..	21	Do. .	July 1888.
Reading Room, Berhampur.	Discussion of social, political and literary matters.	...	...	182 8 0	182 8 0	43	...	...	43	Do. .	Over 20 years ago.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement	..	28 4 0	92 4 0	120 8 0	13	..	..	13	Do.	1891.
Anjumáni Islámia, Vizagapatam.	The spread of Muhammadan education.	...	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. .	1886.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	The improvement of physical and intellectual education.	..	.	405 12 0	405 12 0	48	..	..	48	Do. ...	1860.
Reading Club, Anakápalle .	Mutual improvement of members.	..	...	61 4 0	61 4 0	9	...	.	9	Do. ..	1885.
Saraswati Samáj, Bimlipatam.	Do. do ..	..	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. .	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	Do. do. ..	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	26	.	..	26	Do.	1882.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam.	General improvement ..	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8	.	15	23	Do.	26th Feb. 1892.
A.E.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntúr.	Mutual improvement and cultivation of public eloquence.	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	7	3	432	432	Do.	June 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	..	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ..	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Tenali ..	Social improvement ..	...	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	12	.	...	12	Do.	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Répalle	Do.	..	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	11		...	14	Do. .	1st Nov. 1892.
Young Men's Reading Club, Bápatla.	Do. ..	..	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ..	1st Oct. 1892.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada ..	Newspaper reading and games.	..	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	21	7	...	28	Registered.	1857.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	To promote welfare in matters of literary, physical and social.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	50	.	...	50	Not .	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association for Mistresses, Guntúr.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by mistresses.	..	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	18	...	18	Do. .	July 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.	...	...	477 14 0	477 14 0	66	..	...	66	Do. .	1st Mar. 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Nellore Town.	Library	...	100 12 5	111 8 0	212 4 5	21		...	21	Do. ..	1864.
Reading Room, Rangânáyakulupet, Nellore.	To enlighten the members on general topics by reading newspapers.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Dec. 1882.
Reading Room, Kávali ..	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	39 8 0	39 8 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	19th Aug. 1890.
The Government Central Museum Library.	......	2,100 0 0	...	.	2,100 0 0	6,622	...	...	6,622	Govt. ...	16th Mar. 1876.
City Club	Intellectual, social, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	* 300 0 0	* 300 0 0	* 35	...	...	35	Not ..	1893.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit .	420 0 0	204 7 0	295 0 0	919 7 0	1,546	...	100	1,646	Registered, 4th July 1891.	1850.
Cosmopolitan Club ...	.....	...	...	6,690 5 9	6,690 5 9	243	..	...	243	Not .	1873.
Chintádripet Christian Association.	Intellectual, social, and religious improvement.	...	...	249 6 0	249 6 0	60	3	...	63	Do. ...	1881.
Tiruvatéswaranpet Tamil Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Jan. 1890.
Christian Literature Society.	Educational .	..	...	167 3 6	53,955 9 11	.		...	...	Do. ..	1858.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	4,603 6 9	4,603 6 9	213	6	...	219	Registered.	1817.

* Nearly.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Juvenile Club, Mylapur.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.		25 7 6	570 13 6	596 4 0	47		15	62	Not	Feb. 1888.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.			1,452 1 11	21,094 11 10	.			.	Do. ...	1818.
Madras School of Music	Promotion of study of music.	2,893 5 4	3,219 14 0	857 0 0	6,970 3 4	81	23	138	242	Registered.	July 1891.
Reading Room, Tiruvatteswaranpet.	General reading and improvement of correct literature.	.	.	10 0 0	10 0 0	23	.	.	23	Not	1881.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious lecturing .	.			.	.	.	...		Do. .	1888.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin widows.	...	.	*3 0 0	..	†400	.	...	..	Do. .	About 1881.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samaj with a Reading Room attached.	The spread of the knowledge of Theism and useful general subjects.		.	...	..	90	..	..	90	Do. ..	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	The improvement of the morals of children.	..	.	...	...	...	..	46	46	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasangam.	...	...	590 0 0	863 4 0	1,453 4 0	296	..	..	296	Registered.	1888.
Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.	Promotion of agri-horticulture and arboriculture.	4,000 0 0	.	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	113	...	..	113	Do. ...	15th July 1835.
Association of Women Teachers.	To stimulate interest in and promote a knowledge of the art of teaching; to encourage sociality and co-operation among the members of the profession.	.	..	191 0 0	191 0 0		85	..	85	o.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Madras Progressive Union	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement by holding debates and reading society; maintenance of poor schools; maintenance of a library and reading room; diffusion of useful knowledge and such other things as are incidental and conducive to the above objects.	.	3,000 0 0	3,893 10 2	6,893 10 2	27			27	Do. .	April 1880.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, mental, educational and social improvement of its members.	..	..	37 8 0	37 8 0	16	...	4	20	Not .	7th Sept. 1887.
Students' Debating Society ..	To improve the English of the students and to enable them to speak boldly in public.	..		10 0 0	10 0 0	20	..	..	20	Do.	1889.
Young Men's Christian Association, Chingleput.	To improve spiritual and physical welfare of all young men.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	..	15	Do. ..	1891.
Newspaper Club, Chingleput.	Reading of newspapers	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. .	1891.
The Madurantakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ..	...	9 0 0	20 12 11	29 12 0	15	.	.	15	Do. ...	April 1890.
Literary Progressive Union, Madurántakam.	To improve the knowledge of the students in English.	...	...	53 8 0	53 8 0	5	.	15	20	Do. .	June 1891.
Literary Club, Saidapet ..	Literary and moral improvement.	...	..	21 13 0	21 13 0	11		...	11	Do. ...	23rd Jan. 1891.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To cultivate the habits of reading and talking with fluency.	..	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	.	..	50	50	Do. ...	Mar. 1886.
Sarasvamodini Sabhá Reading Room, Bellary.	To impart moral education to the public and to improve the moral, intellectual and social tone of the members.	..	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary .	Reading newspapers ...	..	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	.	..	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
The Sanmarga Samáj, Bellary.	The adoption and promotion of such measures as will improve the mental, moral and spiritual condition of the people.	...	..	800 0 0	800 0 0	150	20	30	200	Do. ..	6th April 1887.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Reading newspapers ..	...	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Mar. 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	The nature of the union is purely of a literary character.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Young Men's Reading Room.	Do. do. ..	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ..	Nov. 1892.
The Bellary Reading Room ..	Do. do. ..	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	30	..	...	30	Do. ...	April 1892.
People's Association, Rayadrug.	To promote knowledge ...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.

* Per annum. † Nearly.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1892–93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Hospet Taluk.	The advancement of intellectual, social and physical welfare of the public in Hospet and Hospet Division.	...	669 9 4	246 2 9	915 12 1	25	...	...	25	Not ...	1882.
Mitra Samáj, Harpanahalli ...	To improve in scientific and literary matters.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Reading Room, Kúdligi ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Physical, intellectual and social improvements of its members.	...	25 0 0	179 0 0	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	78 8 0	78 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Social, moral, and mental improvement of its members.	...	28 15 0	100 10 0	129 9 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Jan. 1885.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	...	206 0 0	206 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Mutual improvement ...	...	45 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1890.
Reading Room, Ráyachóti ...	Physical, moral and mental improvement.	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	108 6 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	9th Jan. 1892.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Promotion of mutual enlightenment and mutual brotherhood.	...	...	138 13 4	138 13 4	62	...	...	62	Registered.	July 1890.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To promote the intellectual, moral and religious good of the people.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,000	12,000	Not ...	1870.
Reading Room, Kuppamu ...	Improvement of education.	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	June 1890.
Reading Room and Library, Kátpadi.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	50 14 6	45 6 0	96 4 6	48	...	...	48	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
A.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room and Mission Union Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of teachers.	...	...	63 7 0	63 7 0	1,400	...	3,600	5,000	Do. ...	1887 & 1889.
Victoria Literary Society, Palmanér.	Social and literary progress.	...	...	124 15 0	124 15 0	61	...	...	61	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganúru.	Debating and essay writing.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Board High School Literary Association, Chittoor.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	7 12 9	7 12 9	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	1888.
The Vellore Court Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
The Hindu Union Reading Room, Vellore.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	10	...	34	44	Do. ...	July 1892.
The Vellore Club	Reading books and newspapers.	...	225 0 0	1,008 0 0	1,233 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	July 1875.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Vellore.	To get newspapers and read essays.	...	...	19 12 6	19 12 6	...	...	60	60	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
C.M.S. High School Recreation Club, Vellore.	To promote friendly feeling and physical exercises.	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Mar. 1893.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	To promote Christian knowledge.	...	95 0 0	...	95 0 0	8,030	...	6,935	14,965	Do. ...	April 1875.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	Enlightenment of military pensioners.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	12	4	...	16	Do. ...	July 1805.
Railway Reading Room, Arkonam.	The mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	163 12 0	163 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1869.
American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	The benefit of the people.	...	121 8 9	30 0 0	151 8 9	4,009	...	967	4,976	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	205 10 0	205 10 0	2,000	...	...	2,000	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
Sri Akilajana • Manoramya Sabha, Kávérippákkam.	To further the cause of education.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	Mar. 1886.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahlai-Islam of Meleisharam.	To improve Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, intellectual and physical improvement.	...	504 10 0	747 10 8	1,252 4 8	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	May 1884.
Reading Room, Kallakurchi.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	129 8 0	129 8 0	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	Nov. 1891, and recognised in Feb. 1893.
Reading Room, Panrúti ...	General improvement ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	July 1892.
Union Club, Vriddháchalam.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	104 5 1	104 5 1	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	April 1891.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Dec. 1889.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	92 2 0	38 4 0	499 3 9	629 9 9	152	...	...	152	Registered.	July 1884.
Students' Union, Satyamangalam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15	15	Not ...	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Do. do. ...	60 0 0	...	270 14 0	330 14 0	69	...	...	69	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	130 15 4	130 15 4	240	...	30	270	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(80)—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Pollachi Club	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	246 12 0	246 12 0	38	...	...	38	Not ...	Jan. 1891.
Ripon's Memorial Association, Udamalpet.	Do. do. ..	...	...	243 0 0	243 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1884.
Literary Society, Salem ...	Do. do. ...	..	...	1,631 6 0	1,631 6 6	78	...	5	83	Registered.	1852.
London Mission Free Reading Room, Salem.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	480	...	120	600	Not ..	1869.
Reading Room, Tirupattur ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	265 10 0	265 10 0	37	...	1	38	Do. ...	Jan. 1878.
Literary Institute, Namakkal.	Do. do. ...	..	25 0 0	93 10 0	118 10 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1877.
Lawn Tennis Club, Namakkal	Do. do. ...	...	45 12 0	66 0 0	111 12 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	August 1892.
Ripon Excelsior, Tiruchengódu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	32	...	12	44	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Institute, Atúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	151 8 0	151 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	April 1890.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	Do. do. ...	58 6 5	...	183 13 3	182 3 8	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,191	4,069	Do. ...	15th Mar. 1885.
Reading Room, Hosúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	61	...	1	62	Do. ...	2nd Oct. 1892.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	500	2,260	Do. ...	1884.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	General improvement of the public.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	16 0 0	48 0 0	66 4 0	20	...	80	100	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Pattukkótai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	89 12 0	89 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Sri Ganesa Vidyásála Reading Room, Ganapati Agraháram.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	...	40 0 0	42 4 0	20	...	25	45	Do. ...	1890.
The Saraswati Vilása Library Máyavaram.	Do. do. ...	...	65 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	200	60	40	300	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room, Shiyáli ...	Returns not submitted.										
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Returns not submitted.										
Reading Room, Máyavaram ..	Returns not submitted.										
Reading Room and Library, Negapatam.	General improvement ...	...	...	456 0 0	456 0 0	34	...	1	35	Not ...	1875.
Reading Room, Tiruválúr ...	Return not submitted.										
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	To diffuse education among the public.	...	30 0 0	635 0 0	635 0 0	105	...	...	105	Registered.	May 1892.
Town Hall, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do. ...	...	260 0 0	...	260 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not ...	May 1892.
Union Club, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
Babu Surendranath Banarji Reading Room, Srirangam.	Do. do. ...	...	60 0 0	96 4 0	156 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room Library, Kulitalai.	Do. do. ...	64 10 0	...	315 8 0	380 2 0	75	...	...	75	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Town Club, Madura	Mutual improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	100	150	Not ..	Jan. 1879.
The Tinnevelly Club ..	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge, promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	819 0 0	819 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Intellectual, moral, physical and spritual development.	...	...	428 11 0	428 11 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	General educational improvement.	...	...	279 13 0	279 13 0	740	3	101	844	Registered.	28th April 1887.
Reading Room, Srivaikuntam	Physical and mental improvement.	..	...	13 0 0	13 6 0	18	...	...	18	Not ...	18th Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	27th Mar. 1893.
Reading Room Training College, Calicut.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	18 5 0	18 5 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	6th Mar. 1893.
Union Club, Calicut	Improvement	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	58	1	...	59	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Union Club, Talli	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1889.
Jubilee Reading Club, Calicut.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Rozario Bar Library, Palghát	Advancement of knowedge.	...	...	612 0 0	612 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
Literary Society, Palghát ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1883.
Library Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Matha Sabha, Cochin.	Religious improvement ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Feb. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Moral and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1891.
Circulating Club, Cannanore.	General improvement ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1890.
Karkala Reading Room with a Tennis Club.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1886.
Teachers' Association, Udipi.	Improvement of primary teachers.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1891.
Vidiamateni Mangalore Town.	Improvement	...	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	26	...	8	34	Do. ...	1886.
Newspaper Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	1886.
Catholic Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	150 0 0	180 0 0	330 0 0	60	...	20	80	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Kasaragod ...	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1883.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892–93.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat	
Madras Town	Name of press	Name of proprietor	*a* Newspapers	*b* Periodicals
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, No 158	Addison Press	Addison & Co	The Madras News The Soldier	Indian Masonic Review Young Men of India, Madras District Directory
Mint Street, No 1	Albinion Press	S J Chaurnappa	The Madras Templar The Christian Patriot	
Mint Street, No 328	American Press	P M Selvarája Mudaliyár		
Errabalu Chetti Street, No 26	Asiatic Press	T G Fonceca	Vetti Kodiyán or Standard Bearer (Tamil)	
Tholasinga Náyak Street, Pudupet, No 41	Ave Maria Press	A Ayasami Mudaliyar		
Mount Road, No 200	Beehive Press	Messrs Oakes & Co		Exchange Hall Gazette
Anna Pillai Street Peddu Náyakpet No 97	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press	V Ranganatha Náyudu	The Fellow Worker	
Tirumalai Lane Peddu Náyakpet No 1	Central Press	Ammáyi Ammal		
China Bazaar Road, No 187	Chengalraya Náyakar's Orphanage Press	Trustees of Pachayyappa's Charities and Executors to the Estate of late Chengalvaráya Náyakar		
Ritherdon Road Egmore, No 1.	Cosmopolite Press	S Palni Andi, M D		
Armenian Street, No 90	Crown Press	S Balasubramania Chetti		
Popham's Broadway, No 135	Duke of Edinburgh Press	N Kuppuswámi Chetti	Hindu Jnána Bodhini	
High Road, Chulai, No 97	Editorial Press	C C Devendranátha Pandit		
Popham's Broadway Nos 154 and 155	Empress of India Press	A Shanmugappa Chetti	Telugu Lutheran Sanmarga Bodhini (English and Telugu), The Theosophic Thinker (English)	
Second Line Beach, No 9	Eurasian Industrial Press	T Misquita	The Eastern Guardian	
McLean Street, Black Town, No 10	Examiner Press	The Very Rev T Mayer	The Catholic Watchman	Madras Catholic Directory
Mount Road, Nos 1-2 3/30	Foster Press	M Suryá Sástri	Law Times	The Indian Police and Magistracy.
Stringer's Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No 28	Grant and Co 's Press	C Ayyadurai Ayyar		
Mount Road, Nos 1/164, 2/164 and 165	Higginbotham & Co's Press	Higginbotham & Co		
Mount Road, No 191	Hindu Press	R Narasinga Rao, B A	Andhraprakásika	
Mint Street, No. 415	Hindu Theological Press	C Nagalinga Mudaliyár	Ayurveda Bháskaram	
Popham's Broadway, No 147	Imperial Press	Rájamánikyammál		
Pathalavigneswaran Kovil Street, Ráyapuram, No 107	Indian Press	I Appadurai Pillai		
Govindappa Náyak Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No 72	Indian Law Press	G Vira Rájá		
Popham's Broadway, No 163	Irish Press	V J Mánikyavélu Mudaliyár		
Mount Road, No 166	Lawrence Asylum Press	G W Taylor, Superintendent		Almanacs Army Lists, Civil Lists, Medical Lists, History of Services of Gazetted Officers, Journal of Education, Railway Guides, Christian College Magazine, Madras Law Journal, Young Men's Miscellany.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

(81)—The Press, for the year 1892-93—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications issued	
Madras Town	Name of press	Name of proprietor	Newspapers	Periodicals
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—continued.		
Ayyá Mudali Street Chintadripet, No 41	Literary Press	C G [illegible] Mudaliyar	[illegible] (Tamil)	
Lafont Street, Chintadripet, No 1	Lithographic Press	[illegible] & Sr		
Mount Road, No 27	Madras Advertiser Press	[illegible]	The Madras Advertiser	
Blackers Lane, Mount Road, No 4	Madras Guardian Press	P [illegible] Mudaliar & Co		
Mint Street, No 391	Madras Hindu Royal Press	[illegible] Mudaliyar		
North Beach Road, No 6	Madras Mail Press	Messrs Lawson and Cornish	The Madras Mail Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly	Chamber of Commerce Annual Report
Tambu Chetti Street, Muttiálpet, No 316	Madras Ripon Press	S Ratna Chetti	Aryajana Priya	
Popham's Broadway, No 167	Madras Times Press	Messrs Arbuthnot & Co	The Madras Times Daily, morning and evening and Weekly	
Perumal Koil Garden Street, Black Town, No 7	Madras Town Hall Press	[illegible]		
Tambu Chetti Street, Muttialpet, No 44	[illegible] Press	[illegible]		
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery	[illegible] Publishing House	[illegible]		The Harvest Field (English), [illegible], The Bible [illegible], The Woman [illegible], The Evangelist (Canarese)
Popham's Broadway, No 179	[illegible] Press	O [illegible] Mudaliar	The Theosophist	
St Thomas Catholic House, [illegible] Street, Mutiapu	Madras Catholic Press	[illegible] D S I	Madras Catholic Register	
Mount Road, No 100	National Press	G Subramania Ayyar and M Viraraghava Chariar	The Hindu Daily, [illegible] Weekly, Swadesa Mitran (Tamil)	
Krishnamma Náyak Agraharam Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 7	People's Friend Press	D [illegible]	The People's Friend	
Stringers Street, Black Town, No 7	Premier Press	N Govindusámi Nayudu		The Student's Own Paper
Philips Street, No 4	Price Current Press	J L Pereira	The Madras Standard	
Choolai High Road, No 31	Prince of Wales Press	A L [illegible] Mudaliyár		
Kandappa Chetti Street, Purasawakam, No 6	Scripture Publication Society's Press	C [illegible]		
Anna Pillai Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No 150	Scottish Press	T [illegible] Graves Cookson & Co		
Church Road, Vepery, No 18	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press	R Lawrence		The Progress, The Messenger of Truth (Tamil and Telugu), Madras Diocesan Record, Madras Railway Church Magazine, Mahárání (Malayálam)
Wallaja Road, Mount Road, No 88	Srinivása Varadachári Press	C Srinivásachári and S Varadachári	The Indian Social Reformer	
Malayappan Street Muttiálpet, No 12	Star Press	T A Malaya Pillai		
Mint Street, No 379	Star of India Press	T Kuppusámi Náyakar		
Errabalu Chetti Street Muttiálpet, No 5	Universal Advertiser Press	C [illegible] Mudaliar		
Mount Road, Nos 5 to 8	Vest & Co's Press	W T Sumner		The Indian Jurist

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892-93—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 31-32.	Victor Press	B. A. A. Rajendra Pillai.	Mahávikata (Tamil). Dútan	Catholic Nesan.
Mint Street, No. 324 ...	Victoria Jubilee Press.	V. Sundara Mudaliyár.	......	......
Popham's Broadway, No. 114.	Winstone Press ...	T. A. Ratnasámi Pillai and A. G. Prakása Pillai.	......	......
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.		
Nattu Pillaiyár Kovil Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 36.	Arumuga Vilásam Press	C. Kumárasámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Varadayya Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 11.	Adi Lakshminárâyana Press.	V. G. Parthasárathi Náyadu.	......	... .
Náráyana Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 6.	Adi Kálanidhi Press ...	P. Sivalingayya ..	.. .	......
Mannarsami Kovil Street, Ráyapuram, No. 109.	Adi Vidyá Tárangani Press.	B. Ratna Náyakar ...	... ..	......
Popham's Broadway, No. 149.	Ashtalakshmi Vilásam Press.	T. Gopála Náyudu and V. Kurathalwár Chetti	.... .	......
Ayalur Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 25.	Bhárathi Vilásam Press	O. Ekámbara Mudali.	......	......
Lingi Chetti Street, Black Town, No. 34.	Chinnayya Nádár Press.	C. Perumál Nádár ...	......	......
Avadánam Pápayya Road, Chulai, No. 25.	Dravida Ratnákaram Press.	T. Govinda Chári ..	......	......
Avadánam Papáyya Road, Chulai, No. 103.	Ilakkana Kalangiyam Press.	A. B. K. Kandasámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Govindappa Náyak Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 216.	Girvanabhásha Ratnakaram Press.	B. Thiágaráya Sástrulu	......	......
Strotten Muttayya Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 56.	Jnána Súryodaya Press.	B. Chennakésavalu Chetti.	......	......
Guruvappan Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 41.	Grantha Ratnákaram Press.	Sivalinga Chetti ...	......	......
Paramananda Mudali Street, Black Town, No. 34.	Hindu Ratnákaram Press.	V. Sundararámayya ...	......	......
Mulla Sáhib Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 21.	Hindu Royal Theatrical Press.	V. Rangasámi Mudaliyár.	.. ..	......
Mint Street, No. 134 ...	Indra Press	S. Atindrulu Chetti ...	......	......
Mallokeswaran Kovil Street, Muttiálpet, No. 4.	Jyotishmati Press ..	V. Venkataráya Sástri.	......	......
Tambu Chetti Street, Muttiálpet, No. 289.	Kálaratnákaran Press.	W. Muttukumárasámi Chetti.	......	......
Muttukrishna Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 34.	Kálajnána Press ...	T. Ratna Mudaliyár ...	....	......
Virarághava Mudali Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kalviprakásam Press ..	A. C. Chidambara Mudaliyár.	......	......
Popham's Broadway, No. 178.	Krishna Press	R. Manavalamahámuni Chetti.	......	......
Thandavaráya Pillai Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 17.	Krupa Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	A. Krishnasámi Mudaliyár and A. Ratna Mudaliyár.	......	......
Vijaya Vijneswaran Kovil Street, Chulai, No. 71.	Lakshminaráyana Press.	T. Ramasámi Náyudu	......	......
Seringapatam Subbaráya Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 23.	Manonmani Vilásam Press.	K. Mánikya Mudaliyár.	......	......
Nammalwár Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 54.	Mánikya Mantram Press.	M. Mánikya Mudaliyár.	......	......
Sámi Nayak Street, Chintádripet, No. 93.	Muttuwár Kulalambal Press.	T. Sabhapati Pillai ...	......	......
Tottikalai Kumárappa Mudali Street, Chulai, No. 39.	Parabrahma Press ...	T. Kanniyappa Mudaliyár & Brothers.	......	......
Tirupalli Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 21.	Pumagal Vilásam Press.	A. Rangasámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Sámi Náyak Street, Chintádripet, No. 85.	Prabhákara Press ...	C. Náráyanasámi Mudaliyár & Son.	......	......

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892-93—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Vallam Bangáru Chetti Street, Purasawákam, No. 30.	Rámaprasannodayam Press.	M. Rámánuja Chariar.	...	...
High Road, Chulai, No. 18.	Rukmani Vilásam Press.	M. Ponnusámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Hanumantaráyan Kovil Street, Yedapálayam, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 8.	Sakalakálánilayam Press.	A. Shanmugappa Chetti.	....	......
Peddu Náyak's Lane, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 12.	Sárada Press	B. Sómasundra Chetti.	....	......
Trivattúr High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 319.	Sáradamba Vilásam Press.	C. Sundararáma Sástrulu.	......	....
Irasappan Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 4.	Saraswati Vilásam Press.	N. Venkatasubba Sástri	... ...	......
Kanchipuram Pachayappa Mudali Street, Komaliswaranpet, No. 15.	Satyaratnam Press .	N. A. Rámánjulu Náyudu.	......	......
Padavattamman Kovil Street, Purasawakam, Nos. 64, 65.	Sironmani Vilásam Press.	P. Chidambara Mudaliyár.	.....	......
Naráyana Mudali Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 4.	Siva Siddhánta Press ..	Y. Mallayya ...	.....	......
Ayya Mudali Street, Chintádripet, No. 36.	Sivajnánabodham Press	C. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyár.	... .	... ..
Tháthámuttiappan Street, Peddu Nayakpet, No. 32.	Sri Dharma Samrakshani Press.	P. Venkatasubbayya ...	.... .	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 26.	Srihari Press	C. Narahari Náyudu ...	... .	......
Mint Street, No. 363 .	Sri Nilayam Press ..	C. P. Chengalráya Chetti.	.....	......
Kondalaya Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 8.	Srimathumamahéswari Press.	P. Akkayya Devara ...	......	......
Vináyaka Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 7.	Srinikétanam Press ..	Patti, Ramanjulu Náyudu & Sons.	......	......
Tirupalli Lane, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 1.	Sri Padmanábha Vilása Press.	E. Náráyanasámi Náyudu.	......	... ..
Reddiráman Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 12.	Sri Rámavilásam Press.	P. Nammalwár Chetti.	......	......
Mint Street, No. 429 ...	Sri Ranga Vilásam Press.	V. Krishnasámi Chetti.	.....	......
Tangasála Subbaráyalu Náyudu Street, Washermanpet, No. 41.	Sri Rájarajéswari Nikétanam Press.	P. Tiágaráya Chetti ...	......	......
Vinatirtha Mudali Street, Purasawákam, No. 48.	Sri Rájárám Mohun Roy Press.	M. Buchayya Pantulu.	Hindu Jana Samskárini or Hindu Reformer (Telugu.)	...
Peyalwar Kovil Street, Triplicane, No. 16.	Sri Saraswati Bhandaram Press.	S. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	......	.....
Sinu Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 7.	Sri Váni Vinoda Mandiram Press.	P. Rághavachárlu and P. Rámánuja Chárlu of P. S. Kákula Chárlu & Brothers.	......	......
Káriyappa Mudali Street, Pursawakam, No. 20.	Sujana Ranjani Press...	R. Srinivása Mudali ..	......	.....
Vallam Bangáru Chetti Street, Pursawákam, No. 3.	Sundaravilása Press ...	P. Sundara Mudali .	.....	......
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Satyadipam or Lamp of Truth Press.	Rev. R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star ...	......
Avadánam Pápayya Street, Chulai, No. 41.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Kuppusámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Bommalayya Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 1.	Umbala Vilásam Press.	M. A. Arunagiri Mudaliyár.	......	......
Govindappa Náyak Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 52.	Váksatyanilayam Press.	G. Venkata Varada Charlu.	......	......
Náráyana Mudali Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 52.	Veni Vilásam Press ...	V. Kumárasámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
Nammalwár Street, Peddu Náyakpet, No. 23.	Vara Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	K. Lakshmana Mudaliyár.	......	......

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892–93—continued

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat	
Madras Town	Name of press	Name of proprietor	*a* Newspapers	*b* Periodicals
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued*				
Sunkuwari Agraháram, Chintádripet, No 15	Vasumathi Press	S Sivasankara Sástri	Andhrabhásha Sanjivani	
Vadamalai Maistri Street Peddu Nayakpet, No 14	Visuratnákaran Press	D Srikrishna Pandit		
Avadanam Papiyya Road Chulai Nos 18 and 19	Vedavináyákkar Press	V Govindu Náyakar		
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No 1	Vellaya Nádár Jubilee Press	T Ratnasami Nádár	War Cry (Tamil)	Maharáni (Tamil and Telugu), Penmathi Bothini (Tamil) Jananandini (Tamil)
Venkatarámaiyya Street, Peddu Náyakpet No 23	Virarághava Press	K Viraraghavaiyya		
Mannarsámi Kovil Road, Rayapuram No 30	Vidyá Tárangani Press	A Virasami Náyudu		
Vadamalai Pillai Street Náráyanapálayam, Pirasawalkam No 48	Vidyá Vinodini Press	C Virisámi Nayudu		
Mint Street, No 300	Vidyanupalana Press	N C Sadasiva Pillai		
Vadamalai Maistri Street Peddu Nayakpet No 20	Vidya Vivekakálan dhi Press	E Anantha Chárlu		
Vináyakkar Kovil Road Perambur Barracks Road, No 42	Vivekavilakkam Press	P Yelumalai Pillai		
Devarája Mudali Street Peddu Nayakpet, No 174	Vartamánatarangani Press	P Surya Náráyana Ráo & Brothers		Madras Railway Guides half English and half Tamil
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES				
Fakir Sáhib Street Triplicane No 39	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain		
Tipu Sáhib Street, Choultry Garden Triplicane No 14	Athaur Rahman Press	Saiyid Shahabuddin		
High Road, Triplicane No 183	Anwári Press	Muhammad Anwár Sáhib	Umdatul Akhbár i Shah and Hakim i Madras	
Habibulla Sáhib Street Jam Bazaar, Triplicane No 3	Azmi Press	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur		
Tabir Sáhib Street, Triplicane No 1	Firdusi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sáhib		
Titarappa Mudali Street Triplicane No 4	Fazul Karim Press	Muhammad Abdul Wahab		
Husain Mulk's Garden, Rayapet	Hidayat Press	Mirza Kasim Beg Sáhib		
Peter's Road, Rayapet No 34	Haidari Press	Saiyid Murtuza Sáhib Kadiri	Jarida i Rozgár	
Big Mosque Compound Triplicane	Mazharul Ajáib Press	Mulla Muhammad Nasirutulla Sáhib	1 Mazharul Ajáib 2 Jalvai Sukhan	
Nizámuddin Ahmad Khán's Gardens, Appavu Gramani Street, Triplicane No 1	Nizámul Mutbai Press	Muhammad Nizámuddin Sáhib		
Pycroft's Road Triplicane, No 26	Shamsiya Press	Nasiruddin Ghattala Effendi	1 Shamsul Akbár i Madras (Hindustani) 2 The Muhammadan (English)	
Daulat Khán Bahádur Street, Triplicane No 2	Sharifia Press	Sha Muhammad Sadiq-ul Husain Sharif	1 Tilismi Hairuth (Madras Punch) 2 Jawhar i Sukhan (Supplement)	
DISTRICT PRESSES				
Ganjam — Berhampur	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapáni Ráju		
	Srimatsárámrita Sindhu Press	Madapalli Rangarámánujayya		
Ganjam — Chicacole	Gáyatri Press	Kandikádri Ráma Ráo		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Presses in the year* 1882–83—continued.

District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
	District Presses—*continued.*			
Vizagapatam — Vizagapatam	District Press	Government		District Gazette
	[illegible] Press	[illegible] Sri [illegible] Kamalakara [illegible] Garu		
	Indian Law Publication Press	[illegible]		
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press	[illegible] Garu	A Telugu paper entitled the "Sarada".	
	Venu [illegible] Press	Gurla Sundara Rama [illegible] Garu		
Vizagapatam — Vizianagram	Vijayarama Vilasa Press	The Hon'ble The Mahárája of Vizianagram, G.C.I.E.	An English paper entitled "The Telugu Harp".	
Vizagapatam — Bobbili	Rangaraya Vilasa Press	Rájá of Bobbili		
Godavari	District Press	Government		District Gazette, Proceedings of the Port Conservancy Board.
	Commercial Press	Mr. J. F. Larine		Municipal Proceedings, District and Taluk Board's Proceedings, Seminary Magazine.
	Hall, Wilson & Co.'s Press	Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.		
	Rajayogi Press	[illegible] Srirama murti [illegible]		Rajayogi
	Sri Kalanidhi Press	[illegible]		
	[illegible] Press	[illegible] under the management of the Court of Wards		
	The D. P. W. Press, Dowlaisvaram	[illegible] Srinivásulu Nayudu		The Chintámani and The Satyasamvartani.
	Sri [illegible] Press	Kandukuri [illegible] Garu Rai Bahadur		
	The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press	Rev. H. C. Schmidt	The Sumiti	
	Samivarapupeta Press	Raja Ranga[illegible] Appa Rao Bahadur Zamindar Gáru		
	Pangidigudem Press	Raja Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Nayudu Bahádur Zamindar Garu		
	Ellore Press	Damaraju Sivaramayya of Ellore		
Kistna — Masulipatam	C. M. S. Dove Press	Church Mission Society		The Resolutions of the District Board and Taluk Boards and Bezwada and Masulipatam Municipalities are printed and circulated with the District Gazette.
	Venkatareddi Nayudu Press	[illegible] Nayudu		
Kistna — Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press	Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A., Principal of American Lutheran Mission of Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America		Journal of Education for Primary Schools in Telugu, edited by Miss L. M. Dryden, A. L. L. Mission.
Kistna — Bezwada	Kistna Press	[illegible] Charlar		
Nellore	Srimat Saraswati Nilayam Press	[illegible] Agent to Saraswati [illegible]		Amudrita Grantha Chintámani. A monthly journal of Education.
	Sri Ranganáyaki Vilásam Press	A. S. Narasimha Chárlu		
	Catholic Mission Press	Rev. [illegible] H. Kroot		Nitidarpanam. A monthly journal.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892-93—continued

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat	
Districts	Name of press	Name of proprietor	*a* Newspapers	*b* Periodicals
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued*		
Nellore—*cont*	Victoria Press	C Ekambara Gurukkal		
	American Baptist Mission Press	Rev R R Williams		1 Telugu Baptist 2 Love Star 3 Monthly English Periodicals and other tracts belonging to the Mission
	Rája's Press	Rája of Venkatagiri		
	Muddukrishnayachendrulavari Press	Muddukrishnayachendrulavaru		
	Srirangnayaki Vilásam Branch Press	K Ramakrishnama Charlu		
Cuddapah	Kalyana Kumara Vilása Press	T Gopal Náyudu & Co		Proceedings of the Local Boards and the Municipal Council are printed in addition to other Job work
	Arya Vilasa Press	R Guru Rao B A		
Bellary	District Press	Government		District Gazette (monthly)
	Albion Press	Mr M Abraham		
	Neutral Press	P Ramanna Náyudu		
	Saraswati Printing Press	Venkatadri Sastrulu		
	Somerset Press	Commanding Officer of the 13th I I		
	Native Infantry Press *	Commanding Officer of the 29th M N I		
Chingleput — Chingleput	The Indian Press	P Jagannatha Pillai		
Chingleput — Conjeeveram	Sri Kanchi Bhushanam Press	Sadagopa Charlu		Kshatriyanupálini
	Chandrabhanu Press	S Arunachala Nadar		
North Arcot — Vellore	Vani Niketana Press	Tangavelu Mudaliyar and Girinátha Mudaliyar		
	Vemalu Press	Kalathi Ayyar		
	Victoria Press	Singaravelu Mudaliyar		
	Vidyaratnakaram Press	Vadivelu Pillai		
North Arcot — Karvatnagar	Sri Bharata Lila Sadhana Mudrakshara Sala	Zamindar of Karvatnagar		
North Arcot — Arni	American Mission Press	Rev F C Scudder		
North Arcot — Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press	Ramanuja Chari		
North Arcot — Venkatagiri	Private Press	Zamindar of Bangari		
North Arcot — Punganuru	Private Press	B Narayana Rao		
South Arcot — South Arcot	District Press	Government	District Gazette	
South Arcot — Cuddalore	Patriot Press	P T Sadagopa Chárriar & Co	Desábhimáni	
South Arcot — Chidambaram	Brahma Vidyá Press	C R Srinivása Sastriár	Brahma Vidyá Patrika and Vijaya dhwajam	
South Arcot — Porto Novo	Satyagnanda Saraswathy	P A Muttuthánda varáya Pillai	-	
Tanjore	Purná Chandrodaya Press	Náráyana Krishnaji		
	Champion Press	I Devaji Ráo	Tanjai Janamitran	
	Buddhi Prakása Press	V Ry Govinda Ráo Ghantigai Ráo Sahib		
	The Sarathavilasa Press	T Rámanátha Ráo Sáhib and V Ry K Bálasáhib Surrai Sirdar	Sujanollesan and Jananukúlan	
	The National Press	T R Vasanta Pillai		
	Patriot Press	Krishnasámi Govinda Ráo Suriyavamsiappa	Dravida Nésan	
	Sri Rámánuja Vilása Press	K Subba Jetti		

* *N B*—The Bellary Printing Press and the Dragon Press (14th M N I), have been omitted as the former was wound up during the year having sustained loss and the latter was taken away with the 14th M N I which was removed from Bellary

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

[illegible] 1892-93—continued.

Districts	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Newspapers	Periodicals
		District [illegible]		
Tiruvadi	[illegible] Press	[illegible]		[illegible] Bhakti Chandrika
	[illegible] Press	[illegible]		
Kumbakonam	[illegible] Press	J V B Krishna Chetti [illegible]		
	[illegible] Press	[illegible]		
Tanjore—*cont.* Mayavaram	[illegible]	[illegible] Pillai		Bi monthly pamphlet entitled Companion to the Catholic Religion
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society	1 Arulodayam 2 The Gospel Preacher's Companion	
	Scottish Branch Press	Messrs Graves Cookson & Co Madras	A Vernacular paper styled The Nagai Nilalo ham	
Negapatam	Victoria Industrial School Press	Kannu Pillai Pleader Negapatam		
	Pennington Press	[illegible]	A weekly Tamil newspaper named Bhaskara Gnanodayam	
	Eclipse Press	Messrs Oliver & Co	South Indian Post (English weekly paper)	
	South India Times Press	T [illegible] Pillai & Sons	The Madras Maha Vikata Vinothan or the Great Gup and Gossip	
	Southern Star Press	[illegible]		Parish Magazine of Saint John's Church Trichinopoly
Trichinopoly	The Dobson Press	D Christodas Pillai	Self government	
	[illegible] Press	[illegible] Nayudu	Trichy Nesan	
	Branch Eclipse Press	Messrs Oliver & Co Negapatam		South Indian Railway Guide in English and Tamil
	St Joseph's College Press	Rev I Bessé S J		Tiruhirudayaduthan of our Lord Jesus Christ
	S Mánikyaswami and Brothers Press	S Mánikyaswami and Brothers	Tirusirapura Tamil Selvan	
Madura	Pandiyan Press	Anandakrishna Nayudu		
	Shanmuga Vilasam Press	Sundra Pándyan Pillai		
	Kasim Press	Ibrahim Al Sahib		
	South Indian Press	C Seshadri Sastri		
	Pasumalai [illegible] Press	Rev G T Washburn	Satya Varthamani and Santhosha Saidi	
	Victoria Press	Narayana Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar and A Rájaram Ayyar	Madura Mail	
	[illegible] Press	Subbaraghava Sastri		
	[illegible] Press	The Raja of Ramnad		
	Minakshi Sundara Vilásam Press	Lakshmanan Servai		
Dindigul	Jnánaratnakaram Press	Kandasami Pillai		
Ramnad	S P G Industrial Press	Rev A D Limbrick	Banner of the Cross	
Tinnevelly Tinnevelly	Union Central Press	Nellayappa Pillai		
	Muttumulagara Press	Pudur Ramasami Pillai		
	Aryaprakásam Press	A Gopala Ayyar		
	Hindu Desabhimani Press	Appavu Ayyar		

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892-93—continued.

1		2	3	4	
				Publications thereat.	
Districts.		Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		District Presses—*continued.*			
Tinnevelly—*continued.*	Palamcottah ...	Church Mission Press	C. M. Society	......	The "Friendly Instructor."
		Vijaya Lakshmi Vilása Press.	C. Gopála Ayyar	....	......
		Shanmugavilásam Press.	M. Nallaswámi Pillai	...	.....
	Vannarpet	Chintámani Press ...	Sankaranáráyana Pillai.	.....	......
	Ambásamudram	Bháratavilásam Press ..	Venkatáchalam Ayyar and Krishna Ayyar.	....	....
	Ottappidáram	Ettayapuram Elasai Vidyávilásam Press.	Jaga Viraráma Venkatéswara Ettappa Náyak, Minor Zamindár of Ettayapuram (Court of Wards).	...	......
	Tuticorin ..	Arunódayam Press	V. R. Motha & Co. ..	..	......
		Manthiranagara Yantrasalai Press.	Ariyanáyakkam Pillai	..	......
		Sivaprakása Achyandrasalai Press.	T. M. Subramania Pillai.	..	......
	Srivilliputtúr	Jubilee Press	C. Subba Ayyar ..	...	......
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	The Literary Sun Press.	K. N. I'swara Ayyar	The Literary Sun ...	......
		K. R. Venkatarámayya & Co.'s Press.	B. Rámaswámi Mudaliyár.	....	......
		Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	W. Fraser ...	The Coimbatore Dutan.	"Fruits, New and Old."
		The "Crescent" Press.	S. P. Narasinhulu Náyudu.	The Crescent ...	......
	Erode ...	The Central Press ...	A. Rámasámi Mudaliyár.	......	......
		Sakalakálavilásam Press.	Shanmuga Mudaliyár.	......	.....
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund ...	"South India Observer" Press.	Mr. P. Thompson, Ootacamund.	South of India Observer.	......
		Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	The Press is owned by a body of Directors on behalf of the Lawrence Asylum institution, which is a quasi-public institution.	1. Nilgiri District Gazette. 2. *Midmonthly Sheet.* 3. General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and 4. Parochial Magazine.	......
		"Nilgiri News" Press.	Mr. T. S. Sidney ..	Nilgiri News ...	......
	Coonoor	Albion Press	This Press is owned by a body of shareholders (nine in number). 1. C. D. Lokoji Ráo. 2. Hemaji Ráo. 3. Mánikyam Pillai. 4. Vira Pillai. 5. Tambusámi Pillai. 6. Chidambara Mudali. 7. Kastúri Rangam Pillai. 8. Periyasámi Pillai. 9. P. D. Samuel.	......	......
Salem.	Salem	District Press	Government	......	The District Gazette (a monthly publication).
		Patriot Press	Sheik Muhi-din Sáhib *alias* Karthan Sáhib.	The Patriot	......
		Chintámani Press ...	V. Ponnuswámi Pillai.	......	......
		Manonmani Press ...	Kuppanna Chetti ...	......	......
		Victoria Press	Bálasundara Mudali, son of Rámaswámi Mudali.	......	......
	Tiruppattúr	Chinnaya Nádár's Press.	C. Perumál Nádár and Kalyána Sundara Nádár.	......	......

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(81)—*The Press, for the year* 1892-93—continued.

	1	2	3	4	
				Publications thereat.	
	Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	District Press	Government	..	District Gazette.
		Kodiyalbail Press	Roman Catholic Mission.		..
		Basel Mission Press	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.		1. Krista Sabhapatra (in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (in Malayalam). 3. Atmopakari (in Malayalam).
		Dharma Prakasa Press.	U. Narayana Charya .	..	
		Dongarkeri Press	Mir Husain Bin Mir Zahadali.	..	...
	Kasaragod ...	Nurulalam Press ..	Kunhamade Beari	.....	. ..
	Udipi	Hindu Press ...	U. B. Ráma Ráo ..	... ..	"Sudarsana" (a monthly journal in Canarese).
Malabar.	Kóttayam	Nayiyam Vitu Parambil Press.	Nayiyam Vitti Abdu	..	. ..
	Kurumbranad ...	Janaranjini Press	Kunhunni *alias* Elaya Rájá of Aymcheri Kovilagam Purameri Amsam.	. ..	1. Janaranjini (monthly, Malayálam).
	Calicut	Collectorate Press ...	Government	..	District Gazette, English and Malayálam (monthly).
		"Malabar and Travancore Spectator" Press.	P. C. Achutan Brothers	1. The Malabar and Travancore Spectator (weekly), English 2. Keralasanchari (weekly), Malayalam.	.
		Vidya Vilasam Press .	L. R. Subramania Ayyar, L. K. Subramania Ayyar, R. Devaraja Ayyar, A. K. Rámaswámi Ayyar, S. K. Venkateswara Sastriar, T. S. Subramania Bhatta, and S. A. Kalahasti Mudaliyár.	1. The Kerala Patrika (weekly), Malayálam). 2. The Orthodox Hindu Union, Calicut, up to September 1892.	.
		Kelappan Press ...	T. Kelappan .	. .	
		Karaparamba Coffee Works Press.	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	...	Fortnightly Market Report.
		Empress Victoria Press	P. Itti Koshi ...	1. The Manorama (bi-monthly), Malayalam. 2. Keralam (weekly) Malayalam.	......
	Walavanad	Vinhana Chintámani Press.	Punnasheri Nambi in Perumudiyar Amsam.	.	Vinhana Chintamani (Magazine published thrice a month, Malayálam).
	Palghat	Bhárati Press	G. Krishna Sástri	.	Arya Siddhanta Chandriká (a monthly magazine, Malayálam).
		Mengnanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	.	
		Vidyá Kalpataru Press.	Venkatáchálam Sástri.	..	
		Courant Press . .	C. V. Krishna Ayyar	..	.....
	Cochin	"Cochin Argus" Press.	Mrs. Letitia Pereira	1. The Cochin Argus (weekly), English. 2. The Western Star (bi-monthly, English). 3. Kerala Mitrám (tri-weekly), Malayálam. 4. Kerala Wandini (weekly), Malayálam). 5. Courier (English, bi-monthly).	There has been no issue of the "Courier" since 13th December last.
		Western Star Press ...	C. J. Curien .	. ..	. .
		Kerala Mitrám Press ...	Devji Bhimji	. .	... .
		Goshrivilásam Press ..	Malabar Economic Society.	.	...

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(82)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination	Number of persons		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government	Remarks
	a Natives.	*b* Others				
					RS. A. P.	
Church of England	117,418	28,148	245	1,360	2,85,585 0 0	
Church of Scotland	486	2,001	7	6	32,697 0 0	
Church of Rome	934,038	21,865	853	2,190	28,340 0 0	
Armenian Church		37	1	1		
Unitarian	200	34	1	2		
Protestant Dissenters *	68,852	1,090	149	302	2,957 0 0	

* Includes only American Baptist Telugu Mission, Strict Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission and American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, no returns were received from other Missionary bodies.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in ending

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years	18·5	18·5	18·6	18·5	18·2	18·1	17·9	17·3	16·3	16·9	17·1	17·7	17·8	29·3	32·5	32·3	32·2	29·5
1890	15·3	16·4	16·2	17·1	17·3	17·0	16·9	16·7	17·0	17·5	18·2	19·2	17·1	23·1	23·4	21·3	24·7	23·8
1891	19·9	18·9	18·9	18·6	18·3	18·1	16·3	15·2	15·3	14·0	13·4	11·8	16·6	33·6	34·4	34·0	34·5	36·5
1892	11·8	11·8	11·7	11·7	11·1	10·9	10·9	10·7	11·5	12·4	13·0	13·8	11·8	17·5	18·5	18·6	17·5	16·8
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years	14·4	14·8	13·6	14·6	14·4	14·2	14·1	13·4	13·1	12·9	13·2	13·6	13·9	29·5	29·5	28·7	28·7	27·8
1890	14·7	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·8	14·9	15·4	16·0	16·6	15·1	27·0	25·5	24·8	25·4	24·9
1891	18·3	18·1	18·0	17·9	17·8	17·5	17·1	16·0	14·7	12·2	11·9	10·4	15·8	36·4	36·1	35·7	33·9	34·0
1892	10·2	10·7	10·6	10·3	10·0	10·1	9·9	10·3	10·8	11·6	11·8	12·0	10·7	16·5	16·7	16·4	15·9	14·6
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years	15·4	15·5	15·6	15·5	14·8	14·9	14·9	14·1	14·5	14·2	12·7	14·8	14·7	29·5	30·1	31·1	30·9	30·5
1890	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·6	15·6	15·3	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·7	15·2	28·0	27·9	27·5	27·2	26·1
1891	15·1	15·3	15·2	14·9	14·9	14·1	13·9	13·7	13·0	12·8	11·7	10·1	13·7	24·1	26·8	27·2	27·5	26·7
1892	10·2	10·3	10·6	10·6	10·5	10·8	10·9	11·3	12·2	12·7	12·5	12·3	11·2	16·1	16·1	16·7	17·2	16·9
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years	13·7	15·0	14·9	15·1	14·8	14·7	14·6	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·6	14·1	14·5	15·3	25·3	26·0	26·2	24·4
1890	14·1	14·4	14·1	14·2	14·1	13·6	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·6	13·9	21·9	22·0	22·4	21·7	21·3
1891	13·8	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·2	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·7	11·6	10·3	13·0	21·2	21·9	22·0	21·6	21·9
1892	10·2	10·1	10·1	10·7	10·6	10·8	10·9	10·9	11·6	12·1	11·9	11·9	11·0	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·5	15·5
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years	15·2	15·3	15·2	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·3	15·1	15·2	16·1	15·4	25·6	25·5	25·6	26·2	25·3
1890	13·6	13·7	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·2	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·3	11·8	13·0	22·4	24·2	22·9	23·3	22·9
1891	11·8	12·0	12·1	11·9	12·2	11·9	11·5	11·4	11·3	11·4	10·9	9·3	11·5	20·9	21·2	21·8	22·5	22·2
1892	9·5	9·1	9·2	8·9	9·1	9·2	9·7	10·0	10·5	11·1	10·9	10·9	9·8	13·0	12·8	13·3	14·9	14·9
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·3	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·2	14·2	15·0	15·0	15·1	15·2	29·4	28·9	28·4	29·3	19·8
1890	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·5	13·6	13·8	13·9	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·2	11·9	13·5	31·9	30·7	30·4	30·3	29·7
1891	11·5	11·6	11·9	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·2	10·9	10·4	10·1	9·3	7·8	10·8	23·9	24·0	24·1	26·1	27·0
1892	8·0	8·3	8·3	8·9	9·0	9·0	9·3	9·8	11·0	10·8	10·8	11·1	9·5	12·9	13·3	13·6	15·3	15·3
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years	Information not available.																Information	
1890	15·6	15·4	15·4	14·9	14·7	13·2	14·3	13·8	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·7	32·9	32·5	31·6	32·3	32·6
1891	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	12·3	12·8	11·0	11·0	9·2	7·9	11·8	28·5	27·7	27·3	28·0	28·4
1892	8·5	8·7	8·8	8·7	8·9	9·1	10·6	10·7	11·1	11·2	11·3	11·4	9·9	13·6	14·2	14·8	15·2	16·1
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years	14·1	14·2	14·2	13·9	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·7	13·9	31·6	31·3	30·4	31·1	30·6
1890	13·0	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·3	12·5	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·2	12·0	12·4	29·2	28·3	28·0	27·2	26·9
1891	11·8	12·1	11·9	11·6	11·3	11·3	11·3	11·1	10·5	10·3	9·4	8·1	10·9	27·8	28·5	28·6	28·1	28·6
1892	8·7	9·0	9·1	8·3	8·4	8·4	8·8	9·4	10·0	10·2	10·7	10·5	9·3	14·4	15·3	15·2	15·6	14·1
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years	13·3	12·3	13·3	13·3	13·2	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	14·9	13·1	13·0	14·3	30·5	30·5	30·0	29·6	28·9
1890	12·1	12·5	12·5	12·0	12·0	11·8	11·9	11·8	11·9	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·1	27·0	27·8	28·4	28·9	28·3
1891	12·4	12·4	12·4	12·5	12·4	11·9	12·0	11·9	11·2	10·9	9·5	8·4	11·5	28·8	29·0	29·0	29·0	28·8
1892	8·7	8·7	8·9	9·2	9·2	9·3	9·6	9·7	10·4	11·1	11·3	11·2	9·8	13·9	14·5	14·6	13·5	13·5
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years	13·8	14·1	14·1	14·2	14·2	14·1	13·7	13·9	13·7	13·6	13·3	13·4	13·8	16·3	17·6	17·7	17·8	19·0
1890	11·3	11·5	11·2	11·4	11·7	11·9	11·9	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·8	10·8	11·3	21·1	20·9	18·8	18·9	18·9
1891	10·8	10·7	10·9	11·0	11·0	11·4	11·0	10·5	10·3	10·0	9·8	9·1	10·5	18·7	18·7	18·7	19·2	19·4
1892	8·9	9·1	9·0	9·0	9·0	8·8	8·9	9·1	9·4	10·0	9·9	9·2	9·2	11·9	11·5	11·9	12·9	13·7
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years	16·0	16·7	15·8	16·9	16·8	17·3	15·7	15·4	15·4	15·3	15·3	15·4	16·0	13·2	8·6	10·1	6·3	8·4
1890	12·7	12·9	13·1	12·5	12·4	12·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·6	11·6	11·7	12·1	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4	18·4
1891	11·7	11·6	11·7	11·8	11·3	11·0	10·2	10·1	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·5	10·7	17·4	18·7	18·7	17·3	18·0
1892	10·1	10·2	10·2	10·1	10·0	9·6	9·5	9·7	9·7	9·9	10·4	9·9	9·9	11·1	12·2	12·5	12·0	13·0
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years	16·7	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·9	16·5	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·4	27·9	27·0	27·6	27·6	27·3
1890	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·2	12·9	12·9	12·5	12·3	12·2	12·1	12·0	11·4	12·7	26·0	28·0	27·5	25·3	26·8
1891	11·4	11·6	11·7	11·7	11·6	11·4	10·6	10·2	10·0	10·3	10·2	9·2	10·8	22·2	20·9	20·4	20·8	21·7
1892	9·5	9·4	9·6	10·9	11·2	10·9	11·0	10·9	11·0	11·2	10·8	9·4	10·5	12·6	13·1	13·4	18·1	17·1
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years	16·5	17·3	17·1	17·1	16·0	16·5	16·0	15·7	15·9	14·8	15·9	17·0	16·3	33·4	34·8	34·3	26·2	29·4
1890	13·1	12·8	12·1	12·1	12·2	12·1	11·9	12·0	11·7	11·7	12·3	12·4	12·0	23·5	24·2	23·5	23·0	24·4
1891	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·7	12·5	12·4	12·1	11·2	11·2	11·1	11·2	11·2	12·0	24·8	23·5	21·8	23·5	23·5
1892	11·0	11·1	10·6	9·7	9·8	9·6	9·8	10·2	10·5	10·7	11·0	10·3	10·4	18·7	17·8	17·1	13·5	13·9
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years	16·2	17·0	17·3	17·1	16·7	16·3	15·7	15·3	15·4	15·7	16·3	15·7	16·2	25·3	26·7	26·7	27·6	26·5
1890	12·8	12·7	12·0	12·2	12·1	11·9	11·5	11·2	11·4	12·1	12·9	13·1	12·2	..	.		..	18·2
1891	13·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	13·6	13·5	12·9	12·6	12·0	12·0	12·4	12·2	12·9	26·1	23·0	26·1	..	25·4
1892	12·1	12·0	11·7	9·4	9·5	9·6	9·6	9·8	10·0	10·6	11·1	9·9	10·4	20·2	17·8	17·4	13·9	13·9
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years	15·2	15·6	15·9	15·9	15·6	15·3	14·7	14·4	14·4	13·6	14·9	14·7	15·0	40·8	43·5	44·3	48·1	47·2
1890	12·2	12·4	12·1	11·8	11·7	11·4	10·7	10·6	10·8	10·8	11·1	11·2	11·4	29·8	29·3	29·1	29·5	26·8
1891	11·2	11·3	11·6	12·1	12·6	11·6	11·0	10·8	10·7	10·5	10·7	10·4	11·2	28·1	27·4	25·1	25·9	26·0
1892	10·4	10·3	10·4	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·7	9·9	10·1	10·1	10·0	9·5	10·0	22·6	22·5	22·4	14·6	14·5

I.

the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 *and* 1892, *compared with the average of the ten years* 1889.

Cholam.								Ragi.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
30·3 24·2 36·6 15·1	27·6 25·6 33·7 15·0	23·5 25·1 31·6 15·1	24·1 26·3 32·2 15·7	25·1 26·5 24·9 17·0	25·4 27·9 22·5 17·3	27·4 31·2 18·2 21·5	28·3 25·5 31·1 17·1	32·7 25·8 35·5 17·6	30·7 25·6 35·2 18·4	32·3 27·4 31·2 18·2	32·2 [illegible] 31·4 18·3	32·0 25·6 34·6 18·0	29·0 25·0 21·0 16·8	[illegible] 27·1 [illegible] 18·0	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 18·8	31·4 28·7 15·7 21·5	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 24·1 [illegible] 28·7	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 27·4	[illegible] 27·9 [illegible] [illegible]
26·6 21·9 33·0 11·2	25·5 24·6 30·1 14·0	25·6 25·9 28·4 14·5	25·8 29·1 27·2 15·8	25·5 28·7 21·3 18·4	25·2 30·8 21·2 18·8	28·0 34·8 16·6 18·4	27·2 27·2 29·5 16·2	29·3 28·3 [illegible] 16·4	28·9 27·1 [illegible] 17·0	28·8 26·3 [illegible] 16·9	29·0 [illegible] [illegible] 16·7	28·6 26·2 32·7 15·7	27·7 [illegible] [illegible] 15·8	27·1 26·1 26·5 16·1	27·9 28·1 26·0 18·4	29·1 31·5 28·6 25·2	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 25·0	28·0 [illegible] [illegible] 28·1	29·2 [illegible] 17·1 27·5	[illegible] [illegible] 26·1 [illegible]
30·0 25·8 26·6 16·7	29·1 24·6 25·0 16·9	28·4 24·1 23·3 17·9	28·3 23·6 21·7 20·3	27·9 23·2 20·8 20·8	26·7 23·4 19·5 20·1	28·3 23·2 17·0 19·3	29·2 27·0 23·8 17·9	31·0 29·1 27·6 17·7	31·4 28·5 27·4 17·4	31·8 27·5 27·5 17·4	31·5 28·0 27·3 17·1	31·1 27·7 26·9 16·6	31·5 27·6 24·6 16·9	31·0 27·5 25·2 16·9	[illegible] 27·4 25·4 17·6	30·0 26·8 24·2 20·1	29·5 26·2 22·7 21·0	28·7 26·5 20·8 21·9	[illegible] 27·1 18·2 21·9	30·6 27·5 24·9 18·5
23·8 20·4 20·9 15·3	21·3 20·1 19·1 15·6	23·9 20·3 18·4 16·2	24·0 19·7 18·0 17·6	23·7 20·0 18·1 18·6	24·1 20·2 17·5 17·3	24·8 20·8 15·1 17·0	23·8 20·9 19·7 16·1	30·6 29·0 26·3 16·9	31·3 29·2 27·2 16·6	31·6 29·0 27·1 17·2	31·4 27·6 26·5 17·8	31·3 26·1 27·4 17·3	31·1 26·1 27·1 16·7	30·5 25·7 25·8 17·5	30·4 25·3 24·5 18·2	30·3 24·9 23·8 19·0	29·5 25·3 23·9 21·5	29·6 24·6 21·3 21·5	30·1 25·1 17·6 20·9	30·7 26·5 24·0 18·4
26·4 23·8 22·3 14·4	26·1 23·6 21·3 16·3	25·7 22·6 20·7 16·7	24·3 22·6 19·7 19·2	35·3 22·0 19·6 19·7	25·4 21·8 18·6 18·5	25·3 21·3 14·0 18·6	26·4 22·8 20·4 16·0	29·2 25·6 22·1 13·6	28·9 26·0 22·5 13·8	29·1 25·5 23·4 14·0	29·0 25·4 23·8 14·5	30·1 25·4 24·0 15·2	30·1 25·5 23·8 15·1	30·2 25·7 23·2 15·7	29·8 25·0 22·1 15·5	29·5 24·2 24·5 17·4	29·1 21·1 20·5 19·8	28·6 24·2 20·0 20·2	29·7 22·5 15·0 20·6	29·5 24·9 21·8 16·3
29·2 29·6 25·1 14·9	29·0 29·8 23·5 16·3	27·8 29·0 20·7 19·2	32·0 29·5 18·8 22·9	29·5 29·1 17·8 23·2	30·0 27·1 16·1 23·7	30·8 26·0 12·7 24·9	28·7 29·4 21·7 18·0	32·8 32·7 26·0 14·1	32·8 32·7 26·2 11·6	32·9 32·9 27·0 14·8	33·4 33·2 28·1 17·3	32·8 32·9 28·5 17·5	33·6 32·6 27·9 16·2	34·1 31·6 25·9 17·5	32·5 31·0 23·1 21·7	32·5 31·5 20·8 26·2	32·6 31·7 19·5 25·1	[illegible] 31·0 17·0 27·7	33·9 27·9 14·0 27·5	35·1 31·8 25·8 20·0
not available. 30·3 27·8 15·7	29·5 27·7 18·5	27·9 26·0 19·5	27·6 22·4 20·8	29·0 21·0 20·0	28·6 16·6 20·2	28·6 12·1 20·2	30·3 21·5 17·4	36·1 33·0 15·3	36·0 30·1 15·6	35·2 29·9 15·5	35·2 29·4 15·8	Information not available. 35·2 29·3 16·4	33·9 29·7 16·0	32·9 28·6 20·2	32·0 28·3 20·8	31·8 23·4 22·6	33·6 22·3 22·0	34·0 19·3 22·0	33·4 14·5 23·3	34·1 26·5 18·0
29·8 26·0 27·5 14·0	29·7 25·8 26·4 14·6	30·2 26·0 26·1 15·8	30·8 26·8 22·7 17·0	31·4 27·0 21·9 17·5	32·0 27·1 17·1 18·7	32·3 28·0 14·2 16·8	30[illegible] 27[illegible] 24[illegible] 15[illegible]			36·0 35·8 33·1 17·1	36·4 34·8 32·8 15·6	35·8 34·4 32·1 16·3	34·8 34·0 30·6 16·3	34·6 32·2 29·2 17·7	34·4 33·0 29·9 19·0	35·3 31·8 25·1 20·0	35·9 32·7 21·5 21·7	37·0 32·1 19·6 20·9	37·2 32·1 15·7 19·0	35·8 34·1 28·2 17·9
28·6 26·7 26·3 13·4	28·6 26·3 26·7 13·9	29·1 26·5 26·1 14·5	29·2 27·4 21·6 16·7	30·0 28·2 21·5 18·4	31·2 28·4 17·1 18·9	30·9 28·8 13·3 18·1	29·8 27·7 24·8 15·3	30·6 29·2 28·0 13·1	31·1 29·4 28·2 13·6	28·9 28·7 27·2 14·5	28·8 26·5 27·6 14·4	31·5 27·8 27·9 14·5	30·9 28·3 27·5 14·4	30·4 28·3 27·3 15·3	29·6 27·5 27·4 16·0	29·2 28·2 23·6 17·3	29·4 28·2 21·2 19·1	30·6 28·6 18·9 20·3	30·0 29·7 14·8 18·8	30·1 28·4 25·0 15·9
17·4 18·4 18·5 13·9	17·5 18·5 16·5 13·0	19·4 18·7 15·6 12·5	21·7 19·3 16·3 14·4	19·9 19·3 15·1 18·2	20·0 17·9 14·4 17·8	20·0 18·7 12·7 ..	18·7 19·1 17·0 12·6	27·3 27·6 22·4 12·6	27·3 27·0 22·1 13·0	27·1 26·1 22·0 13·2	26·9 26·5 22·0 14·4	27·0 26·7 22·4 11·7	27·2 25·7 21·8 14·7	25·5 24·6 19·0 14·9	26·5 22·3 18·9 15·9	26·5 23·0 17·4 18·1	26·9 22·7 16·9 21·3	26·0 22·5 16·0 20·2	27·1 22·9 12·5 16·7	26·9 24·8 19·4 15·8
8·5 19·1 .. 11·5	11·4 18·4 .. 12·0	16·4 16·0 15·2 13·5	10·7 18·1 14·2 16·4	11·0 17·8 14·3 17·5	13·1 16·0 13·3 17·5	14·9 15·2 11·5 15·4	11·0 17·5 13·2 13·7	31·8 26·4 21·3 12·6	31·3 26·3 20·6 12·2	30·9 25·7 20·9 12·2	31·6 25·4 20·8 13·4	31·7 25·2 20·7 14·2	30·9 24·7 19·3 14·1	30·1 23·1 17·6 14·1	30·3 22·9 17·5 15·2	29·4 23·3 15·5 17·2	30·8 24·0 15·8 20·3	30·6 23·6 14·7 18·7	29·6 22·5 11·9 15·7	30·1 24·3 18·0 15·0
27·7 26·3 20·1 19·1	38·3 24·8 18·8 15·9	29·2 26·3 17·9 19·6	29·1 26·4 15·9 17·9	28·6 25·4 16·2 20·2	29·3 24·8 15·0 19·3	28·8 23·1 11·4 14·3	29·1 25·9 18·4 16·7	36·1 29·9 23·4 13·2	35·8 30·2 23·1 13·0	35·5 29·5 23·2 13·4	35·6 29·0 24·2 15·3	36·5 29·0 24·4 16·5	35·7 28·2 23·6 16·0	37·2 27·7 20·2 16·0	34·8 27·1 19·3 17·1	33·5 27·2 17·3 20·9	34·7 27·3 18·9 23·5	34·7 26·8 17·2 22·1	33·6 24·5 13·0 16·5	35·3 28·0 20·6 17·0
29·9 21·0 22·1 13·3	28·3 19·6 17·9 13·7	27·6 19·3 16·4 15·1	28·2 24·8 15·4 16·9	28·6 23·9 16·1 18·5	23·2 26·0 15·2 19·4	30·7 21·8 13·7 17·1	29·5 22·9 19·5 16·3	31·0 24·4 24·1 16·1	31·7 23·5 22·2 15·7	30·2 22·7 22·2 15·0	29·1 22·9 22·0 14·2	28·8 22·9 22·2 15·2	28·5 22·8 22·0 15·3	27·7 22·3 20·6 16·3	28·1 22·0 18·6 17·6	29·3 23·1 17·0 19·0	31·4 25·1 17·3 21·6	32·1 25·6 18·3 22·1	31·9 24·3 16·8 18·4	30·0 23·5 20·3 17·2
25·1 18·1 24·0 14·2	24·6 17·5 22·7 14·3	20·5 .. 21·1 16·7	20·7 ... 18·3 19·4	24·2 22·1 18·3 20·3	25·7 27·8 21·2 20·5	14·1 25·2 20·7 16·3	24·0 21·5 20·6 17·1	30·9 23·0 25·3 19·6	32·1 23·8 22·0 18·0	31·8 22·2 21·6 18·2	30·7 20·5 22·1 15·0	30·1 22·2 22·6 15·9	29·2 21·7 22·8 16·1	28·4 21·7 22·3 17·8	27·8 21·6 21·1 19·5	28·7 21·6 19·0 20·9	30·3 25·2 20·1 22·7	30·7 28·0 22·7 22·3	30·2 27·8 18·8 18·7	30·1 23·8 21·8 18·7
41·9 26·2 26·3 14·3	40·0 24·3 22·9 13·5	36·4 23·9 22·8 16·0	35·4 24·8 21·4 16·7	36·0 24·0 20·9 18·9	36·4 25·0 20·5 18·6	38·0 25·9 19·4 17·0	40·7 26·5 23·9 17·6	31·2 25·7 23·6 15·9	31·9 25·9 23·4 17·1	31·4 25·0 23·3 16·6	31·4 24·2 22·5 15·4	30·1 22·8 22·2 15·7	29·8 22·6 21·5 16·3	29·3 21·1 20·8 15·9	32·1 19·8 19·8 18·6	30·4 20·6 18·8 18·8	31·0 21·0 17·9 21·7	30·8 22·9 17·9 21·6	31·3 23·6 16·4 19·4	31·6 22·9 20·7 17·7

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a rupee in ending

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of 10 years .	14·7	15·3	15·7	15·6	15·7	15·4	14·7	14·5	14·2	14·0	14·2	14·1	14·8	36·4	34·3	34·2	21·5	35·5
1890	11·5	11·8	11·9	11·7	11·3	11·0	10·3	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·9	11·2	11·1	22·8	23·2	23·2	24·4	23·8
1891	11·1	11·3	11·4	11·7	11·6	11·5	11·1	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·6	10·3	11·0	21·6	23·6	24·0	23·1	20·4
1892	10·4	10·9	11·4	10·4	10·3	9·9	9·6	9·6	10·0	10·1	10·0	8·3	10·1	12·9	13·7	15·8	19·6	18·9
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of 10 years .	14·3	14·8	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·2	13·7	13·6	13·7	14·0	14·2	14·1	14·3	25·8	26·4	25·0	27·1	27·3
1890	10·9	11·0	10·9	10·8	10·5	10·2	9·8	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·3	10·4	10·4	18·8	17·9	18·0	19·0	19·9
1891	10·5	10·6	11·2	11·2	11·0	10·7	10·6	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·6	15·9	15·7	15·6	17·9	19·8
1892	10·4	10·6	10·7	11·8	11·5	11·2	10·6	10·5	10·4	11·0	10·7	8·8	10·7	15·0	14·8	14·6	19·4	20·1
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14·9	14·8	15·0	15·0	14·8	14·6	14·3	13·9	13·9	15·2	14·7	14·6	14·6	24·7	24·5	25·1	25·6	25·4
1890	12·2	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·2	11·8	11·3	11·2	11·4	11·4	11·4	11·7	11·9	22·6	22·2	22·7	22·6	22·8
1891 . . .	11·4	11·3	11·3	11·2	11·2	11·1	10·9	10·4	10·3	10·9	10·8	9·9	10·9	18·6	18·5	19·4	19·4	18·5
1892	9·9	10·1	10·1	11·3	10·9	10·3	10·2	10·2	9·9	10·0	9·7	8·6	10·1	13·6	14·7	15·0	15·4	15·3
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of 10 years .	11·5	12·0	12·1	12·0	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·6	11·5	11·7	11·0	11·3	11·7	21·2	21·5	21·4	20·9	20·8
1890 . .	10·6	10 8	10·8	10·7	9·9	9·6	9·9	9·8	9·9	9·9	9·5	9·6	10·9	22·1	21·7	20·8	20·4	20·8
1891	9·8	9·8	9·6	9·8	9·7	9·3	9·2	9·0	8·7	7·9	8·0	7·8	9·0	19·4	16·7	18 0	18·5	18·4
1892	8·0	8·0	8·2	11·0	10·8	10·0	9·3	9·3	9·5	9·9	9·7	8·6	9·4	11·8	12·1	12·8	15·8	18·5
SALEM.																		
Average of 10 years ..	13·1	13·0	12·6	12·5	12·8	12·4	11·8	11·7	11·7	11·8	12·4	10·8	12·2	26·1	26·0	26·2	26·8	27·2
1890	13·4	13·6	13·3	13·4	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·3	12·6	12·8	24·8	25·0	24·7	24·3	24·5
1891	12·5	12·0	12·0	12·1	12·0	11·6	11·3	10·8	10·4	10·7	10·5	9·2	11·3	20·8	20·3	20·8	21·5	21·2
1892	9·2	9·3	9·4	8·2	8·1	8·1	8·2	8·2	8·2	8·2	8·2	8·5	9·3	12·3	12·9	13·4	12·9	12·4
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of 10 years ..	15·1	15·5	15·3	15·1	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·3	15·0	14·6		..			..
1890	13·7	14·0	14·1	14·1	13·9	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·7	13·6	13·6	13·8					.
1891	13·7	13·7	13·7	13·4	13·1	12·0	11·4	11·3	11·0	10·8	11·8	12·9	12·4	...			..	...
1892	12·6	12·2	11·9	10·7	10·2	10·2	10·0	9·7	10·2	10·8	10·8	10·4	10·8			.	.	
MALABAR.																		
Average of 10 years ..	14·6	14·6	14·4	14·2	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·7	14·1	14·3	14·2	13·7	14·1	..	.	.		.
1890	11·9	12·3	12·2	12·0	11·7	11·5	11·1	10·6	11·1	11·4	11·1	11·3	11·5	..	...	. .	.	..
1891	11·7	11·8	12·0	11·7	11·3	11·1	10·7	10·9	11·3	11·7	11·9	11·8	11·5	.	. .	...		
1892	11·8	11·5	11·1	11·9	11·9	11·9	12·0	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	11·9	...	...	...	..	...

I—*continued.*

the Madras Presidency during 1890, 1891 *and* 1892, *compared with the average of the ten years* 188[illegible].

Ch[illegible]								R[illegible]												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
[illegible] [illegible] 21·0 15·3	32·7 [illegible] 18·7 [illegible]	[illegible] 17·6 17·3 17·3	21·8 16·8 17·2 19·2	[illegible] 15·9 [illegible] 19·2	[illegible] 16·0 15·9 18·0	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 16·3	[illegible] 20·4 [illegible] 17·3	[illegible] 24·5 [illegible] 17·5	[illegible] [illegible] 20·2 17·6	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 17·2	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 16·0	[illegible] 21·7 20·9 15·7	35·5 19·4 20·1 15·8	30·0 20·0 19·5 15·7	31·5 20·4 17·1 16·7	30·0 19·4 [illegible] 18·0	[illegible] 20·5 20·7 [illegible]	31·6 21·7 20·5 15·5	32·1 21·7 19·2 16·8
26·4 [illegible] 20·2 18·1	26·0 [illegible] 19·7 17·3	25·7 16·8 19·5 16·1	26·4 17·0 17·4 17·6	[illegible] 17·3 16·9 18·2	25·9 16·0 16·2 17·4	27·7 16·1 15·2 15·9	26·5 17·7 17·5 16·9	25·9 22·1 19·1 17·5	[illegible] 20·4 [illegible] 17·2	34·0 25·1 18·4 16·5	32·6 19·7 18·3 17·4	[illegible] 19·7 18·5 17·5	31·9 18·5 18·6 17·5	30·7 17·9 18·6 19·4	30·0 18·1 18·2 17·3	30·9 18·6 17·5 19·3	31·9 18·0 17·8 20·9	31·4 [illegible] 17·0 18·9	31·2 19·6 17·2 14·8	32·4 19·2 18·1 [illegible]
27·0 22·1 18·0 15·0	24·2 19·0 17·2 14·1	23·8 19·4 17·9 14·4	24·2 19·4 15·9 15·5	24·6 18·5 16·5 15·1	25·2 18·7 16·2 14·6	27·4 18·8 13·1 13·0	24·8 20·7 17·4 14·6	30·7 28·8 22·9 15·1	30·3 28·8 22·1 15·4	30·6 29·6 23·0 15·6	32·1 28·6 25·2 16·1	31·0 28·8 23·2 15·8	30·2 27·5 22·4 15·5	29·3 24·6 21·0 15·0	28·8 24·5 21·2 16·3	29·4 25·5 18·4 17·5	30·1 24·4 19·7 18·4	31·9 24·7 19·9 17·1	31·8 24·4 15·3 15·4	30·5 26·7 20·9 16·1
20·9 22·2 17·6 17·9	21·2 20·7 17·4 15·8	20·7 19·8 17·5 15·0	21·0 20·4 16·6 15·2	22·7 21·1 14·5 15·5	21·1 20·9 15·3 14·1	21·8 20·3 12·6 12·6	21·3 20·9 16·9 14·8	21·7 23·2 20·4 11·2	22·1 23·1 18·6 11·5	22·4 22·9 19·0 12·2	22·4 22·0 19·2 16·0	22·4 21·4 19·1 15·8	21·8 22·0 18·8 15·0	21·6 21·6 17·6 14·1	21·4 21·4 18·0 15·0	21·6 22·0 16·1 15·7	21·4 22·0 14·2 15·9	20·5 21·0 13·7 15·6	22·1 21·0 12·0 14·0	21·8 22·0 17·2 14·3
27·7 24·4 21·3 14·0	27·3 22·6 19·4 14·4	26·4 22·3 18·9 14·8	27·9 22·7 16·2 15·3	29·0 22·0 16·0 17·3	20·4 21·5 15·0 17·8	28·4 21·6 12·0 15·9	27·4 23·4 18·6 14·5	40·8 30·4 26·5 13·6	30·4 30·7 25·0 14·0	30·5 30·2 25·3 14·6	31·2 30·4 25·8 12·7	31·6 30·4 25·9 13·0	30·9 30·2 24·4 13·6	30·0 28·9 22·6 14·0	30·2 28·6 21·4 15·0	30·4 29·0 17·6 15·7	32·1 28·3 20·0 16·5	32·2 28·3 17·7 17·2	32·3 28·4 13·1 15·3	31·9 30·0 22·1 14·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6 22·9 20·8 15·4	21·2 22·7 20·5 15·0	20·7 22·4 19·5 15·2	20·4 22·4 19·3 15·7	20·3 22·2 19·6 15·6	19·9 22·0 19·0 15·9	20·8 21·9 18·6 15·9	17·7 21·2 18·2 16·1	19·3 21·1 18·1 16·6	19·7 21·8 18·0 17·4	20·5 21·9 18·3 18·8	21·8 21·8 17·3 19·0	20·8 22·0 18·9 16·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8 26·8 22·6 15·0	20·9 25·6 21·8 15·2	21·0 26·5 22·1 16·0	21·0 26·5 21·6 15·2	20·4 26·2 21·1 15·2	20·1 25·3 20·4 15·4	[illegible] [illegible] 19·8 15·1	20·0 23·2 19·3 15·6	19·9 23·8 18·4 15·8	20·3 23·3 17·4 16·8	20·4 22·9 18·1 18·8	21·3 23·1 17·3 19·1	20·5 24·7 20·0 16·1

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during

Districts.		January. Rainfall.	January. Days.	February. Rainfall.	February. Days.	March. Rainfall.	March. Days.	April. Rainfall.	April. Days.	May. Rainfall.	May. Days.
Anantapur	Average of ten years	0·06	0·2		...	0·12	0·2	0·36	0·9	1·75	3·3
	1890		...	...	...	0·21	0·8	1·15	2·9	1·31	3·3
	1891	...	...		...	0·11	0·2	1·45	0·8	0·27	1·0
	1892	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·76	2·0	0·64	2·0
Bellary	Average of ten years	0·08	0·1	0·01	·02	0·10	0·4	0·72	1·6	1·95	4·0
	1890	...				0·33	0·6	1·59	3·5	1·14	2·9
	1891	...	...	...		0·14	0·5	0·44	1·1	0·53	1·1
	1892	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·54	2·0	1·14	3·0
Canara, South	Average of ten years	0·14	0·4	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·90	2·4	4·52	8·01
	1890	...	...	0·03	0·4	0·44	1·4	2·31	7·3	4·37	8·0
	1891	...	...	0·14	0·4	0·19	0·4	0·91	2·0	1·29	2·8
	1892	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	4·53	8·0	17·87	16·0
Chingleput	Average of ten years	0·56	0·9	0·14	0·1	0·11	0·2	0·15	0·3	1·50	1·7
	1890	0·49	0·9	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·7	0·22	0·6
	1891	1·15	1·1	0·84	1·8	0·01	0·1	0·28	0·7	0·45	1·5
	1892	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·14	1·0	0·28	1·0
Coimbatore	Average of ten years	0·20	0·6	0·03	0·05	0·48	1·0	1·65	2·7	3·81	7·1
	1890	0·22	0·9	0·01	0·1	1·31	2·4	3·31	4·8	3·31	5·9
	1891	0·16	0·2	1·44	2·6	0·60	0·9	1·72	2·2	1·86	3·0
	1892	...	...	0·82	1·0	0·12	...	2·45	5·0	3·99	7·0
Cuddapah	Average of ten years	0·06	0·1	0·01	0·01	0·18	0·3	0·27	0·5	1·13	2·8
	1890	...	...		...	0·10	0·4	0·91	1·3	0·75	2·7
	1891	0·12	0·2	0 39	1·1	0·18	0·5	0·33	0·7	0·46	0·8
	1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·0	0·76	2·0
Ganjám	Average of ten years	0·10	0·4	0·31	0·6	0·58	1·5	0·00	1·7	2·02	4·3
	1890	...	...	...	...	0·99	3·0	0·19	0·9	2·48	4·3
	1891	0·06	0·1	1·09	2·1	2·86	5·4	0·73	1·7	6·27	4·5
	1892	...	...	0·02	...	0·01	...	0·48	2·0	1·02	3·0
Gódávari	Average of ten years	0·08	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·25	0·4	0·22	0·4	1·33	3·2
	1890	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·2	0·41	0·8	0·91	1·2
	1891	...	...	0·07	0·2	0·64	0·9	0·20	0·2	1·55	0·8
	1892	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·27	1·0	0·40	2·0
Kistna	Average of ten years	0·08	0·1	0·06	0·1	0·37	0·6	0·11	0·4	1·39	2·6
	1890	...	...	...		0·58	0·8	0·07	0·2	0·22	0·5
	1891	...	...	0·39	0·4	0·30	0·4	0·18	0·6	0·49	1·3
	1892	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·37	1·0
Kurnool	Average of ten years	0·04	0·1		...	0·25	0·4	2·38	0·9	1·11	2·7
	1890	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·2	0·79	2·0	0·78	2·8
	1891	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·75	1·4	0·33	0·6
	1892	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·37	1·0	0·79	2·0
Madras	Average of ten years	0·80	2·3	0·54	0·3	0·15	0·8	0·49	0·8	1·53	2·3
	1890	0·35	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·0	...	...
	1891	...	...	0·62	3·0	...	...	...	...	0·49	3·0
	1892	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	2·0		...
Madura	Average of ten years	0·31	1·2	0·38	0·4	0·55	1·0	1·54	3·3	2·47	4·6
	1890	0·64	1·3	0·68	1·4	0·85	1·8	2·87	4·6	1·68	3·6
	1891	0·20	0·3	2·16	4·1	1·34	2·4	1·47	1·7	2·00	3·1
	1892	0·04	...	0·60	1·0	0·09	...	2·75	5·0	1·03	2·0
Malabar	Average of ten years	0·15	0·3	0·05	0·2	0·50	1·1	2·89	5·0	8·08	10·5
	1890	0·05	0·3	0·65	1·0	2·03	3·8	5·03	9·6	6·83	9·7
	1891	0·12	0·3	1·06	1·9	1·08	1·9	3·71	5·8	4·55	8·1
	1892	...	...	0·09		0·87	2·0	7·47	14·0	16·47	16·0
Nellore	Average of ten years	0·28	0·6	0·01	0·02	0·11	0·2	0·23	0·4	1·05	1·5
	1890	0·02	0·2			0·34	0·3	0·20	0·4	0·27	0·5
	1891	1·08	1·0	1·07	1·4	0·08	0·2	0·38	0·4	0·08	0·3
	1892	0·01		0·12	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·45	1·0
North Arcot	Average of ten years	0·25	0·5	0·05	0·1	0·17	0·3	0·37	0·7	2·48	3·7
	1890	0·09	0·4			0 13	0·5	1·06	1·3	1·60	3·4
	1891	0·66	1·1	0·96	2·1	0·24	0·4	0·37	0·7	0·43	1·1
	1892	0·01	...	0·22	...	0·03	...	0·48	1·0	1·39	3·0
Nilgiris	Average of ten years	0·68	1·8	0·22	0·6	1·72	3·2	3·24	6·6	6·03	11·9
	1890	0·69	1·6	2·59	1·9	2·69	5·7	6·02	11·5	5·36	12·4
	1891	1·50	1·3	4·91	5·2	1·09	1·5	1·80	5·8	4·27	8·3
	1892	0·01	...	0·73	2·0	0·28	1·0	5·48	10·0	4·85	11·0
Salem	Average of ten years	0·17	0·2	0·03	0·08	0·44	0·7	1·06	2·0	4·49	7·1
	1890	0·20	0·7	...	...	0·72	1·5	1·32	3·2	3·62	6·8
	1891	0·38	0·6	0·92	2·6	0·72	0·9	0·86	1·6	0·96	1·5
	1892	...	...	0·54	1·0	0·20	...	1·32	3·0	4·70	8·0
South Arcot	Average of ten years	0·47	0·7	0·04	0·1	0·22	0·4	0·36	0·7	2·87	3·5
	1890	0·56	0·6	...	...	0·13	0·2	0·70	1·0	1·13	2·2
	1891	1·40	1·7	2·21	3·5	0·23	0·2	0·13	0·4	1·60	2·4
	1892	0·14	...	0·26	...	0·01	...	0·42	1·0	1·23	2·0
Tanjore	Average of ten years	0·89	1·9	0·30	0·4	0·30	0·3	0·49	0·9	2·52	3·3
	1890	1·28	1·9	0·25	0·5	0·07	0·2	0·93	1·6	0·47	0·8
	1891	0·21	0·6	1·91	3·2	0·07	0·1	0·05	0·2	3·90	3·4
	1892 *	0·16	1·0	0·32	1·0	...	...	0·19	3·0	0·48	1·0
Tinnevelly	Average of ten years	0·68	1·5	0·59	0·9	1·16	1·9	1·69	3·0	2·04	3·8
	1890	0·20	0·7	1·67	2·0	1·46	3·5	2·43	4·4	0·61	1·6
	1891	0·76	0·6	2·65	4·6	3·91	5·3	2·08	3·6	1·15	2·5
	1892	0·16	...	1·28	2·0	0·12	...	5·31	5·0	0·75	1·0
Trichinopoly	Average of ten years	0·36	0·9	0·02	0·04	0·22	0·4	1·01	1·4	3·99	6·1
	1890	0·53	1·6	0·05	0·3	0·19	0·6	1·59	2·1	2·07	4·1
	1891	0·04	0·2	2·95	4·4	0·61	0·7	0·48	1·2	1·50	2·7
	1892	0·23	1·0	0·21	...	...	...	0·87	1·0	1·52	3·0
Vizagapatam	Average of ten years	0·13	0·4	0·17	0·4	0·68	1·3	0·71	1·6	2·50	4·4
	1890	...	...	...	...	0·69	1·8	1·39	3·0	1·56	3·6
	1891	0·02	0·1	0·89	1·8	2·49	4·8	1·01	2·2	1·42	4·5
	1892	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·82	2·5	1·12	3·0
Total	Average of ten years	0·31	0·1	0·14	0·2	0·39	0·1	0·97	0·2	2·75	4·7
	1890	0·24	0·6	0·27	0·3	0·61	1·3	1·59	3·1	1·85	3·7
	1891	0·36	0·4	1·21	2·1	0·77	1·2	0·88	1·6	1·63	2·6
	1892	0·46	0·1	0·26	0·4	0·82	0·1	1·70	3·3	2·83	4·2

II.

1890, 1891 *and* 1892, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1889.

June. Rainfall.	June. Days.	July. Rainfall.	July. Days.	August. Rainfall.	August. Days.	September. Rainfall.	September. Days.	October. Rainfall.	October. Days.	November. Rainfall.	November. Days.	December. Rainfall.	December. Days.	Total. Rainfall.	Total. Days.
1·82	4·1	1·93	4·9	3·98	6·7	4·40	6·5	4·63	7·1	2·62	4·5	0·33	1·1	22·60	39·5
1·83	4·4	0·94	3·8	2·27	5·7	4·37	9·5	4·23	7·1	4·07	6·1	0·59	1·9	20·57	44·3
1·97	3·6	1·59	3·4	19·27	26·2	0·30	1·1	3·45	5·3	0·95	1·9	0·03	0·1	25·22	43·6
6·74	7·0	4·68	7·0	6·51	11·0	3·48	7·0	4·10	8·0	0·21		0·70	1·0	27·87	45·0
3·50	6·0	2·27	7·7	3·53	6·9	4·79	8·1	4·91	7·5	1·80	3·8	0·14	0·5	23·80	46·6
1·94	5·7	1·91	6·9	3·45	5·8	4·82	9·4	2·99	6·3	5·60	7·1	0·70	0·8	24·47	49·0
1·99	3·9	1·15	4·6	2·07	5·2	1·06	2·8	2·05	5·1	0·59	1·1			10·02	25·4
4·50	8·0	2·36	5·0	8·00	12·0	4·21	9·0	5·86	9·0	0·71	1·0			27·35	49·0
39·73	27·4	40·08	29·6	24·34	26·4	10·55	19·0	9·30	13·6	3·49	6·2	0·52	1·3	133·59	134·4
37·13	29·8	52·65	29·3	20·70	21·3	5·66	21·1	6·40	11·9	2·49	6·0	0·29	1·4	132·56	137·0
31·71	22·1	41·89	28·4	19·27	26·2	8·90	15·9	10·13	11·6	2·06	3·6	.	...	116·19	113·4
14·82	20·0	68·03	31·0	39·69	31·0	13·95	22·0	14·19	15·0	2·72	3·0	0·07	.	175·88	146·0
2·71	4·9	3·39	6·9	4·01	8·6	4·68	4·7	9·82	9·8	14·04	11·9	6·31	5·7	47·42	55·7
5·14	6·9	5·79	7·6	3·45	5·4	4·46	6·4	5·62	7·3	2·75	6·2	1·00	2·1	29·44	44·1
1·60	3·1	0·71	3·1	2·51	4·5	2·44	5·0	8·62	11·7	4·76	7·2	7·49	9·8	31·31	49·6
3·79	5·0	5·84	9·0	11·49	14·0	7·25	9·0	4·52	7·0	0·14	1·0	2·58	4·0	36·06	51·0
2·22	4·3	1·32	4·4	2·48	5·5	8·26	5·1	4·56	10·1	4·72	8·3	1·71	5·8	26·44	53·9
1·02	2·6	0·48	2·6	2·37	5·4	1·13	3·1	8·90	8·9	2·51	4·7	0·46	1·0	25·03	42·4
2·89	3·3	0·60	2·1	0·86	2·1	0·91	1·7	8·02	11·4	1·94	3·8	1·30	3·0	21·59	36·3
2·09	5·0	1·23	3·0	3·93	7·0	0·79	2·0	4·83	8·0	0·41	1·0	0·79	2·0	21·25	41·0
2·32	5·0	2·49	4·8	4·60	7·4	4·50	6·4	6·34	80·4	5·89	6·7	1·57	2·2	29·36	44·2
2·49	5·4	1·48	3·3	3·00	7·2	4·08	7·9	4·55	7·5	3·39	5·5	0·62	1·2	21·17	42·4
1·10	2·4	1·69	3·8	2·98	4·4	3·08	4·8	3·29	6·4	0·61	1·1	0·56	2·0	14·79	28·2
6·67	8·8	3·65	6·0	8·93	13·0	5·35	18·0	8·30	11·0	0·32	1·0	1·10	2·0	35·31	62·0
5·71	8·9	7·43	11·1	7·69	12·9	7·22	10·9	7·69	8·8	6·34	5·6	1·44	1·6	47·13	68·3
5·35	9·2	7·09	12·1	6·05	13·0	7·52	13·8	9·08	7·3	3·31	4·8	1·03	1·7	43·09	70·1
1·12	2·2	4·89	1·4	8·11	13·2	7·48	12·4	1·97	3·3	1·12	0·7	0·02	0·1	35·72	47·1
6·80	10·0	8·05	11·0	8·49	13·0	11·47	13·0	12·56	10·0	0·75	1·0	..	...	49·65	63·0
4·80	6·1	5·62	8·4	5·35	7·5	6·78	7·2	6·16	6·7	4·49	4·0	0·63	0·7	35·75	44·8
9·74	10·7	10·73	13·1	3·37	5·7	6·49	6·2	5·54	5·5	3·72	4·1	0·16	0·4	41·21	47·9
2·10	3·1	5·88	8·5	6·96	9·4	7·04	8·6	0·72	1·7	0·16	0·3	0·02	...	25·34	33·7
5·97	9·0	6·29	10·0	9·86	14·0	7·39	10·0	20·02	14·0	0·13	...	...	...	50·53	60·0
4·41	7·1	4·53	9·1	5·60	9·3	5·76	9·2	5·56	8·1	4·64	5·1	0·75	1·03	33·26	52·7
6·24	10·0	5·67	9·5	4·47	9·2	4·17	7·4	3·73	4·7	6·42	5·5	0·27	0·8	31·84	48·6
1·70	3·0	5·08	9·8	4·40	8·7	6·26	8·7	2·22	3·8	0·18	0·2	...	..	21·20	36·9
5·94	10·0	5·15	8·0	9·71	12·0	9·38	11·0	14·93	12·0	0·22	1·0	0·17	...	46·22	55·0
3·18	6·4	3·37	8·6	4·11	8·7	5·09	8·6	5·07	7·6	2·54	4·6	0·50	0·9	27·64	49·5
4·91	8·3	2·51	8·3	6·70	10·5	7·87	12·7	3·05	4·7	2·09	5·2	0·32	1·4	29·14	56·1
2·08	4·0	2·40	4·3	3·27	5·5	2·49	4·9	2·93	5·3	0·24	0·8	..		15·11	26·9
6·06	9·0	4·23	7·0	9·37	15·0	7·31	13·0	10·51	10·0	0·17	..	0·12	.	38·96	57·0
2·39	9·8	3·45	13·5	4·43	13·5	4·78	11·1	12·73	14·7	16·92	15·9	7·12	9·3	55·33	94·3
6·07	12·0	7·33	15·0	2·21	12·0	2·59	12·0	4·17	12·0	4·61	12·0	0·49	5·0	27·99	83·0
0·20	4·0	0·97	15·0	2·41	12·0	2·16	10·0	13·42	18·0	4·87	12·0	5·29	17·0	30·43	94·0
4·02	12·0	7·82	22·0	7·29	22·0	6·29	10·0	6·60	11·0	0·96	1·0	4·74	5·0	38·40	85·0
1·10	2·7	0·96	2·3	2·48	5·0	2·44	4·9	4·89	10·2	6·73	10·1	4·45	6·5	28·50	52·2
1·74	3·6	1·40	2·9	2·48	5·0	2·27	4·4	9·52	8·2	3·73	6·8	0·96	1·5	28·82	45·1
1·14	2·7	0·29	0·7	0·86	2·0	1·03	1·9	17·17	19·5	5·40	7·2	3·13	5·0	36·19	51·5
2·39	3·0	1·30	3·0	3·76	6·0	1·02	2·0	5·80	7·0	0·84	1·0	0·79	2·0	20·47	32·0
32·12	25·8	29·31	27·7	16·29	21·1	7·91	14·5	9·19	14·0	5·78	9·1	1·01	2·3	113·28	151·6
26·62	26·9	27·53	25·9	10·85	14·0	8·11	13·7	5·40	11·2	2·86	5·0	0·94	1·7	91·90	122·8
25·70	23·2	33·70	2·7	13·48	17·6	2·40	7·9	14·08	16·4	3·39	4·6	0·65	1·1	103·92	91·5
14·87	20·0	58·40	29·0	21·41	26·0	5·69	15·0	15·24	15·0	2·41	4·0	0·14		143·06	141·0
1·75	3·8	2·01	5·0	2·69	5·0	2·98	5·5	10·07	9·0	11·63	9·4	3·19	3·4	36·00	43·8
2·88	6·2	1·91	5·1	2·02	5·7	3·75	6·1	3·83	6·9	6·56	6·9	2·17	3·6	25·65	41·9
0·56	1·3	1·65	5·1	1·85	4·3	3·22	5·4	5·26	8·3	1·46	2·9	2·40	3·5	19·18	34·1
1·83	6·0	3·71	6·0	7·60	11·0	6·53	8·0	11·74	11·0	0·23	...	2·41	2·0	34·65	45·0
2·59	4·9	2·61	5·1	5·53	8·1	5·19	6·7	7·74	8·7	9·48	9·0	4·24	4·2	40·66	52·0
4·87	6·3	4·02	6·3	3·57	5·6	4·55	6·0	6·36	9·0	3·31	5·5	0·87	1·7	30·43	46·0
2·35	5·1	0·92	2·9	2·63	3·3	4·17	5·9	8·07	9·2	2·79	4·6	4·37	6·3	27·06	42·7
5·31	7·0	5·71	8·0	9·41	13·0	6·58	8·0	5·25	6·0	0·68	1·0	1·77	3·0	36·54	50·0
9·49	16·3	11·50	19·4	8·87	18·0	6·89	14·1	10·63	17·5	8·38	14·2	3·75	6·7	71·40	130·3
9·06	17·3	10·54	17·2	6·12	18·0	4·38	12·9	8·87	14·5	3·68	8·0	2·46	3·2	62·46	124·2
6·70	12·7	18·84	16·1	6·71	9·4	2·09	5·5	11·66	20·4	3·47	6·2	2·46	5·1	65·50	97·5
6·03	12·0	13·59	16·0	9·57	17·0	4·24	8·0	9·84	15·0	2·01	3·0	2·14	3·0	58·77	98·0
2·28	4·9	2·48	4·9	5·09	8·4	4·65	6·8	6·91	9·9	5·42	8·3	1·85	3·3	35·77	56·6
2·59	5·8	2·48	6·2	5·19	7·3	3·77	7·4	5·55	8·8	4·12	6·1	0·65	0·9	30·21	54·7
26·10	5·3	0·53	3·0	1·54	3·4	3·62	5·0	5·83	9·7	1·41	3·3	0·87	3·3	43·74	40·2
4·59	7·0	3·66	7·0	8·14	12·0	1·82	4·0	4·21	7·0	0·43	1·0	0·87	2·0	30·48	52·0
1·79	4·1	2·74	5·04	6·20	8·9	5·02	6·8	9·12	10·1	10·84	10·8	6·39	6·3	46·06	57·4
3·86	5·4	3·64	6·4	4·06	6·8	6·58	7·5	7·36	9·2	4·59	7·8	0·84	2·4	38·45	50·5
1·54	3·1	0·44	1·4	1·84	5·1	3·79	4·7	12·72	13·3	4·41	6·7	10·37	10·4	40·68	52·9
3·30	5·0	5·14	6·0	8·11	12·0	4·60	6·0	2·72	4·0	0·88	2·0	2·53	3·0	29·34	41·0
1·96	3·6	1·89	3·6	4·61	7·01	3·63	6·1	9·17	4·7	12·89	12·6	9·78	9·8	48·43	54·2
3·05	5·1	2·19	4·7	5·01	7·6	6·35	7·9	11·73	12·4	7·62	12·7	0·94	2·0	39·89	57·4
0·77	1·2	0·80	1·9	1·87	3·4	1·30	2·4	14·71	18·8	5·99	7·6	16·83	15·4	48·41	58·2
3·59	4·0	2·89	5·0	8·10	12·0	3·08	4·0	4·47	6·0	2·30	4·0	3·10	6·0	28·68	47·0
1·09	2·6	0·73	2·1	0·94	2·4	1·78	2·5	6·49	9·5	8·13	11·0	5·10	6·4	30·42	47·6
0·51	1·7	0·32	1·4	1·18	2·7	0·47	1·2	5·00	6·7	2·79	6·4	2·14	3·2	18·78	35·5
1·25	1·5	0·24	0·9	0·23	0·5	0·87	1·2	15·29	19·9	8·55	8·7	3·68	6·6	40·61	55·9
0·64	2·0	0·59	2·0	0·88	2·0	0·17	1·0	2·70	6·0	1·33	3·0	1·43	3·0	15·36	27·0
1·30	2·4	1·39	2·2	4·27	6·5	3·81	6·2	7·34	10·8	6·83	10·5	4·08	6·4	34·62	53·8
3·12	4·9	1·63	3·2	5·10	7·5	3·92	7·2	11·13	11·7	4·44	7·9	0·13	0·5	33·90	51·6
1·41	2·4	0·26	0·7	2·91	2·8	2·70	4·0	11·53	14·6	2·46	5·5	3·86	8·5	30·71	47·7
1·36	3·0	1·93	4·0	6·84	9·0	1·82	3·0	7·56	8·0	0·48	1·0	1·04	3·0	23·86	36·0
5·50	7·8	7·50	12·9	7·94	12·5	7·55	10·8	6·37	8·0	1·29	4·8	0·88	1·2	41·22	66·1
8·93	12·3	6·62	13·8	10·55	15·6	9·38	15·0	4·83	7·2	3·56	5·5	0·60	1·1	48·11	78·9
2·56	5·0	6·74	1·2	9·06	14·8	6·48	11·8	2·09	3·8	0·52	0·8	0·64	0·1	33·32	50·4
6·89	11·5	10·11	15·0	8·68	13·0	12·19	14·5	12·63	10·0	0·82	1·0			53·29	79·5
6·08	7·7	6·32	9·1	6·18	9·8	5·17	8·3	7·49	9·7	7·04	8·5	2·99	3·9	45·83	62·3
6·78	9·1	7·22	9·3	5·19	9·0	4·62	9·0	6·26	8·6	4·01	6·6	0·85	1·8	39·49	62·4
5·40	5·4	5·96	5·5	5·23	8·4	3·35	6 0	7·96	10·2	2·61	4·1	2·90	4·5	38·26	52·6
5·69	8·9	10·66	10·7	10·36	14·2	6·22	9·6	9·15	10·0	9·08	1·5	1·20	1·9	58·45	65·1